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VOLUME LXX

(FOR THREE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 24, 1921)

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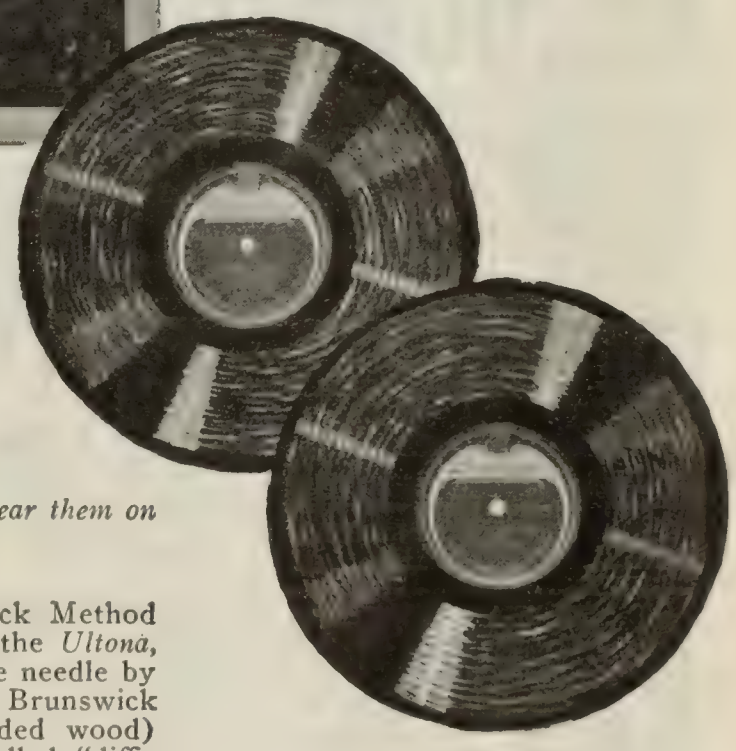

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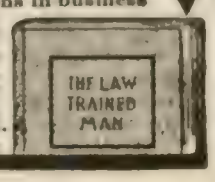

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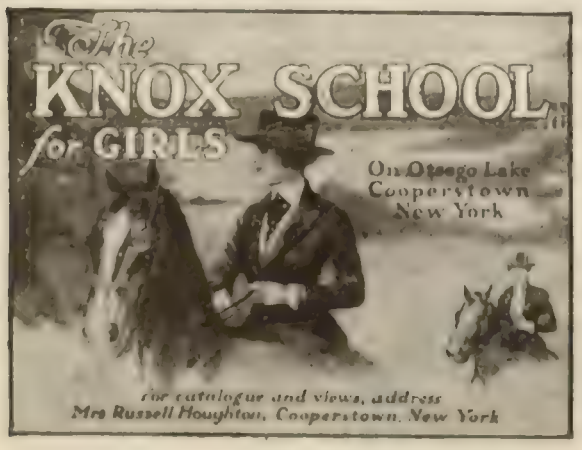

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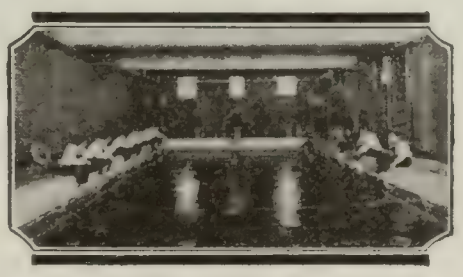

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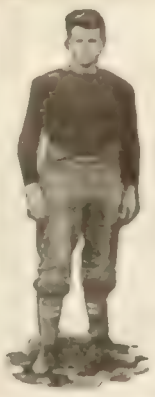

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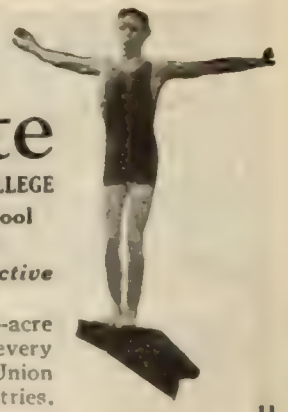

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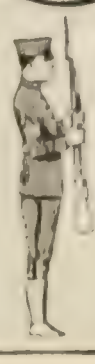

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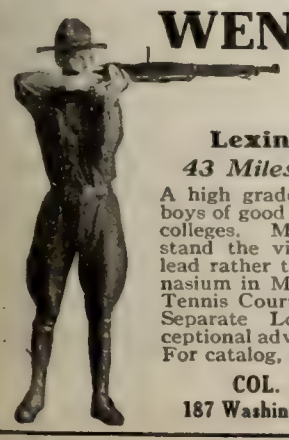

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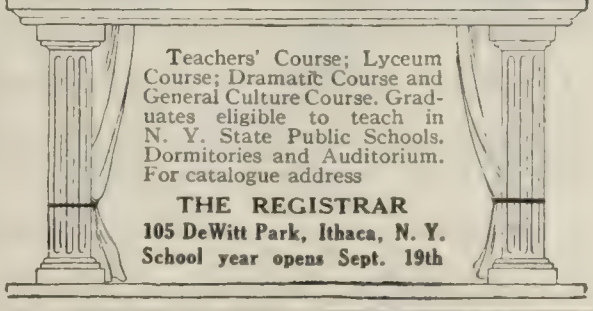

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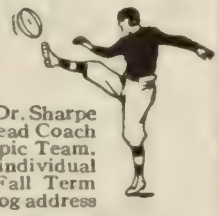

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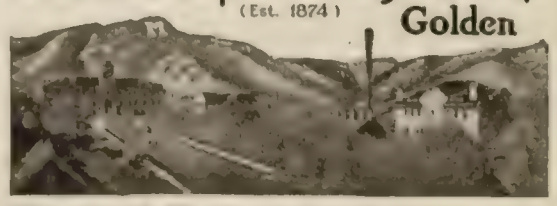

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(Title registered in U S Patent Office for use in this publication and on moving picture films)

WHAT THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE MEANS TO US

THE WAR-SCARES of recent months have been largely founded on the alliance between England and Japan, one to the east and the other to the west, with the British colonies surrounding us in a menacing circle. The alliance is "for defense of England's possessions" in the East, declares Mr. Hearst's New York *American*, while "in the West—as to the United States—it is for offense, both by Japan and Great Britain." But now that the pact is up for renewal, the strange sight is seen of British and colonial statesmen vying with one another to make the new Treaty acceptable to America. "Friendly cooperation with the United States is for us a cardinal principle," said Mr. Lloyd George in his speech at the opening of the Imperial Conference, for "we desire to work with the great Republic in all parts of the world." In fact, a London paper recently quoted in these columns said plainly that "if Great Britain should side with Japan in a dispute with the United States, the British Empire would end. Canada, Australia, and New Zealand would go with the daughter instead of with the mother." Only a "disordered imagination deliberately refusing to recognize the facts of the situation," declares the New York *Evening Mail*, "can pretend there is the least chance of an Anglo-Japanese armed combination against this country"; and the New York *Evening Post* is no less emphatic in dismissing as a "monstrous absurdity" the idea that a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance will mean a military menace to the United States.

THE SPIRIT OF 1921—AS JOHN BULL WOULD HAVE IT.

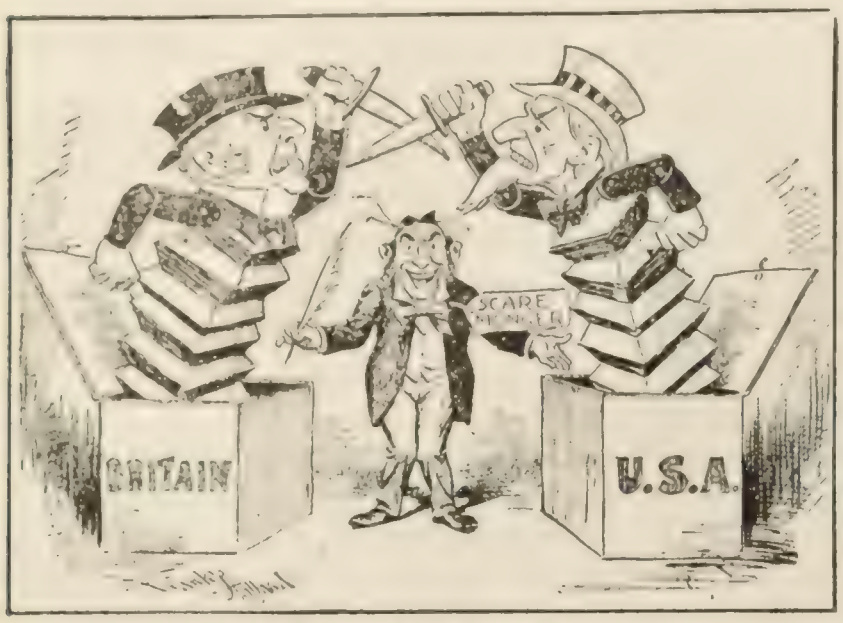
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

While the British suggestion that the alliance be expanded to include the United States receives little serious consideration in our papers, there is evidence that our wishes will have almost as much consideration as if we were a party to the agreement. Thus, in a London dispatch from Sidney Thatcher to the New York *Evening Post*, we read: "The new Anglo-Japanese Alliance to be framed by the British Imperial Conference will be drawn with the uppermost idea of not hampering the United States in any matter in the Far East, and it is entirely likely that the pact will be submitted to the United States for approval before it is finally adopted by the Conference." And an Associated Press dispatch from Washington seems to confirm this statement when it says: "The British Government itself is expected to propose one amendment, which would make it plain that Great Britain would not take up arms against the United States in the event of hostilities between this country and Japan. The British position has been that the present treaty makes this plain, but to avoid any doubt, it is said, it is now proposed to make a specific declaration in treaty form by the mention of the United States by name."

In the House of Commons Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Government leader, recently declared that "we shall be no party to any alliance directed against America or under which we can be called upon to act against America." Dispatches represent Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister of Canada, as prepared to support the Treaty's renewal "only upon the condition that it is satisfactory to the United States." The same attitude was explicitly announced by Premier Hughes, of Australia, before setting out for the Imperial Conference, when he said of the Japanese question that "for all practical purposes" Australians and Western Americans "view this problem eye to eye," and demanded that the Treaty be so modified that it will be "acceptable to America." General Smuts, Premier of South Africa, left for the Conference with similar assurances. The "paramount aim" of South Africa, he said, should be to secure a "complete understanding with the United States"; and he declared that there

should be no renewal of the Treaty with Japan "unless we can satisfy the United States that no jeopardy to American interests would follow." Remarks the New York *Times:*

"These expressions come, it will be noted, from those very British Dominions which our excited opponents of the League of Nations assured us would always cast their votes and their



THE FOOL AND HIS FOLLY.

—Holland in *Reynolds's Newspaper* (London)

influence against the United States. That artificial fear is now happily overpast. We are able at last to read calmly of the offers of Great Britain and her colonies to work together with America to secure the peace of the world."

"We have gained in Australia, South Africa, and Canada a group of friends so powerful as to render most difficult any anti-American policy in the British Empire," notes the New York *Sun;* and in *The Tribune* we read:

"The four Dominions are anxious to have all doubt on this score removed and to put themselves in a position to make more effective their community of interest with the United States in the field of Far-Eastern relations. Our people sympathized with their successful effort at the Peace Conference to obtain a semiindependent international status. They are new countries, with strong democratic tendencies and interests detached from those of Europe. They are close to us in their social conceptions and political point of view. Their influence is working powerfully for cooperation between the two great Anglo-Saxon states."

Except in the Hearst press, we do not find a great deal of uncompromising opposition to a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance with reservations. The Des Moines *Register* remarks that "the best thing would be no treaty"; but it adds: "The next best would be a modified one." The Lexington *Leader* thinks that "no sound reason has yet been offered for the renewal of an alliance which, from the inception of the policy, appeared to the American people as a somewhat unequal and disquieting agreement." And in the Omaha *Bee* we read:

"It is not to be doubted that Japan expects some very real gain from an alliance with England—a gain at the expense of the open door in the Orient, giving a monopoly in the development and exploitation of vast areas of Asia. Exclusive commercial and perhaps political control of eastern Siberia, where American concerns have recently secured valuable concessions, is considered to be one of Japan's aims. Under the old diplomacy which still controls world affairs, it is not inconceivable that England would be committed to defense of Japanese aggression in the Far East in return for guaranties concerning India."

A correspondent of the New York *American* in Sydney, Australia, writes:

"With Germany now impotent, what is the originating source that is powerful enough to induce Britain to league herself with Japan, the epitome of all the ambitions that were alleged against Germany and the would-be leader of the yellow race against the white?

"It is to be found in two facts: A deep-seated but profound jealousy of the United States and fear of the growing movement for national independence among the subject peoples of India, Egypt, and Mesopotamia.

"Maintenance of their highly profitable control of India is the very corner-stone of the secret foreign policy of the ruling classes of Britain; yet not one of the overseas nations of her Empire reaps benefits from the continuance of British dominion over Asiatic and African countries that would not equally exist were the subject lands governed by their own people."

The majority of our papers, however, seem to regard Britain's anxiety to conciliate American opinion as the most significant fact in connection with the proposed renewal of the alliance. "It is a situation perhaps flattering to American pride; certainly it is important as indicating America's potential influence in international affairs, in spite of our refusal to enter the League of Nations," remarks the Cleveland *Plain Dealer.*

The evidences of British determination to avoid offense to American sentiment in the terms of the new Anglo-Japanese Treaty move the Chicago *Tribune*, which has never been accused of being unduly British in its sympathies, to remark:

"In fact, we do not see how it could be otherwise since all the English-speaking commonwealths have a common interest in the peace of the Pacific and in the protection of their nations from the grave evils of race conflict. . . . . .

"But while British consideration of our opinion seems to us founded on enlightened self-interest, as all state policy should be, we have none the less reason to appreciate and welcome it. Indeed, American opinion should take note of this fact as representative of a still larger fact—namely, that it is to the advantage of both the American people and the British that their inter-

UNDERSCORING THE "PACIFIC"!

—Gale in the Los Angeles *Times.*

national policies shall be intelligently cooperative and mutually supporting wherever possible.

"Doubtless we have competitive interests and no illusions as to the will of our respective peoples to pursue those interests with the shrewdness and energy which mark both nations. But underlying these competitions are common interests of a more

vital moment to the lasting welfare of both peoples, and our common language, morale, and habit of thought should make it possible for us to form our larger policies so as to give mutual support to such underlying interests.

"To be concrete, both are commercial nations whose basic concern is the maintenance of world-peace. Both are vitally concerned in the protection and healthy development of the vast structure of international credit. Both are trading nations whose common concern is the maintenance within reasonable limits of open world markets and secure world thoroughfares. Neither is in need of territorial expansion, altho both have interests outside of their boundaries which they must conserve. And because of the immense transactions growing out of the world-war, each is vitally interested in the economic and financial stability of the other."

The Washington *Post*, which is sometimes spoken of as "semi-official," also uses the Anglo-Japanese Alliance as a text for a discussion of Anglo-American relations. It says in part:

"The best-informed American opinion has been constantly in sympathy with the best element of the British Empire—that element which seeks full justice for Ireland, complete independence of action by the Dominions in regulating their immigration affairs, the early liberalization of conditions in backward regions under the British flag, and a cordial understanding with the United States. With that other element which seeks the contrary of these aims, Americans as a rule have no sympathy and no patience.

"On both sides of the Atlantic English-speaking jingoes and self-appointed spokesmen utter nonsense and exasperating speech. Fortunately, the sturdy common sense of Americans and Englishmen discounts these utterances as fast as they are made.

"Those extremists at either side of the road—those who urge an alliance and those who would spread suspicion and hatred—are both waved aside by the vast majority of Americans and Britishers. The two peoples do not love each other, nor do they hate each other. There is no occasion for love or hate. The considerations which control their sentiments and conduct are wholesome, normal, practical matters into which it would be absurd to inject such impulses as love or hate.

"It is the calmness of American-British relations that assures perpetual friendship. The lack of ecstasy and the absence of deep-rooted racial or other aversions speak for a continuance of the steady companionship of the two peoples. They can misunderstand each other in trifles without danger; and when the time of stress comes, they can understand each other exactly and can join hands to the bitter end, as the late war just witnessed."

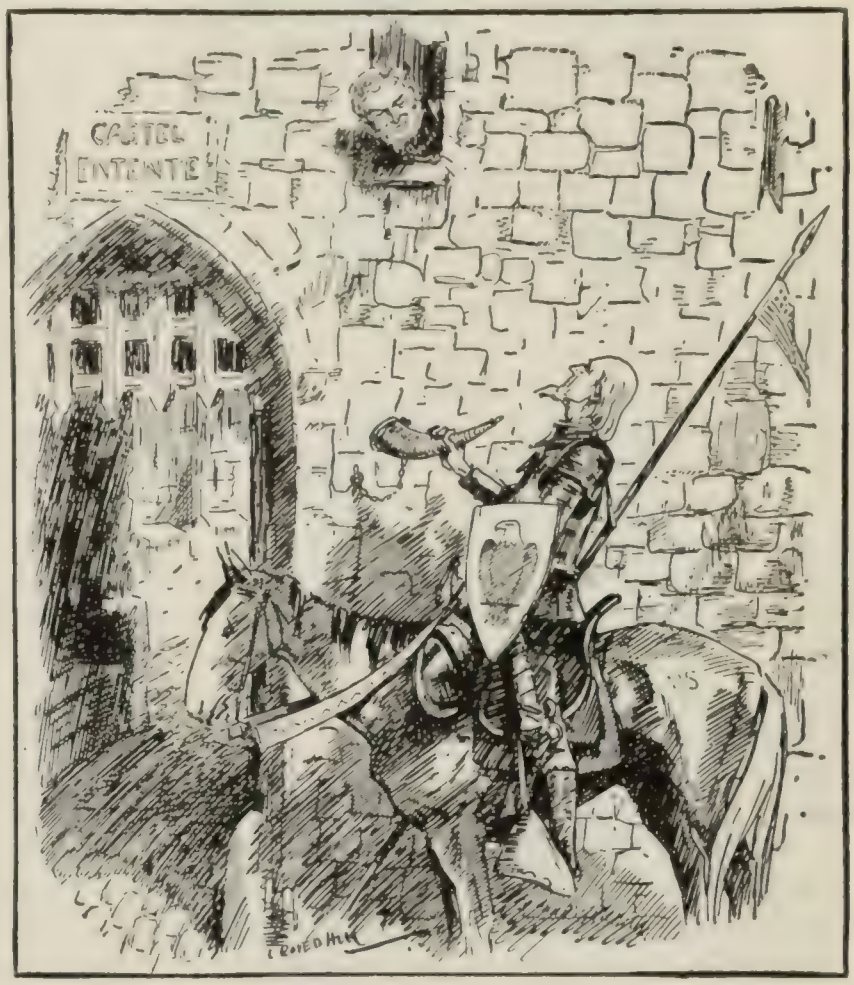
In regard to the meaning of the alliance to Britain and Japan the Indianapolis *Star* says:

"Several moral, rather than material, considerations make a renewal of the Treaty desirable both to Britain and Japan. The British probably have less to gain from the pact than the Japanese, for the elimination of Germany and Russia as a threat to India and British interests in China reduces to a minimum the likelihood of any need for Japanese assistance in that quarter of the globe. Britain finds it difficult to 'let go,' however, as a refusal to renew the Treaty would be regarded as a direct affront by the Nipponese. British statesmen doubtless believe that it would be preferable to have a friendly Japan in such close proximity to the restless population of India and also that more of a restraining influence could be exerted on Japan as a partner than as a possible rival in Far-Eastern policies.

"With the Mikado's Government the alliance is regarded as necessary to preserve its prestige in China. Japan has its policy of establishing a Monroe Doctrine of the Far East to prevent any country from obtaining a dominating position in China. Tokyo foresees the time when Russia may again seek to meddle in Asiatic affairs, and the constant strife between the rival governments of the north and south of China offer the opportunity for foreign influences to direct a national Chinese movement against Japan. The bulk of the Chinese resent Tokyo's domination of their country, and Japan knows that if the British Treaty were not renewed they might regard this rebuff as an opportunity either to affront the Japs openly or at least to enforce the strictest boycott on Japanese goods. In either event Japan would suffer a tremendous loss of influence."

It was this Treaty, which dates from 1902, the Philadelphia *North American* reminds us, that brought Japan into the war against Germany. Its history is thus outlined by the New York *Tribune:*

"The Treaty of 1902 resulted from the joint action of Russia, France, and Germany in depriving Japan of most of the fruits of her victory over China in the war of 1894–95 and from subsequent Russian exploitations in the Far East. It bound the contracting Powers to maintain the *status quo* and general peace in the extreme East. In case either should, in defense of its interests, become involved in a war with a third Power, the other was to maintain strict neutrality and to endeavor to prevent other Powers from joining in hostilities against its ally. In case of attack by other Powers the neutral ally would be obliged to enter the war.



THE VACANT PLACE.

CHILDE JONATHAN—"Take notice that I insist upon having a voice in your councils."

SIR BULL—"My dear fellow, you know perfectly well there's been a seat reserved for you for the last two years."

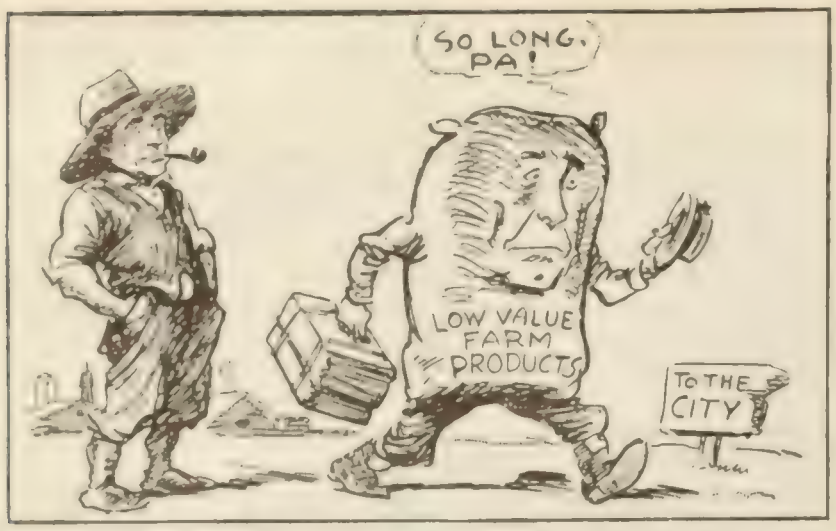
—Raven-Hill in *Punch* (London).

"Under this agreement Great Britain remained neutral in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904–05. On August 12, 1905, while the peace conferees were still in session at Portsmouth, the alliance was renewed. It was broadened so as to apply to India. The neutrality provision was eliminated. Article II. stipulated that 'if, by reason of unprovoked or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any other Power or Powers, either contracting party should be involved in war in defense of its territorial rights or special interests mentioned in the preamble [*i.e.*, in the regions of eastern Asia and India], the other contracting party will at once come to the assistance of its ally.'

"On June 13, 1911, the alliance was again renewed for a term of ten years. It was then modified by the insertion of this clause: 'Should either high contracting party conclude a treaty of general arbitration with a third Power, it is agreed that nothing in this agreement shall entail upon such contracting third party an obligation to go to war with the Power with whom such treaty of arbitration is in force.'

"The United States has no general arbitration treaty with Great Britain. According to a statement made in the Japanese Diet last February by Viscount Uchida, Japan and Great Britain have agreed to regard the Bryan one-year-cooling-off treaty which we have with Great Britain as the equivalent of a general arbitration treaty.

"The British Dominions, however, take the view that the language of the Treaty ought to be made to conform explicitly to this non-literal interpretation of its meaning."



THEY DO PUT ON AIRS WHEN THEY RETURN FROM THE CITY!

—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*.

THE "FARMERS' PARTY" IN CONGRESS

THERE IS "NO POTOMAC and no Mississippi River," there is no Republican or Democratic party, in the eyes of the American farmer of to-day, who knows what he wants in the way of legislation and intends to have it, comments one Southern editor on the recent organization of an "agricultural *bloc*" in Congress. "Realists, girded for action," is another writer's description of this group of Republicans and Democrats representing Southern and Western agricultural constituencies in Congress, who already have the passage of the emergency tariff and packers' regulation bills to their credit. However much some of our city dailies dislike a political arrangement which smacks more of European parliamentary traditions than our own, and disapprove of undue emphasis on the interests of one particular group in the population, the effectiveness as well as the novelty of the farmers' new political weapon is everywhere admitted. Of course there have always been groups in Congress which have ignored party lines to support various measures and principles. But the new *bloc*—a word, by the way, which is not found in our dictionaries—goes a step further. This interparty organization, as the Dallas *News* notes, "has its chairman and its regular time of meeting. It goes into caucus more or less officially, and indorses or condemns legislation according as its members believe that its constituency will be helped or hindered thereby." This applies particularly to the Senate group, the organization of a hundred or more members of the group in the lower house being as yet incomplete. The movement in the Senate started, we are told by *The Wisconsin Agriculturist* (Racine), "through the habit formed by Senators from agricultural States of meeting together to talk things over." Senator Kenyon (Rep., Iowa) is the chairman of this body of some twenty Senators representing Wisconsin, the two Dakotas, Nebraska, Iowa, Idaho, Kansas, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and New Mexico. "The Senate *bloc* means business," declares the Wisconsin farm paper, which continues:

"Its organization has been carefully framed and the work has been parceled out to four subcommittees. Senator Ladd as chairman of the subcommittee of general farm legislation, such as the regulation of grain futures, packing regulation, and cooperative marketing, has already obtained indorsement of the *bloc* of legislation on this subject.

"The other subcommittees and their heads are transportation, headed by La Follette; amendments to bank law, of which Smith, of South Carolina, Democrat, is chairman, and rural credits and Allied exchange, headed by Norris, of Nebraska."

The Western-Southern farm *bloc* in Congress now numbers 22 Senators and 100 or more Congressmen, according to Senator Arthur Capper (Rep., Kans.), who writes from Washington to his *Capper's Weekly* to explain that "this crystallizing of sentiment is the natural outgrowth of long-present, long-accumulating evil economic conditions affecting the agricultural industry, which, precipitated by the war, have culminated in the present crisis." "Agriculture is sick," and the farm group in Congress have organized to administer the needed remedies. As we read:

"Measures to which the farm *bloc*, as it is called, has given its sanction and pledged its support include the Capper-Tincher Anti-Grain-Gambling Bill, already passed by the House; the Anti-Cotton-Gambling Bill proposed by Senator Dial; the Capper-Volstead Bill establishing the legal right of farmers to market their crops cooperatively; bills regulating cold storage and providing for packer control; a pure-paint bill; the French-Capper Truth-in-Fabrics Bill, and bills establishing more liberal banking credit for farmers, especially personal credit on crops and farm machinery, by making such paper more easily rediscountable. These measures are long and necessary steps toward a newer and stronger national stability."

If the Senators and Congressmen from the different agricultural districts "can agree among themselves on what is to the best interest of the largest number of farmers, constructive agricultural legislation seems a step nearer fulfilment," says *The Nebraska Farmer* (Lincoln). Mr. Hoover's Washington *Herald*, which "sympathizes with the objectives of this agrarian *bloc*," calls attention to its political significance:

"There has been for some time a labor *bloc* in Congress, more or less under cover. There has been the waterways group, more or less identified with the farm group. There are the irrigationists, the natural-resource reservationists, and the West-coast members whose *bête noire* is Japan. The open action of the agrarians will encourage the others to a closer and franker organization.

"How long, then, will it be before these groups begin to combine to control Congress, more or less regardless of the Administration, whatever or whoever that may be? Republican and Democrat in name, and possibly as to international policies in its many phases, it may well be that domestic policies will be controlled by a combination of these *blocs*, and members be elected as Republican or Democrat, but really as they gage the pulse of their districts on these domestic issues. Indeed, this last is really not of the future; it is quite a present-day fact."

Such a system as is thus foreshadowed "would tend to livening up our Congressional sessions, but," remarks the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, "whether or not it would improve the legislative results is quite another matter." The Washington *Post* is certain that it would not—

"Senators and Representatives are quite justified in carefully safeguarding the interests of their particular States and sections, but they should not lose sight of the fact that as a body they represent the nation at large and that the interests of all the people must be considered. Legislators are not merely community delegates. To them is intrusted the management of the nation's affairs, and the Senator from a granger State should be as much concerned about the coal-miners of Pennsylvania or the marine-workers of the coast States as he is about the farmers of the great prairies. The existing situation calls for national breadth of view and national action."

PHILIPPINE BANKRUPTCY

"A RICH AND INDULGENT UNCLE is not to be sneezed at in these days," remarks the Dayton *Journal* in commenting upon General Wood's cabled plea to this Government for immediate financial relief for the Philippines. The Island Government, says General Wood, who is making a survey of conditions, faces bankruptcy unless Congress permits it to increase the limit of indebtedness from $15,000,000 to $30,000,000. The Philippine National Bank, with which the Island Government, provinces, and municipalities are required to deposit all funds, is "practically insolvent," in the words of the General, who thinks the situation can be saved if Congress will permit the Filipinos to issue bonds and short-term certificates to the total amount of $30,000,000. Incompetence on the part of the bank's officials is said to be responsible for its condition, but the Newark *Evening News* gives several economic reasons for the crisis as well—

"The fact of the matter is that commerce and trade in the Islands are at a standstill. This prostration is due in large part to the lack of a market in the United States for Philippines products. With goods from the Islands a drug on the market here, American banking-houses have not felt warranted in providing credits freely for the purchase of goods for export to dealers in the Philippines. This has added to the stagnation of business there, has reduced the revenues of the insular government, and has hampered the financial dealings of the Philippine National Bank. There have been other elements that helped to bring about the threatened bankruptcy, but the chief cause was this trade *impasse*, which is by no means confined to our insular possessions."

"General Wood's information seems to have surprized Washington, but there is no good reason why it should have done so," *The News* goes on; "the facts have been known for months in commercial circles." The facts, as obtained from what the New York *World* considers authoritative sources, are given by that paper:

"Some $55,000,000 of Philippine Government funds, deposited as required by law in the Philippine National Bank, have been either lost by the management of the bank or loaned in large amounts in such ways that the assets are frozen. Besides this, some $10,000,000 of Philippine provincial and municipal funds, for which also the National Bank was the sole legal depository, are similarly tied up.

"Besides the deposit of $40,000,000 of the currency-reserve fund, the Government owns most of the capital stock of the bank, which means that $15,000,000 more of public funds is tied up. Adding the provincial and municipal deposits of not more than $10,000,000, the maximum amount involved is therefore $65,000,000.

"As a result, currency and exchange are seriously unstabilized, and the Government has been reduced to living on its income as received. Because of the commercial and industrial depression this income is insufficient.

"The great trouble is that the former management of the bank lent too heavily and also lent some Government money in the shape of reserves and sinking-funds, which were held in trust and should not have been loaned at all.

"The institution carried on a general banking business, extending credits to private commercial enterprises and lending money to coconut-oil concerns, hemp warehouses, copra-producers, tobacco-growers, and many others. Were it not that the Government needs additional revenues to keep public works going and the currency stabilized, it is believed that it could have squeezed along on current income until the bank was able to release considerable portions of the deposited funds."

This revelation that the Philippines are having a financial depression along with all the rest of the world, including the United States, is seized upon by some newspapers as proof that the Filipinos are unfit for self-government. But, as the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* points out, "the Filipinos are in the same financial boat with Americans," and we read in the Brooklyn *Eagle:*

"Precisely as the North Dakota banks lent to wheat-producers on the $2.20 a bushel Government-guaranteed price and were helpless when the guaranty was withdrawn and wheat fell, precisely as the Cuban banks loaned on sugar when the price was seventeen cents and had to have a moratorium when it went down to five cents, the Manila bank has suffered."

But, thinks the New York *Tribune*, "the case for independence, never convincing, has been wrecked by the developments under the Harrison Administration; native control has

ANOTHER LITTLE DARIUS WOULD LIKE TO FLY.
—Reid in the New York *Evening Mail.*

been followed by a lowering everywhere of administrative standards." Continues *The Tribune:*

"What government would be under independence has been painfully forecast. In domestic affairs there would be a relapse to factional dissensions and intermittent revolution—to spoliation and poverty. The Islands would also become a center of foreign intrigue and a victim to intervention. The Filipinos don't realize how fundamentally well off they are under American protection. Their real chance of development and security lies in their making the most of the advantages of their political relations with the United States."

With world conditions as they are, "the setting up of an independent government in the Philippines would be a risky experiment, to say the least," avers the Washington *Star*. As the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times* sees the Philippine situation:

"Were the inhabitants capable of conducting an efficient government, and were they disposed toward honest administration, the United States would be well rid of them, but therein is the whole question. Whether they are ready to be let go, or it is wise to retain our hold on them, is the problem to which General Wood will give answer.

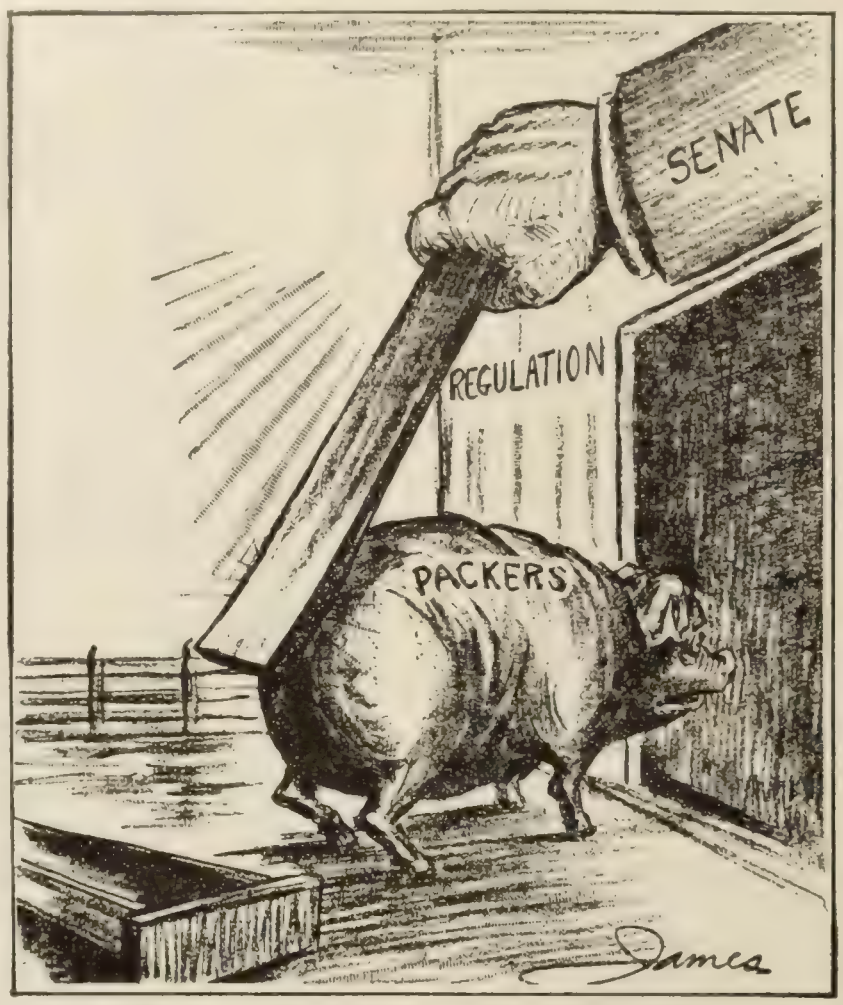
"Were the control of affairs turned over to native authorities there is no assurance that favorable conditions would continue. To introduce another Mexico into the family of nations would be a calamity for which the United States would be responsible were we too precipitate in granting independence.

"It would be to the benefit of the United States Government to treat the Filipinos fairly, but it may be that independence at this time or in the near future would be a gross unkindness to them and contrary to their good. The wise action in the circumstances is what needs to be determined, and we have not a doubt that General Wood will be able to throw much light on the subject as the result of his survey."

UNCLE SAM TO CONTROL THE PACKERS

THE PRICE OF MEAT is not likely to fall off "the fraction of a cent" because Congress now places the meat-packing industry under the supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture, thinks *The Minnesota Star*, of Minneapolis. In fact, agrees the New York *Commercial*, the new regulations prescribed by the Secretary "are sure to result in more expensive handling of the product, and consequently a higher price to the consuming public, which is the exact opposite effect intended" by the House bill which the Senate recently passed. The farmers do not appear to be wildly enthusiastic about the new bill; they preferred the more drastic bill formulated by the Senate Committee on Agriculture. In the words of the St. Paul *Farmer*, "farm-leaders are far from satisfied with the House measure," which, it goes on, "seems quite satisfactory to the packers." The public, which, as the Buffalo *Express* puts it, "is, after all, most concerned, is waiting to see how regulation is going to affect its meat bill."

"The packing business certainly ought to be regulated, and sternly," thinks the Boston *Transcript*, and Secretary Wallace reminds us that "for years there has been severe criticism of some of these plants," particularly on the part of the farmers. "Their owners are accused of combining together to the detriment of both producers and consumers, and the farmer is entitled to know that these plants are operated in such a way as to give him just prices for his live stock. The consumer also is entitled to know that the meat products are marketed at a reasonable cost," maintains the Secretary. So the packers are to be regulated. As the New York *Times* sees it, they are to be regulated by the Secretary of Agriculture in the same manner that the Interstate Commerce Commission regulates the railroads. But its contemporary, *The Journal of Commerce*, declares that the terms of the bill just passed "are vague in the extreme," and it looks upon this effort of Congress to control the packers as "simply another illustration of the bungling which is typical of our attempts to 'control' industry." Similar sentiments are set forth in the New York *Globe* by Alfred W. McCann, who charges that "for three years the Government has been spending hundreds of thousands of dollars in its efforts to obtain direct control of the packing industry, and now it has it—not!" Continues this writer:



S-O-O-E-Y !

—James in the St. Louis *Star*.

"The 'successful' bill as passed by the Senate, but which must still be agreed to by House and Senate and signed by the President before it becomes a law, is a forbidding instrument.

"It forbids the packers to engage in unfair devices.

"It forbids the packers to engage in deceptive devices.

"It forbids the packers to engage in unfair practises.

"It forbids the packers to engage in deceptive practises.

"It forbids the packers to carve up the supply of live stock among themselves by interdealing.

"It forbids the packers to restrain commerce.

"It forbids the packers to create a monopoly.

"It forbids the packers to manipulate prices by selling to themselves.

"It forbids the charging of unreasonable rates in the stock-yards.

"It forbids deceptive practises in the stock-yards.

"A harsh critic would say that this new packer-'control' bill is a hotchpotch of catch-words designed to afford protection to the packers should they ever get into trouble.

"Never to be understood by thinking men is the failure of Congress to act upon its many sad experiences of the past by defining what it means when it employs such terms as 'unfair practises,' 'unreasonable rates,' etc.

"Congress wasted millions of dollars on the Lever Act for the purpose of making the taxpayer believe that he was getting protection against the profiteer. The Lever Act was just as vague as the Senate Packers Bill. No wonder the packers permitted Congress to pass this bill. No wonder nothing will happen—to the packers!"

"If there is going to be government control of the packers, it should be sincere and genuine, not the kind that will render people distrustful of Congress as well as of the packers," asserts the Troy *Record*, but the New York *Globe* believes editorially that, while "effectual protection of the rights of consumers and stock-raisers may not be the fruit of the bill that has just passed Congress, at least a beginning has been made," and the Baltimore *Sun* thinks that "the success of this law depends upon the integrity, intelligence, and administrative ability of the Secretary."

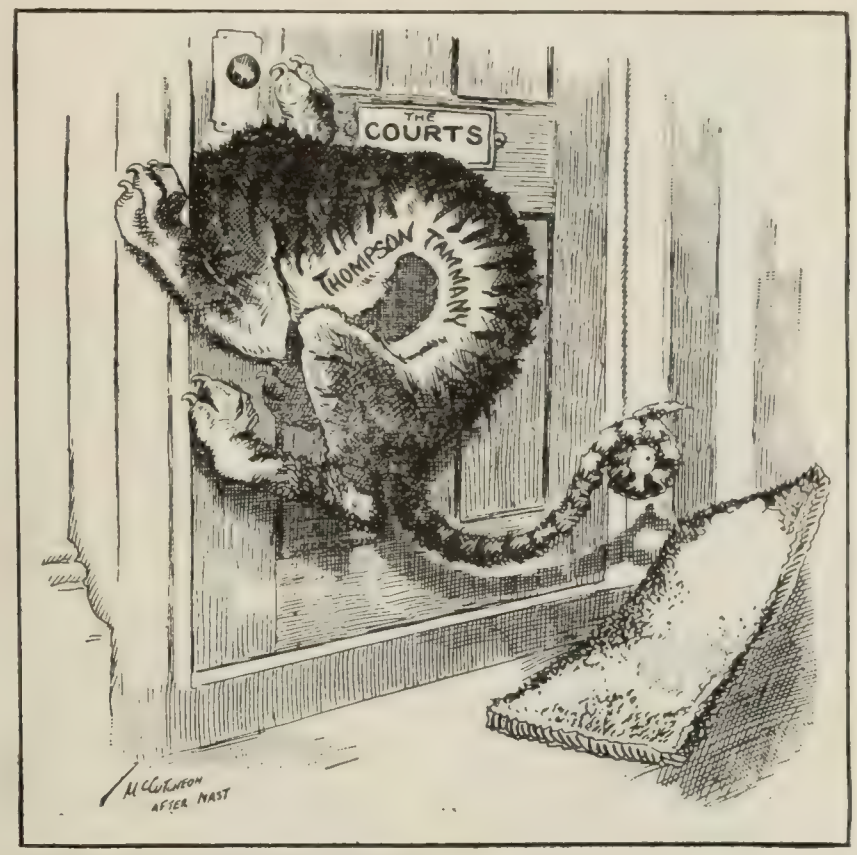
Objections to the new measure are heard from the Kansas City *Journal*, which says "the trouble is that business has been 'commissioned' and 'bureaued' until it is burdened almost to the last proverbial straw," and from Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, who declares in an interview in the Washington *Post* "that it is regulatory and is but the forerunner of similar other bills taking the first step to put the Government into private business." Probably the bitterest criticism, however, comes from the packers themselves, as represented by one of them, Thomas E. Wilson. "The packing industry is already supervised and regulated by more laws—Federal, State, and municipal—than any other industry in this country," asserts Mr. Wilson in a statement, and he goes on to name twenty-eight laws that supervise the packing business. Out of every dollar received by the packers from the sale of beef and all the by-products derived from the animal, from 85 to 90 cents is paid out for live stock, states this authority. The principal thing wrong with the packing business, he tells us, "is the unwarranted *suspicion* that something *is* wrong." And he goes on:

"The consuming public has no just cause for criticism against the packing industry, for all the evidence shows that it is efficiently distributing daily throughout the land pure and wholesome meat-food products at a cost and profit to the packer for the services lower than that rendered by any other manufacturer or distributer of basic necessities of life in this country.

"The fundamental cause of fluctuations in prices is largely due to the unscientific and inefficient system employed by the producers in marketing their products. There is not now and has never been any efficient system governing the marketing."

THE THOMPSON DEFEAT IN CHICAGO

WITH ITS BACK TO THE WALL, Chicago, aided by its women voters, "dealt Thompsonism a smashing blow between the eyes," as the Chicago *Daily News* phrases it, at the recent judiciary election. "It was really a last-ditch fight," notes the Indianapolis *Star;* for "with practically everything under its control, the Thompson machine was reaching out for the judiciary." But, in what the Chicago *Tribune* calls the "most fiercely contested judiciary elections in the country's history," a coalition ticket, made up of Democrats and independent Republicans, and backed by most of the Chicago papers, rolled up a majority of more than a hundred thousand, and thus "gave Mayor Thompson and his vicious political machine the most stunning blow that American politics has ever known," as the Philadelphia *Inquirer* remarks. It was, moreover, the Mayor's first reverse at the polls since his election in 1915, and the Chicago *Evening Post* sees in this setback the first sign of the dissolution of the organization which is said to control, not only the political machinery of Chicago and Cook County, but of the entire State. But the Chicago *American* maintains that the Mayor in the past "has had at heart the real interest of the people, . . . and he will bring back his organization into the right line."



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THE END OF A PERFECT ELECTION DAY.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*

"The result of the election is the most promising thing in the political life of Chicago that has come to pass in many years," remarks the Memphis *Commercial Appeal.* "It brings rejoicing everywhere to friends of clean government," notes the Atlanta *Journal*, and the Springfield *Republican* looks upon this "emphatic stand for honesty and decency" as "most refreshing news," and an indication that "the Mayor and his gang will be completely routed" at the next election. "And," continues this paper, "what Chicago can do, other cities can do." In fact, we are told in the St. Louis *Star*, the political machine of that city already has suffered a similar reverse.

Chicago's "moral awakening," as one paper terms it, resulted in the election of twenty judges of the Circuit Court and one judge of the Superior Court, whose names were put forward by the Bar Association. Credit for saving the courts from control by the City-Hall machine, therefore, seems to be equally divided between the Bar Association, the independent Chicago papers, which supported the coalition movement, and the women voters, who for the first time participated in a judiciary election. As we read in the Chicago *Daily News:*

"The attempt of Chicago's minority Mayor to capture the Circuit Court and make it a side-show to the municipal circus conducted by the City-Hall machine was repudiated utterly and completely.

"Hoping for and relying upon the apathy and indifference that have been responsible for light votes at judicial elections in the past, the Thompson-Lundin crew had selected a ticket composed mostly of 'assistants' and protégés of the machine bosses and expected that they could be elected. The idea in nominating candidates of that kind, of course, was that they would be pliable tools in the hands of the bosses responsible for their being on the bench, and also that they would replace those independent sitting judges who would not listen to the orders or the threats of the machine, but rendered court decisions according to the law and the evidence and the dictates of their own free consciences.

"But the impudent attempt of the machine proved a failure. The voters were not apathetic. They did go to the polls in much larger numbers than usual, and they registered an emphatic veto on this Thompson-Lundin effort to degrade and enslave the courts of Cook County. Not one of the Thompson-Lundin candidates squeezed through. All were beaten. The pay-roll gang was powerless to save them."

The part played by the women voters comes in for considerable remark. "Clean and honest government appeals more strongly to them than partizan necessity, and in Chicago they may be able eventually, with the aid of the better element among the men, to rid the Windy City entirely of its unsavory boss," thinks the Houston *Post.* "The Mayor's present term runs until 1923, and then the country will see whether Chicago really meant what it said in 1921," adds the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, while its neighbor, *The Dispatch*, declares that "there could be no local political change anywhere for which the country as a whole would be more devoutly grateful." For, agrees the New York *Evening Telegram*, "Chicago is more important to the country than the political welfare of William Hale Thompson."

The Thompson political strength, according to the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, "was made up chiefly of pro-Germans, disloyalists, and politically assertive negroes." Last year the Chicago Mayor "virtually nominated and elected the Governor of Illinois, and it was feared that he had become entrenched as a political boss and a pernicious factor in the politics of the country," says the Nashville *Banner.* "Tammany Hall, in its palmiest days, never attempted a more complete system of boss rule than the Chicago ring," points out the Boston *Transcript.*

But the machine lost. "It was the people against the machine, and the people won," is the conclusion of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, and, while it is the opinion of the Topeka *Capital* that the Mayor's power is not yet broken, and that "Chicago's decent and patriotic Republicans have considerable distance to go before they retrieve control of the party from the Thompson machine," the Springfield *Republican* is sure that "the fiction of machine invulnerability has been exploded and the soundness of public opinion in Chicago has been demonstrated." "The task now," adds *The Republican*, "is to keep up the pace for the remaining two years of the Mayor's term, and then put him out."

A telegram to Mayor Thompson, sent several days before going to press, asking for his comment on the election, in order to present both sides, has brought no reply. But the Chicago *American*, which is friendly to the Mayor, explains that he lost because he "abdicated too much power to his ward committeemen." Continues *The American:*

"Sentimentally, Monday's verdict reaffirmed again the overwhelming sentiment of this community for the reelection of sitting judges of good record. This newspaper, friendly to the Mayor and believing in most of the principles he advocates, could not and would not defend the action of the Thompson ward committeemen in refusing nominations to good judges. Mayor Thompson abdicated too much power to his ward

committeemen, and his leniency with his committeemen, who like all ward bosses are inclined to put patronage above principle and spoils above sentiment, drew him into a losing fight. The clever campaign of the opposition accentuated and magnified the faults of the Thompsonites to proportions that obscured many shortcomings of the coalition managers. It is our judgment that the Mayor will bring back his organization into the right line. He has demonstrated in the past that he has at heart the real interests of the people, and his political battles have been won on principle."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE Irish are an English-paying people.—*Washington Post.*

VERY frequently rich parents make poor parents.—*Greenville News.*

THE last verse of the hymn of hate was a reverse.—*Youngstown Vindicator.*

SURELY we ought to get one Yap out of the dove of peace.—*Washington Post.*

LENINE is now ready to stake out capitalism until it grows a new fleece.—*Dallas News.*

IF Carpentier lands a blow on Dempsey's patriotism good night!—*San Diego Tribune.*

NO peace of plenty is to be looked for, until there is plenty of peace.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

BUSINESS is looking up—wistfully looking up to where prices used to be.—*Kingston (Canada) Whig.*

RAILROAD rates remind us robberies are not confined to mail-cars.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

BUT when is Congress going to declare peace with the American pocketbook?—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

THE insurance companies deny that they have done anything wrong, and promise to do right.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

WILL H. HAYS is now free to humanize the postal service. Aren't Democrats human, Mr. Hays?—*Louisville Times.*

IS it the Harding idea to improve the Republican party in the South by making it smaller?—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

SO far as our foreign commerce is concerned, we are rapidly getting back to a state of splendid isolation.—*Richmond News Leader.*

YOU see, we must keep out cheap foreign goods lest the foreigners make enough money to buy our surplus farm products.—*Baltimore Sun.*

AN inferior race is always hated most by those members of a superior race who are not very sure of their superiority.—*New Haven Union.*

THE Pacific Ocean comprises 36 per cent. of the earth's surface, and 76 per cent. of the argument against naval disarmament.—*New London Day.*

BIBLES are now printed in 538 languages, so that no resident of New York need be without a book in his native language.—*Detroit Free Press.*

AN economist says there should be more fact and less fiction in the railroad controversy. Also more tact and less friction.—*Pasadena Evening Post.*

THE pro-British Americans are convinced that there would be no trouble if the pro-Irish Americans wouldn't take sides.—*Marion Star.*

SIMS is said to stand pat on his London speech, but Pat won't stand Sims.—*Dallas News.*

WE have heard of fresh-water sailors, but Admiral Sims seems to be the original hot-water sailor.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

WELL, all Admiral Sims objected to, as we understand his speech, was foreign entanglement in that Irish row.—*Dallas News.*

HAVING saved the world for democracy, it is now up to the victor nations to save democracy for the world.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

THE funny part of it is that European celebrities think they have visited America when they have visited New York.—*Pueblo Star-Journal.*

MR. BURLESON now has a scheme for sending our cotton to Europe. As Will Hays is on the job, he may mean for us to send it by mail.—*Washington Post.*

EUROPE is entitled to the dumps, after all she has endured, but she must not get the idea that America will be one of them.—*Elmira (N. Y.) Star-Gazette.*

MOCKERY.

—Armstrong in the Tacoma *News-Tribune.*

OUR chief trouble at present is the "ex" in export.—*Toledo News-Bee.*

THOSE profiteers in shoes ought to be given a good lacing.—*Dayton News.*

THE white man's real burden is a lot of other white men.—*Washington Post.*

BAD news for the pedestrian: Another reduction in the price of cars.—*Indianapolis News.*

WHAT's the use of talking disarmament at this time? Ireland wouldn't consent.—*Marion Star.*

CONSTANTINE thinks he ought to have the city that was named for him.—*Philadelphia Record.*

A GREAT many prominent family trees were started by grafting.—*Fort Wayne News and Sentinel.*

IF Mexico can prove that she hasn't any oil left, perhaps she can keep her sovereignty.—*New York World.*

IT is all right for the building trades to "clean house," if they will afterward build houses.—*Chicago Daily News.*

THEY call it a monarchy, but it is King George the Fifth and Lloyd George the Four-Fifths.—*Fresno Republican.*

THEY are now producing stainless steel. In time we may have the stainless steel trust.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

NOW that they're going to publish a list of profiteers, we predict another paper shortage.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

STILL Obregon must understand that it is difficult for us to recognize Mexico in her present quiescent state.—*Harrisburg Patriot-News.*

THE thought of a dishonorable peace usually shocks statesmen much more than the thought of a dishonorable war.—*Muskogee Phoenix.*

SO far, no astute German diplomat has attempted to curry favor in America by hinting that we started the war.—*Utica Morning Telegram.*

CHICAGO has voted free text-books for children and against a $9,000,000 jail. With free text-books they won't need such a big jail.—*Seattle Times.*

THEY may not be enthusiastic about trying war criminals, but it will be a long time before they try another criminal war.—*Buffalo Evening News.*

PROFESSOR EINSTEIN says American women are lovely. How much easier it is to understand the professor when he cuts out theory and gets down to fact!—*Marion Star.*

WHAT worries Obregon is how to obtain the recognition of the United States and still retain that of Mexico.—*Dallas News.*

ALIMONY statistics suggest that two can live more cheaply as one.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

MANY ancient civilizations disappeared. Chances are they sneaked off to dodge their war debts.—*Wichita Falls Record-News.*

SOME people are born failures, some meet with misfortune, and some nurse a perennial desire to get something for nothing.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

MR. HARVEY has not yet informed Belgium that we fed her in order to get rid of a surplus and save the skin of the American farmer.—*Baltimore Sun.*

THE frantic effort of coal barons to prevent the publication of profit statistics indicates that they are still making expenses.—*Providence Journal.*

NO doubt the underworld would cheerfully consent to a disarmament conference on the understanding that the police were to disarm first.—*Kansas City Star.*

THE secret-service agents are working themselves to death chasing a gang supposed to be making money here. Offer a reward and get the recipe; business houses want it.—*Manila Bulletin.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

TO CLEAR PACIFIC WAR-MISTS

IN TIME OF PEACE prepare against war, is the new reading of an old saw introduced by Japan and the United States in their decision to sit down and reason out points at issue between the two countries, which fire-eating militarists and publicists in both lands envelop in dangerous war-mists, subject to explosion. Such is the comment in some quarters on the conversations of Secretary of State Hughes and Baron Shidehara, Ambassador from Japan, having for their ultimate object, say Washington dispatches, the negotiation of a treaty or agreement between the two governments which will cover perhaps a dozen matters now in dispute. Among these subjects are mentioned the Japanese occupation of various territory in the Far East and the Japanese land and immigration questions in the United States. In addition, we are told, there is the question of the island of Yap and cable rights in the Pacific, but it is pointed out that settlement of this question will be distinct from settlement of the others, "inasmuch as it involves the rights and privileges of France, Great Britain, and Italy as well as of Japan and the United States." Thus the negotiations between the two governments fall into two classes —those concerning only Japan and the United States and those concerning other nations as well. What is more, Washington dispatches report that the American Government will not participate in the deliberations of the latest Council of the League of Nations now at Geneva, because this country and Japan are having a cleaning-up time of their own. Among the Japanese press there is occasional complaint that America's attitude is "open to question in the light of international law and diplomatic precedent," and the Tokyo *Kokumin* suggests that the Harding Administration had "better abandon its present stand and recognize all the facts relating to the Paris Conference, endeavoring to take part in the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations Covenant," for even—

Adachi Photograph.

PREMIER HARA,

Who is felicitated by some of his press opponents in Japan for "at last dealing a blow to the militarists" by ordering the partial evacuation of Siberia.

"If it is difficult for America formally to join the Treaty, she may make a declaration of a tenor similar to its provisions and thus publicly pledge herself not to deviate from them. This is a means of maintaining international confidence in her and, indeed, is a condition precedent to her diplomatic activity."

The *Kokumin* turns to the partial evacuation of Siberia, which was decided upon by Premier Hara and General Tanaka, the War Minister, "by themselves alone," and adds:

"The militarists have been kicked over. They may be resentful, but that is a sign of the times.

"Evacuation is at least one year overdue. For this reason the people have been compelled to waste over 100,000,000 yen. Japanese evacuation from Siberia was urged by America, demanded by public opinion in this country, and informally approved by the Government itself. . . . . .

"In any case, the decision of the present Government to carry out evacuation without much further delay, if not immediately, almost without any conditions, may be considered an expiation on its part for its past sins."

Of Shantung the Tokyo *Yamato* tells us of a reported proposal that Japan "withdraw all the garrison from Tsing-tao and abandon the project for the establishment of an exclusive Japanese settlement, only succeeding to the rights formerly possest by Germany." Tho this newspaper professes inability to vouch for this report, it believes it would be advisable to open negotiations with China if the Shantung question can be settled that way, because—

"There has never been greater need of Chino-Japanese cooperation than at present. It is inimical to the interests of both Japan and China that they should be at loggerheads at such a moment. Moreover, America is inclined to interfere in the negotiations of Japan and China, and in a certain contingency the question may become further complicated. It is very desirable, therefore, that direct negotiations should be opened between Japan and China. We should be grateful to America for her anxiety, but in the present state of affairs there is a Monroe Doctrine in Asia as there is in America. If America is to be bothered for Asiatic affairs, especially matters relating to Japan and China, the consequences may be mutually unpalatable. It may be for the purpose of bringing American pressure to bear on Japan that China is trying to enlist the support of America, but will it not damage the interests not only of China but of Asia as a whole if the seed of evil is now sown impulsively?

"Japan has no ambition whatever. The conditions which she proposed for the return of Shantung were due to doubt whether peace and order could be secured in Shantung, and also to apprehension lest the rights to be abandoned by Japan should pass into the hands of a third country. If China is fully prepared on the two points, we believe that Japan will not insist on the original conditions."

Even for the purposes of domestic politics, the Tokyo *Jiji* believes Japan should adopt a new policy, tho it admits that so important a matter as Chinese and Siberian policy "should not be exploited for the purpose of serving temporary political ends," and this daily proceeds:

"The fact is, however, that this is the best opportunity for deciding a new policy. Let us advise the Government fundamentally to renovate its policy with great determination. Above all, it is necessary that double diplomacy should be done

away with. Its evils are clear to everybody. Indeed, military diplomacy should be held responsible for the fact that troops have not yet been withdrawn from Siberia, the Chinese Eastern Railway zone, and Shantung.

"There may be various circumstances and designs accountable for the refusal of the Chinese Government to entertain Japan's proposal to open direct negotiations, but it is perhaps necessary that Japan should immediately withdraw her troops from Shantung in order to demonstrate her sincerity to the world. It is evident that Chinese suspicions regarding Japan, which form an obstacle to Chino-Japanese diplomacy, are due principally to the diplomacy of the militarists."

As to the Californian issue, the *Japan Chronicle* calls attention to an article by Count Soyeshima, in the *Japanese Diplomatic Review*, in which he declares that it is purely "a Californian issue" and "can not be a cause of war between the two nations."

THE ARMAMENT GAMBLE.

MARS—"The bank is unbeatable at this game. Everything comes to him who waits."
—Liverpool *Courier*.

The Californian problem can be settled "as a local issue," he believes, and urges his fellow citizens not to "risk national fortunes over a question which does not menace our country." In other States the Japanese are comparatively favorably treated, according to this personage, who adds:

"In California, too, there is no reason why the Japanese immigrants should be subjected to so much opposition and persecution. Even according to the report of the committee for the investigation into the conditions of Japanese immigrants, composed exclusively of American citizens, 'they are well educated, they are eager to learn English, they have a high standard of personal cleanliness, they are generous in their relations with others, and they are generally temperate.' In fact, the Californians are benighted, deficient in the sense of justice, and impervious to reason, but while Japan has the absolute right to protest against their benightedness, their injustice, and their unreasonableness, and it is further necessary that she should resolutely assert and enforce this her right, it would be absurd for Japan to stake her national fortunes on a local issue like this. Tho it is held by some people that the Californian complication is nothing but an expression of American Imperialism and a conflict of the national policies of the two Powers, yet in my opinion the trouble is a domestic one. Nor is it racial or religious, as some people think. So long as Japan and America do not come into a great conflict on the Asiatic continent, the Californian problem can be amicably settled as a local issue. It is not wise to risk national fortunes in a war over a question which does not menace our country. At every new phase of the Californian problem, there are some irresponsible politicians who refer to Bushido and otherwise have recourse to boastful language. But this is very thoughtless of them. On the occasion of national danger, incitement and instigation may be in place, but it is unwise to employ violent language to the prejudice of sound diplomacy when the question can be quietly and peacefully settled."

BRITAIN'S OIL-BURNING NAVY

BRITAIN'S BURNING INTEREST IN OIL is easy to understand, according to her facetious critics, because now we know that coal will soon be only a memory in the British Navy. What Britain would be without her Navy, they say, every schoolboy realizes. But the announcement by the Admiralty that the British Fleet in a short time will consist only of oil-burning ships does not mean a new policy, but the culmination of an old one, which was adopted some years back and has been indorsed by the experience of war. So we are told by the naval correspondent of the London *Morning Post*, who divines that many people may be perturbed because the British Navy gives up as the primary element of motive power the type of fuel which exists at its best in the British Isles, in order to rely on a type of which the home production is practically negligible. Such questioning minds will recall that "at one period of the war, orders were issued limiting ships of the Navy to three-fifths speed, except in cases of emergency, solely owing to shortage of oil." Enemy submarines had been taking heavy toll of the oil-tankers, which are vulnerable to attack because of their great length and moderate speed. Added to this were the delays incidental to shipping in war time. The sole safeguard against such a danger, we are told, lies in the provision of adequate storage and the maintenance of a sufficient reserve. This strategic question is governed by four main considerations, which are specified by the *Morning Post's* expert as follows:

"1. The size of the naval force which will depend on the particular storage, and its calculated average daily expenditure in war.

"2. The distance of the place of storage from: (*a*) Main sources of supply, and (*b*) auxiliary sources of supply.

"3. The routes by which replenishments can arrive during war. Whether these routes are all sea, all land, or a combination of the two.

"4. The chances of an enemy holding or gaining local command of the waters in the vicinity of a main source of supply."

This subject is one of the many to be threshed out by the Imperial Conference, and this informant remarks incidentally that the protection of oil-fuel depots must also be canvassed, because—

"Oil-fuel tanks are tempting objects for bombardment or air attack from sea or land. Shells or bombs bursting on coal-dumps do little harm, but in the case of oil it is conceivable that the whole vital reserve might go up in flames. In this connection it will be recollected that when *Emden* bombarded Madras she paid particular attention to the oil-tanks. The correct placing and adequate protection of oil-fuel depots is, therefore, closely allied to the four considerations enumerated above. If full provision be made to assure absolutely a sufficient supply of oil-fuel throughout a lengthy war, no thinking persons will question the wisdom of the Admiralty's policy. But no considerations of economy will justify any risk being taken in this truly vital matter."

Oil burning as the evolution of years and not an innovation in the British Navy goes back to the days of Lord Fisher, who introduced it in a class of vessels styled "coastal destroyers," and the *Morning Post's* contributor reminds us that this was at the beginning of the "dreadnought" era, for the *Dreadnought* herself was fitted to burn oil in conjunction with coal. The preference for oil, we are reminded, is decided on two counts. The first is that the calorific power of oil is greater than that of coal; and the second, that oil is so much more easily loaded into a ship than coal. All destroyers built since the *Dreadnought* have been oil-burning, and the increase of oil-fuel ships of other types is shown in the following table:

CRUISERS

Class	Date	Coal (Tons)	Oil (Tons)
Carnarvon	1903	1,750	250
Weymouth	1910	1,290	260
Chatham	1913	1,160	240
Arethusa	1914	nil	810
Courageous	1916	nil	3,160
Centaur	1916	nil	820
Hawkins	1917	1,000	1,500
Dauntless	1918	nil	1,050
Enterprise	1919	nil	?

CAPITAL SHIPS (B. C.—BATTLE-CRUISER)

Class	Date	Coal (Tons)	Oil (Tons)
Bellerophon	1907	2,650	840
New Zealand (B. C.)	1910	3,100	840
King George V	1911	2,900	850
Lion (B. C.)	1911	3,500	1,130
Iron Duke	1912	3,200	1,600
**Tiger* (B. C.)	1913	3,300	3,500
Queen Elizabeth	1913	nil	3,400
Royal Sovereign	1915	nil	3,400
Renown (B. C.)	1916	nil	4,250
Hood (B. C.)	1917	nil	4,000

* Now being fitted to burn oil exclusively. With *Tiger's* completion, the Atlantic Fleet will be entirely oil-burning.

"LOVELY SMYRNA" THE WAR-PRIZE

UNTIL TURKEY'S FLAG floats above "Lovely Smyrna" there can be no peace between the Greeks and the Turks, various Constantinople organs declare, while a Nationalist newspaper of Angora laughs derisively at a reported congress of Turks at Rome to secure foreign mediation in the Greco-Turkish conflict. These persons have no mandate, either official or private, from the National Assembly at Angora, according to the Angora *Hakimiet-i-Millie*, which adds:

"In our view, the fight can be ended only in one way: by the evacuation of Smyrna and Thrace by the Greeks. As long as these Greeks remain in Anatolia, they will not find a single Turk who will be willing to enter into direct or indirect negotiations with them. As long as the Greeks are in Anatolia, the only means of talking to them is through the Turkish Army, which will express itself in the language of cannon, rifle, and sword, until its voice is heard in Smyrna Bay."

The Constantinople Turkish daily *Ileri* recalls on the "second anniversary of the surprize of Smyrna" that the Young Turkish Army is only a year old. It is true the Red Ottoman flag does not yet unroll "above the Smyrna quays; the harbor is not yet open, as before, to the commerce of the world; foreigners and natives do not yet enjoy the quiet of old," and poor Smyrna, "like hapless Saloniki, gives the impression of a dried-up spring." But, this journal confidently predicts:

"The dream for which we have been struggling for two years —even in the opinion of the most far-sighted foreign statesmen and the most important organs of the foreign press—is in a fair way to be realized. The Turkish flag will soon be floating over lovely Smyrna."

How this all seems to the Greeks may be judged from the remark of the Greek *Proodos* to the effect that—

"On May 16, 1919, Ionia, the center of Greek hopes for ages, after a slavery of six centuries began its new epoch of history. It commenced to breathe once more. Since the pan-Hellenic upheaval of 1821, since the constitution of the kingdom, the coming of the Greeks to Smyrna marks certainly the most glorious page in the New Greek restoration. For this occupation was undertaken not simply for the usual territorial advantages. Greece was called to enter Asia Minor by sacred traditions and great interests. The appearance of the Hellenic Army on these shores, where the Greek spirit had shone out most brilliantly, was the symbol of a historic return. Greece, by throwing this great bridge across the Ægean, has found once more the road toward national development. Greek unity without Smyrna, Greek security without a firm foothold in Asia Minor, would be artificial and useless."

A "TRADE SIEGE" OF SOVIET RUSSIA

IF IT IS TRUE that war upon Soviet Russia, with its blockade of trade, only prolonged the Bolshevik régime, as those said who maintained that Russia's autocracy of terror was kept in power by the mass fear in Russia that the Allied Powers aimed to make it a subject country, then the opposite policy, a "trade siege," to besiege Russia with traders and goods, as evidenced in the agreements between that country and England and Germany, and the projected agreement with Italy, should surely show up Bolshevik rule to its destruction. The well-informed *Journal de Genève* predicts that Italy's negotiations with the Soviet Government will repeat the endless twists and roundabouts which preceded Mr. Lloyd

SOVIET RUSSIA'S INCREASING INTERIOR RUMBLINGS.

—*The Star* (Montreal)

George's conclusion of a bargain with Lenine. But while Italy is offered many alluring opportunities, Italian financial circles are reported reluctant to venture big investments for a result still difficult to foresee. Nevertheless, this daily predicts that an agreement will finally be reached which will "disclose the absolute inadequacy of the régime organized by the 'Red' dictators, and will indirectly precipitate either its evolution or its downfall." We read then:

"The new economic plan of Lenine to give foreigners concessions of industrial, agricultural, and mining exploitation in Soviet Russia will certainly facilitate the conclusion of an agreement. The Government of the commissaries of the people, according to its envoys, will be especially disposed to accord every facility to the financial groups who will undertake these exploitations, and it will dispense them from the 'Labor Code,' that is, it will authorize them to form themselves along European lines and will reserve its rights of legislation for the Russian workers alone.

"Yet the Bolshevik leaders are really in no hurry to sign the treaties restoring the freedom of exchange which formerly they demanded with much insistence. Their aim is much more political than economic. The important point in their eyes is to be able to have commissions received in foreign countries so that they may resume contacts with the west, organize their propaganda by underhand methods, and gain time. They realize that they would not profit greatly through an industrial

and commercial agreement in view of the conditions of their country."

Two salient reasons impel Italy to close with Soviet Russia, this Swiss daily points out, and the first is that a reconciliation would help Premier Giolitti in the domestic Italian situation, for it is part of his general program of economic reconstruction. The second reason, according to this informant, is disclosed in the admission of Foreign Minister Sforza, in an interview in *La Gazetta di Torino*, that the political traditions of Italy and natural forethought for the future oblige her "to direct her gaze unceasingly toward the Levant and the Black Sea." By way of enlightenment on this remark, *Le Journal de Genève* observes:

"Now the Black Sea is really for Italy the roadstead toward which flows the coal of the Donbasin, the wheat of Ukraine, and the oil of Baku. Because Italy is absolutely dependent on the outside for these first necessities, she has suffered much during the war and since the war. What is more, Italy sees in a direct understanding with Russia the only way to escape American or English exactions. Before 1914 a *rapprochement* of this character was not possible because all these places were taken by British, French, and even Belgian groups. But today, after the revolution, the old privileges are no more and the future belongs to the cleverest hand. Anticipated in the Caucasus by England, Italy has great hopes of arriving first in Ukraine. Thus we account for the feverish activities of her diplomats and the consideration with which the faintly respectable Mr. Vorovsky is surrounded in Rome."

THE SINGING LAD.
"K-K-K-Kiteski, Beautiful Kiteski!"
—*Evening News* (London).

The Soviet-German trade agreement, we learn from press dispatches, gives the Bolsheviki full opportunity to trade with Germany and contract with German industry. What is more, it is reported that many German manufacturers are now giving the Soviet Government one and two years' credit. Krassin's plans to open a Soviet bank in London and float a £300,000,000 loan in England, we are told, has inspired German manufacturers with the hope that part of this money will reach the German market. According to Soviet Representative Kopp's statement to Berlin newspaper men, Germany "now recognizes the Soviet Government as the sole legal representative of the Russian people." The *Berliner Tageblatt* says that the trade agreement, which was signed on May 6, received jubilant welcome in the press of Soviet Russia, which "underlined" its political significance. But the German journal observes that Germany has "avoided any *rapprochement* with Russia up till now out of regard for the Entente."

Mr. Leonid Krassin, Russian Soviet Minister of Commerce and Trade, in a signed interview in the *Petit Parisien*, declares that Russia's reconstruction is bound to be swift because the self-interest of both the capitalists and Russia will make success sure. The hunger of the capitalist for Russia's natural riches will draw their aid to the country, he says, and the absolute need of directing ability by the Soviets will guarantee the protection of foreign interests. According to Mr. Krassin foreign purchase contracts placed by Russia amount to £5,000,000 in Great Britain, 50,000,000 crowns in Sweden, 3,000,000,000 marks in Germany, and $10,000,000 in the United States. However, he also points out that Russia's gold reserves "have a limit" and "as our exports still are negligible, we must resort to concessions, of which only one, that with the *Svenska Kugellager Fabrik*, has been signed, but others are pending." Mr. Krassin continues:

"Soon a great international consortium will be formed to exploit our riches, and its activities will enable the Soviets to conquer their present terrible difficulties by restoring content in the cottages. The capitalists are assured of the Soviets' good faith, because the Soviets never have wronged those working under agreements with them; and if the Soviets are overthrown their successors certainly will be less radical and will protect the capitalists. But principally because the Soviets need the capitalists they would not interfere or confiscate, because what they want is not machines, but the men who can make them go."

While Mr. Krassin has not the slightest doubt of the ability of his chief, Lenine, to carry through his new policy successfully, he does admit that much depends on the result of the crops. One advantage of Soviet Russia, he tells us, is that it has no foreign debts. Mr. Krassin repeats what he has said previously — namely, that Lenine never pretended Soviet Russia could live alone, but he hoped for a world revolution which he now believes will come in the indefinite future. In this belief Lenine follows the path in which Marx and Engels led, it is noted by President Masaryk, of Czecho-Slovakia, who scores Bolshevism as a needless atrocity because Europe is plentifully provided with means necessary to effect social transformation in a peaceful manner. There is no need of violent revolution, especially of such terrorism as Russia has witnessed, and in *La Revue de Genève* President Masaryk tells us further:

"The Bolsheviki favor revolution at any cost. The western Socialists and, above all, the Social Democrats are opposed to the Russian revolutionary method. It is true that Marx and Engels believed in the imminence of the final revolution and the downfall of capitalism. In their Communist manifesto they declared that Germany was on the eve of a bourgeois revolution which would be followed immediately by a proletarian revolution. Later, however, they realized that their analysis of the world situation was wrong; and from time to time they postponed their predicted revolution until finally they abandoned the idea."

President Masaryk classifies Marx and Engels as political pioneers "of a scientific and evolutionary mind," while the Bolsheviki are "absolutist in theory and scientifically void." He adds:

"A revolution of protest, of punishment, of warning is not sufficient for the Bolsheviki, who want a constructive and creative revolution which substitutes a new administration for the old administration of the state. Herein lies their error. From the European point of view the Bolshevik revolution was not necessary. Czarism had been overthrown and a Socialist-Liberal Government had been formed. The Bolsheviki should have been content to form a political party with a program of administrative and educational reconstruction. Their rôle would have been that of the opposition in Parliament. But they failed to understand that the progress of European nations and their morale repudiate violence and, by consequence, aggressive wars and revolutions."

THIS TOWN HAD BEEN ORDERED "TO BE TORN DOWN, RIPPED INTO PIECES, AND AUCTIONED OFF AS SCRAP."

Hopewell, Va., had been declared hopeless by the Du Ponts, a war town ruined by peace. Now it has twenty-three substantial industries and a brilliant future, saved by the man who deems nothing useless or hopeless.

HE FINDS USES FOR "USELESS" THINGS

HE WHO WILL DISCOVER A USE for that which has always been deemed useless is killing two birds with one stone—he is disposing of a waste and creating a new raw material with one stroke. Incidentally, he is likely to make a fortune for himself. An expert in this sort of discovery, we are told by William S. Dutton, writing in *System* (Chicago), is Hunter Grubb, of the Du Pont Company, who, we are told, "has made a success of handling jobs that other men declined to take." We quote from Mr. Dutton's accounts of how the subject of his article conserved niter-cake during the war by damming it up in a ravine by the hundred thousands of tons, and of how he rehabilitated the industrial "war town" of Hopewell, Va., which he had been sent out to dismantle and turn into scrap. Grubb's motto of "Find the use" stood him in good stead in these two instances as in scores of others. He believes that there is a use for everything in the world and that it is the job of man to find out what that use is. About every factory, he asserts, there are untold quantities of material regarded as waste which has a real value if the right use for it could only be found. Mr. Dutton tells his tale as follows:

HE HAS NO USE FOR "USELESS"

Hunter Grubb, who put hope into Hopewell.

"Prior to 1907 the chemical known as niter-cake was regarded as a waste. To-day niter-cake is used extensively in the steel industry, replacing sulfuric acid as a pickling agent; it is used as a reagent in the flotation of ores; it has made possible the recovery of wool grease from the waste waters of wool-scouring plants; a process has been developed by which oxid of aluminum is dissolved in it and a baking powder made from it; it is used in the smelting and refining of no less than five of our most valuable metals, and so on through a list of a score or more of uses. During the war this by-product of high-explosive manufacture was turned out in such vast quantities at Hopewell, Va., that no means could be found of shipping it to a market. Grubb looked over Hopewell and its surroundings, got an idea, slept over it, and next morning called in engineers.

"'See that ravine out there?' inquired Grubb, designating a deep, narrow valley on the plant area. 'Build a dam at the end of it. We'll run molten niter-cake in there until cars are available to take it away.'

"The engineers gasped in surprize. Then they laughed. But they built the dam. Tracks were laid from the acid plants to the edge of the ravine. In acid-proof metal cars the molten niter-cake was carried by day and by night and poured hot over the sides. The dam started to fill. It grew into a veritable lake, hardening from the bottom up. When the war came to its sudden end, there were 500,000 tons of niter-cake stored behind the dams in Grubb's 'Niter-Cake Lake.' In places the deposit was thirty feet deep.

"'As soon as we could get cars we started to sell it,' Grubb explains. 'The stuff had hardened, of course, and we had to shoot it loose with dynamite. Just the other day we closed a contract for 150,000 tons. That disposes of the whole lake with the exception of about 50,000 tons.'

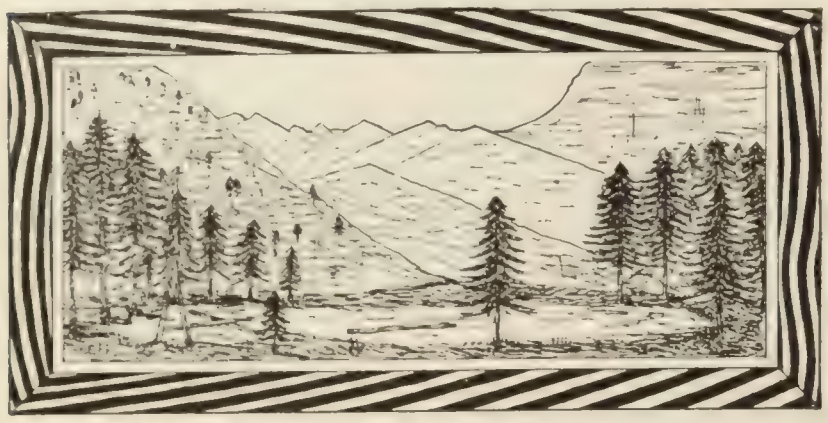
"A dozen other instances could be cited where Grubb, by scrupulously practising his doctrine that there is a use for everything, turned waste materials into dollars. One of the remedies most widely taken for coughs and colds was found, through Grubb, to be contained in a noxious gas deemed so useless that experts advocated taking the drums which contained a steadily growing accumulation of it to the middle of the Atlantic and dumping them overboard.

"But his biggest achievement was in the sale of Hopewell, Va., a task which he accomplished in a manner contrary to many established sales methods and in a race with the business depression and tight-money markets which stunned the

country last year. This town, one of the greatest and most expensive of our war ventures, sprang into existence almost overnight in a section of Virginia which was virtually a wilderness. At one time during the war it had a population of more than 30,000. It was a complete modern town, with huge factory buildings, paved streets, hotels, and theaters of permanent construction.

"It died with the armistice as quickly as it had been built. Its great factories were closed down and boarded up; workmen, storekeepers, and population left. There lay Hopewell, a small city of more than 2,000 residences, with its churches, clubhouses, restaurants, its wharfs and docks on the James River, its roads and railroads, condemned to be torn down, ripped into pieces, and auctioned off to the highest bidders as scrap."

Such, at least, was the decision of the Du Ponts. Grubb was sent to Hopewell, commissioned to direct the gigantic town-



THE GRAIN MAKES THE FRAME SEEM DISTORTED.

wrecking scheme. But in his mind's eye he pictured Hopewell as it should be, with merchants in its stores, preachers in its churches, men, women, and children upon its streets, the mighty forces of industry and production whirling the wheels of its factories. This vision bore fruit. Says Mr. Dutton:

"Grubb had found the use for Hopewell. He resolved to sell Hopewell, not as scrap but as a town.

"As this is written twenty-three substantial industries are established in Hopewell and surrounding territory. The storekeepers have come back. The sum of $5,000,000 already has been spent to put the little city on a peace-time basis, and $7,000,000 more will be expended within the year.

"'We were thoroughly convinced as to the feasibility of our venture,' declares Grubb. 'We knew and felt to the very bottom of our hearts that what we had to offer was good, that it was worth buying.

"'Right at the start we made a rule to do business only with substantial men representing concerns which practised sound business methods and were progressive in their policies.

"'We could have had any number of concerns locate in Hopewell of the kind we had listed as undesirable. Plenty of them came in to buy factory sites. We investigated each applicant, turned over to a committee formed for the purpose those with which we did not desire to do business, and let the committee dispose of them in its own way.'

"The Petersburg Chamber of Commerce and Petersburg citizens aided Grubb in the sales venture. Before they even invited a prospect into the town, they brought Hopewell back to life. They put men in to run the restaurants, the hotels, and the clubs; the theaters were open and ablaze with lights at night; ministers preached from the pulpits on Sunday; the stores had goods on their shelves; the power plants functioned; a mayor, town council, police and fire departments were on the job. Hopewell, to all appearances, was a thriving town; no depression, no silence, no deserted streets, no boarded windows. That is how Grubb went about making prospective customers see Hopewell as he saw it in his mind's eye.

"The successful disposition of Hopewell by Grubb halted effectively what promised to be one of the greatest wastes growing out of the war. There is a new attitude toward war towns, and in the future they will be built with their peace-time utilization in mind."

Grubb believes that if business men generally would study so-called wastes with a view to finding a use for them, instead of ignoring them on the ground that they are wastes, billions of dollars could be saved eventually in this country.

OPTICAL ILLUSION IN ART

NOT WHAT WE SEE IN A PICTURE, a statue, or a building is responsible for its artistic effect, but rather what we think we see. Mr. Luckiesh, who writes on "Visual Illusions in the Arts" in *The Scientific American Monthly* (New York), reminds us that art itself is an illusion. In the arts, colors, brightnesses, contrasts, lines, forms, and perspectives mean much. Sometimes the resulting effects are evils which must be suppresst; in some cases they are boons to the artist if he is equal to the task of harnessing them. Oftimes they appear unheralded and unexpected. A painting is an illusion in that it strives to present the three-dimensional world upon areas of two dimensions. The artist may suggest brilliant sunlight by means of deep shadow. The impressionists in their desire to paint light introduced science—in fact, illusions—to produce the perfect illusion which was their goal. The writer proceeds:

"In a painting a tremendously powerful illusion of the third dimension is obtained by diminishing the size of objects as they are represented in the distance. Converging lines and the other manifold details of perspective are aiding the artist in his efforts toward the production of the great illusions of painting.

"The painter may imitate the light and shade of solid forms and thereby apparently model them. In this respect a remarkable illusion of solid form or of depth may be obtained. Some stage paintings are remarkable illusions of depth and their success depends chiefly upon linear perspective and shadows.

"The inadequacy of the range of brightnesses or values obtainable by means of pigments is not fully realized by the artist. The sky in a landscape may be thousands of times brighter than a deep shadow or a hole in the ground. A cumulus cloud in the sky may be a hundred thousand times brighter than the deepest shadow. However, the artist must represent a landscape by means of a palette whose white is only about thirty times brighter than its black. If the sun is considered we may have in a landscape a range of brightness represented by millions.

"Many tricks may be interjected into the foreground of a painting for their effect upon the background, and *vice versa*. For example, a branch of a tree drooping in the foreground, apparently close to the observer, if done well will give a remarkable depth to a painting.

"After-images play many subtle parts. For example, in a painting where a gray-blue sky meets the horizon of a blue-green body of water, the involuntary eye-movements may produce a pinkish line just above the horizon. This is the after-image of the blue-green water creeping upward by eye-movements. Many vivid illusions of this character may be deliberately obtained by the artist. Some of the peculiarly restless effects obtained in impressionistic painting (stippling of small areas with relatively pure hues) are due to contrasts and after-images.

"There are many interesting effects obtainable by judicious experimentation. For example, if a gray medium be sprayed upon a landscape in such a manner that the material dries in a very rough or diffusing surface some remarkable effects of fog and haze may be produced. The optical properties of varnishes vary and their effect varies considerably, depending upon the mode of application.

"The practise of hanging pictures on walls which are brilliantly colored is open to criticism. All other considerations aside, a painting is best hung upon a colorless background, and black velvet for this purpose yields remarkable results. Gray velvet is better, when the appearance of the room is taken into consideration, as it must be.

"Incidentally, on viewing some picture-frames in which the grain of the wood was noticeable, the frames did not appear to be strictly rectangular. The illusions were so strong that only by measuring the frames could one be convinced that they were truly rectangular and possest straight sides. Many illusions are to be seen in furniture and in other woodwork in which the grain is conspicuous. This appears to the author to be an objection in general to this kind of finish.

"Many illusions are found in architecture, and, strangely enough, many of these were recognized long before painting developed beyond its primitive stages. The architecture of classic Greece displays a highly developed knowledge of many geometrical illusions, and the architects of those far-off centuries

carefully worked out details for counteracting them. The ever-changing relations of lines and forms in architecture as we vary our view-point introduce many illusions which may appear and disappear. No view of a group of buildings or of the components of a single structure can be free from optical illusions. We never see in the reality the same relations of lines, forms, colors, and brightnesses as indicated by the drawings or blueprints. Perhaps this is one of the best reasons for justifying the construction of expensive models of our more pretentious structures.

"During the best period of Grecian art many refinements were applied in order to correct optical illusions. The Parthenon of Athens affords an excellent example of the magnitude of the corrections which the designer thought necessary in order to satisfy the eye. The long lines of the architrave—the beam which surmounts the columns or extends from column to column—would appear to sag if it were actually straight. This is also true of the stylobate, or substructure of a colonnade, and of pediments and other features. These lines were often convex instead of being straight as the eye desires to see them.

"The phenomenon of irradiation exerts its influence in the arts as elsewhere. For example, columns viewed against a background of white sky appear of smaller diameter than when they are viewed against a dark background."

THE WORLD'S LONGEST TUNNEL

NOT TO HOLD THE TRACKS of a railroad, but to contain a flowing stream, reversing its direction and guiding it under a mountain range into a different watershed, whence it will ultimately reach consumers in New York City, the Board of Water Supply of that city has begun construction on this tunnel, which is the longest so far built for any purpose whatever. It will compel Schoharie Creek, which now flows northward into the Mohawk River, to discharge its waters into the Ashokan reservoir, miles to the south of its source, says the writer of a leading article in *Public Works* (New York):

"The Catskill Mountains form a summit in the topography of eastern New York, from which streams flow to the south and east into the Hudson, to the north into the Mohawk, and to the west into the Delaware River.

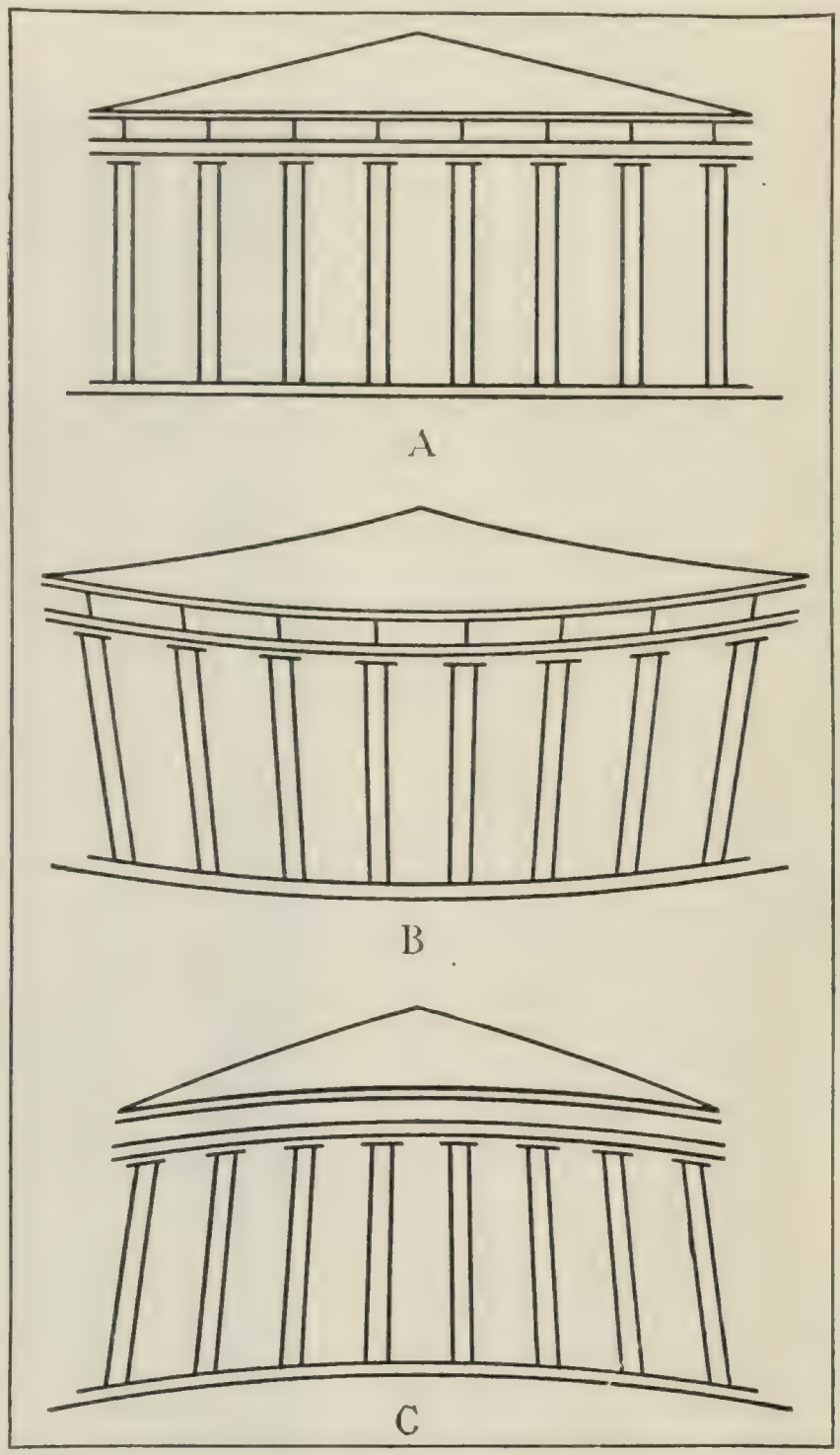
"In selecting a watershed in the Catskills for New York's water supply which would at once provide abundant head and a safe and economical location for a reservoir, the Esopus Creek was chosen as the first development, and the Ashokan dam was built on this creek, from which a supply is brought by gravity through the ninety-two miles of the Catskill aqueduct to the city's northern boundary. The Esopus flows south and east into the Hudson, and the natural topography of the land therefore favored this scheme.

"The supply from the Esopus, however, will be insufficient for many more years of the city's growth. In fact, the city for the past four years has been using more than the safe yield from this watershed. The combined Catskill and Croton supplies will suffice for several years to come. Within comparatively few years, however, these combined supplies will fail to be sufficient for the population of the city, which is increasing at the average rate of more than 150,000 persons a year, or about 20,000,000 gallons a day, and it is therefore imperative that an additional supply be provided. For the past five years the consumption of water has been increasing at the average annual rate of 32,000,000 gallons daily.

"In order to obtain this additional supply, the Board of Water Supply is preparing to secure water from the Schoharie Creek. This creek flows away from the city, with high mountain peaks of the Shandaken range between it and the Esopus watershed and the Catskill aqueduct into which the Schoharie water is to be led. The leading of the water from the north side of the Shandaken range to the south side presented only two alternatives, that of pumping water over the range or carrying it under the range in tunnel. There could be no question as to which was both the safest and the most economical in ultimate cost, and a tunnel is now being constructed under the Shandaken range for bringing Schoharie water into Esopus Creek."

The Schoharie water will be discharged into the creek several miles above the Ashokan dam, we are told, and will flow down the bed of the creek into the Ashokan reservoir, which was designed and constructed with capacity to store the Schoharie as well as the Esopus, the aqueduct being also designed for carrying the combined yield. To quote further:

"One of the questions interesting fishermen on the engineering corps of the water board is presented by the fact that, while the Esopus is a famous trout stream, the Schoharie is well stocked



ARCHITECTURAL ILLUSIONS.

A, Front of temple as it should appear; B, appearance (exaggerated) if built like A without compensation for optical illusions; C, physical corrections (exaggerated) in order that it may appear as A does.

with bass, and it is to be expected that these bass will travel through the tunnel and find their way into the Esopus Creek.

"The tunnel under the Shandaken range is known as the Shandaken tunnel. As originally planned, this tunnel would have been about ten miles long. A suitable site for a dam across the Schoharie finally was located at Gilboa, about eight miles below the tentative location. This increases the length of tunnel to something over eighteen miles. In compensation it considerably increases the area of watershed above the dam and consequently the amount of water which can be obtained.

"These two features, the Gilboa dam and the Schoharie tunnel, constitute practically the whole of the Schoharie development. The Schoharie reservoir will have a total storage of only 22,000,000,000 gallons, and will be used more as a diversion reservoir and for temporary storage of flood waters than for long-time storage, the latter service being performed by the Ashokan reservoir.

"Construction upon the Gilboa dam is well under way, and that of the Shandaken tunnel has progressed to a total excavation of approximately five miles."

FAREWELL TO THE WOMAN CONDUCTOR

WOMAN'S PLACE on the electric railroad will hereafter be in the stations and offices, rather than on the cars, thinks an editorial writer in *The Electric Railway Journal* (New York). The employment of two sexes instead of one involves additional expense, and besides, their lower physical strength handicaps woman conductors. This, despite the writer's confession that on some roads they were considered the superiors of men, owing to their greater carefulness and readiness to accept responsibility. Three years ago, the writer goes on to say, during the labor scarcity caused by the war, many women were employed as conductors on cars both in America and Europe, altho the practise was followed to a greater extent abroad than here. Since the armistice the number has decreased for one cause or another. A law passed by the New York legislature in May, 1919, forbids the employment of women on trolley-cars before 6 A.M., or after 10 P.M., or for more than nine hours a day. In January of the same year the engagement of any more women as conductors in Detroit was forbidden by the National War Labor Board after the dismissal of those employed had been demanded by the union. A few women are still employed on the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad and on some other lines, but in general they have disappeared from service as members of train crews. We read further:

"GOOD-BY."

"The subject may almost be said to have been forgotten by railway men, but has been brought up through a report recently issued by the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. The conclusions of this report are generally favorable to the service as suitable to women and less onerous and more highly paid than many other lines in which women are employed. Before the subject is passed entirely, it might be worth while to put on record some of the conclusions that have been reached from the railway standpoint during a somewhat limited trial of women conductors in this country.

"In the first place there is some additional expense involved to a company employing both women and men in the transportation service over that required when only men are employed, owing to the necessity of providing separate quarters at the carhouses and elsewhere. This means that even if everything else was equal, to make the engagement of women no more expensive to the company the women would have to receive a lower wage than the men. Just how much this differential would be it is hard to say, but it is obvious there would have to be some differential.

"In the second place, the tendency toward the use of one-man cars, in the opinion of most operators, still further cuts down the opportunity for women as part of the transportation force. It is probable also that their less physical strength handicaps women for the position of conductor on some lines. Again, new legislation limiting the conditions under which work may be done or the hours in which it may be performed is apt to be more stringent in the case of women employees than with men employees, and any material difference in the conditions or hours permitted would require a division into a favored and a less favored class, and this would interfere with seniority rules.

"Finally, there is now no difficulty in securing a sufficient number of men for platform service.

"Abroad, both in England and on the Continent, women have been employed as substitutes for motormen as well as conductors. Testimony as to their fitness for this work varies, but on some roads they are considered superior to men, or certainly to the men who could be hired at the same wages. The way in which this superiority is shown is in the exercise of greater care and the acceptance of greater responsibility in their work. As the use of women as substitutes for motormen has been very limited in this country, American evidence on this point is not of much value.

"The modern car has so many labor-saving appliances that much manual power is not required by either a conductor or motorman. Hence the tendency will be more to judge applicants on the basis of intelligence, faithfulness, and similar qualities rather than on strength. Nevertheless, the greatest use for women, for some time to come, at any rate, in electric-railway transportation service will probably be in the stations and offices and not on the cars."

REASONS FOR TAXING ALCOHOL — A suggestion made recently by *Drug and Chemical Markets* that the high tax on alcohol should be repealed because its beverage use is now illegal is opposed by Charles M. Woodruff, counsel for the American Drug Manufacturers' Association, who writes:

"The largest users of ethyl alcohol for legitimate purposes are those pharmaceutical manufacturers who produce the hundreds of medicinal fluid extracts, tinctures, and solutions which are intended to be dispensed upon physicians' prescriptions and orders. The American Drug Manufacturers' Association, a national organization of such concerns, at its meeting in New York City, April 13, 1921, unanimously adopted resolutions opposing the elimination or material reduction of the alcohol tax for the following reasons in brief: 1. The removal of the tax might prejudice the validity of several features of the Volstead Act. 2. Any material change in the price of alcohol at this time of depression would seriously embarrass many manufacturers and distributers. 3. In view of other and more important reductions likely to be made, it is inadvisable to deprive the Government of revenue. 4. The ultimate purchaser would not appreciably benefit from the removal of the alcohol tax. The writer points out in this connection that the only interests which would benefit from untaxed alcohol at the present time would be the patent-medicine interests, since not only are ultimate prices for patent medicines fixt, but also prices to the retailer and the distributer. 5. Cheap alcohol would materially increase the number of those who seek to exploit legitimate medicinal products for beverage purposes, and thus bring upon the legitimate drug trade and the medical profession, already overburdened with detail, still more drastic and more complicated restrictive regulations."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

IS OUR LITERATURE "STRANGLED WITH A PETTICOAT"?

WOMAN'S REVOLT AGAINST MAN is perhaps lending the male sex a little more courage. Joseph Hergesheimer seems to be leading a revolt against women, or against the "sweetness and light" of American fiction, which means about all the big-selling novels. "Women have set the standard, determined the tone, of the characteristic American novel," he says in the current *Yale Review*, and by way of definition adds that the "heroines resemble nothing so much as the clear candy toys of childhood, and they are illuminated by a morality as viciously hard as the glare of an arc-light." Heroes are as unreal, if less vigorously portrayed. Men may be the writers of some of these novels, but, "consciously or subconsciously," they are written for women. And the result, in the writer's picturesque phrase, is that "literature in the United States is being strangled with a petticoat." Men are made out by this writer to be victims to the principle held by "wives and daughters that the men of the United States are entirely practical, that they care for nothing but the deals and details of their occupations." Mr. Hergesheimer knows better:

"The truth is quite otherwise—it is the women who are keenly interested in the material details, the returns of business, the woman with a single diamond ring, and the women with bracelets of emeralds and strings of pearls. Again and again, I find in these men of affairs whimsical fancies and echoes of harmonies, poetic memories, and cherished ideals. Incurably shy, they are ashamed of these. Sometimes, when they are together, or with a particular woman—a woman is utterly and absolutely different from women—a note of the music, the breath of a sigh escapes. The strange, the incomprehensible thing is that such emotions are positively all we have to dignify a dull, mechanistic affair. They are no subject for shame: a man capable of keeping at his heart the warmth of a thrill, the tenderness of a memory, is touched by a divinity superior, there, to corruptible flesh.

"But, in that direction, a most rigid suppression is everywhere evident. Feeling, beauty, romance are delivered to a feminine supervision which promptly syndicates them into the corporation of dressmakers, candy manufacturers, and jewelers. I am not an advocate of men carrying faded sprigs of lilac unromantically prest in the tails of their dress coats nor of having a long white glove bound above the elbow. Restraint is a necessity of fine emotion; but what I would have all men of sensibility understand is that the province of imaginative and creative letters, of literature, is to keep alive and intensify whatever in their experiences of living was heroic or lovely, that and hardly anything else. For music and literature and painting have only one reason and end—to give pleasure; and in the discharge of that, aside from paramount esthetic considerations, they have but one responsibility—to be honest."

Honesty, we are assured, has been lost sight of "in the current uproar of improvement—the glib social command of impressive names and titles." He goes on:

"No one seems to have remembered that pleasure in itself is a rare and immense benefit; its uses are far greater than those of adversity. It will be argued, perhaps, that accomplishment and not pleasure is the endeavor of life; but that is a stupidity bound into a vulgar misconception of the word pleasure: accomplishment, provided that it is the expression of the innate being of the individual involved, is pleasure. A lifelong exhausting employment at an anonymous task is, in spite of its aspect of a discharged duty, no better than suicide.

"The need for honesty requires neither explaining nor justification; but, perhaps, it would be the better for the clarity of a definition. In literature it means nothing more than the admission of all the creative writer's store of knowledge and personal belief: all, straightforwardly stated, with deference to no other knowledge, no matter how ponderous, to no other belief, however tyrannical. Whether or not the knowledge and belief are valuable is another thing; the novelist has no further responsibility; time and exterior wisdom will take care of the world. And this is what I meant in saying at the beginning of this essay that contemporary life often seemed to me to have been made from cheap fiction—knowing, for the greater part, the truth about their lives and hearts and occupations, men yet consent to a hypocrisy of pretended sentimental lies thinner than the false-faces of a *bal masqué*. Cheap novels and cheap, resentful lives! One supporting the other. But where men have found errant masculine stories they have read them with wonder and delight. 'Tono Bungay,' the record of a patent medicine, was one. 'Tono Bungay' was and 'Mr. Britling Sees It Through' was not. The feminine influence had jogged Mr. Wells's elbow. Arnold Bennett, in 'The Pretty Lady,' escaped, but sank back immediately after into the scented sea.

"In the United States Mr. Cabell, for a weary number of years, has been writing for men; but only very lately has this been happily discovered; to a perceptible extent through the suppression of 'Jurgen.' I do not want to minimize the extreme danger of interfering, at this late date, with the established rule of nice decency. Mr. Cabell has paid a heavy price. But if men will make even a slight consistent effort, if they will brush the sachet-powder from their eyes, they'll find for their pleasure an increasing response from the arts."

In that way, the writer argues, "a new and eventually inviolate body of American literature will be established," for—

"Men, when they are young and eager and adventurous, have comparatively little need for imaginative books; but when their eagerness is dulled, when they have reached more contemplative years, then the recorded poetry of existence can be a priceless recompense. But it must, in order to endure, have the beauty of form and courage, and it must be universal to the heart. A peculiarity of such literature is that the women in it are visionary, immaterial, rather than realistically accounted for; they, too, are apt to be dreamlike, forever slipping beyond the circle of an embrace. I can't even pretend to explain this; but I have indicated the difference between women and a woman. A woman is at the center of nearly every living accomplishment of art, at the center of the written or of the writer. Women, like the poor, are always with us; but how often, for how long, is an adored figure at our sides? How many perfect moments has a man in the long months of his life? Not enough to disorganize him, and still, at best, enough to make the other possible. Novels perpetuate those moments, call back their flame into minds grown worn and tepid, kindle them again, as bright and seductive as ever, in minds sick and disintegrating. Such a resource should be strictly held to its purpose and value, unshorn by nimble, white, and predacious fingers."

Without waiting for woman to come to the defense of her sex on this charge, the New York *Evening Post* takes it up. The facts of our literature are all admitted as alleged, but the answer is that we prefer it that way, man as well as woman. The unnamed writer here says:

"Women, undoubtedly, do form the largest fiction-reading class of the community. They undoubtedly do delight in a representation of life that substitutes for the uneventfulness or the drabness of every-day existence the rapid-fire incidents of romantic literature. Yet the type of tale that our novelists produce with such successful assiduity strikes far deeper into our national psychology than the likings of any one part of the people. Take the periodicals that have found their widest circulation among men, not women, *The Saturday Evening Post*,

Photograph by courtesy of Gertrude V. Whitney.

"AMERICA AT WAR": FOR THE VICTORY ARCH TEMPORARILY ERECTED IN NEW YORK.

"To commemorate America's share in the great triumph over the enemy in 1918, when the mighty German Power was sent crumbling to the dust."

The Argosy, or *The Popular Magazine*. They, too, find their chief stock in trade in a hurdle-race to fortune, a Marathon to matrimony, or a leap to honors. They, too, are 'illuminated by a morality as viciously hard as the glare of an arc-light.' And they as truly as our novels reflect the tone of the reading public As surely as our romances do they find their markets.

"Grant that American fiction blinks the ugliness of life. Grant that it supplies moral pap to the unthinking many, thereby inducing mental nausea in the sophisticated few. Admit that its vision is ecstatic and its morality strait-laced, but don't place the responsibility for its qualities on the shoulders of women alone. For American fiction, untrue, unenlightened, uncritical tho it may be, is racy of the American past and indicative of the American present.

"Despite its fringe of uneasy curiosity and scattered oases of disillusionment, America is still close enough to its pioneer beginnings to hold its young confidence in success, to believe that the race is to the swift and the battle to the strong, to gaze on the morrow with an assurance born of the past. It is still near enough to its Puritan ancestors to respect repressions and look with dismay on license. And the ethics of its novels, tho they may not square with the professions of the emancipated or the practise of the fashionable, do square with the convictions of that great American divinity, the plain people. We Americans have a childlike side to our character, and we have not quite got over that love of self-glorification that Dickens ridiculed, much to our disgust. So if our novelists show us laborers springing to demigods, or millionaires conquering themselves, we more than half believe that if life is not like that, with a little extra exertion it well might be. We have in truth made the desert rejoice and blossom as the rose, we have seen a rail-splitter become President, we have known a mill-hand turn iron to gold. Mr. Hergesheimer quarrels not with the fact that our novelists romance, but that they romanticize. But has he not overlooked the fact that back of the undiscriminating feminine thirst for the heroic and heroics to which he ascribes the smugness and vapidity of our fiction lies the faith that every American has in the power of his countrymen as individuals and as a nation to conquer obstacles? History has taught him to believe in rapid success and hope leads him not to strain at the novelist's buoyant portrayal of a royal road to fortune. The trouble with fiction in America is not so much that it is being 'strangled with a petticoat' as that it still wears the wishing-cap of childhood."

Here is only a "partial basis of fact" discerned by "the lofty author of 'The Three Black Pennies' and of 'Java Head,'" declares the New York *World*, which leaves the too belated protestor to his own fate:

"So! Mr. Hergesheimer has said it, and he deserves the chastisement to which confidently we leave him. Does it not occur to him how he has scolded either too late or too soon? The sins he condemns were bred in woman unemancipated. How can we doubt that our sisters, being made our political equals by Amendment XIX., will soon be taking their art, politics, and other privileges on a level with the best of men?"

MRS. WHITNEY'S SCULPTURES WINNING EUROPE

IF ART CAN SPEAK as convincingly as politics perhaps it was no untoward coincidence that London was favored with the sight of Mrs. Whitney's sculpture at the same time that it was called to listen to Ambassador Harvey. The doubts which he seemed to have cast over America's motives in the war are not repeated in the interpretations put upon the figures of this American artist, dealing in so many cases with the American soldier. Mrs. Whitney's work was shown in the MacLean Gallery in the Haymarket, and Mr. Richard Fletcher declares in the London *Graphic* that it "ranks as high as any one-man show seen in London in five years." We read further:

"Her reputation rests on a sound basis, inasmuch as her technique is beyond criticism. Her exhibition consists of two ideas. One, her earlier works, shows the influence of Rodin. These statues are real and poignant, decorative, as only good taste can decorate, and with a tenacious quality which comes from this woman's vision of life and history.

"In her second phase, I believe that her figures of American soldiers reveal to the British mind exactly that motive, which placed the United States in the war, shoulder to shoulder with the British, French, and Italians.

"The small statue of an American 'doughboy,' about to fall with a bullet in his heart is a masterpiece, because it is not the agony of death, but the ecstasy of dying for a principle. Significant, too, is the fact that I have seen actors and artists come, not once, but dozens of times, to stand in humble, silent admiration before this specimen of her art. 'Honorably Discharged,' a glorious American wounded soldier, which will be presented by Mrs. Whitney to the Glentworth ex-Service Men's Club, at Dartford, of which the Duke of York is president, is another example of her sense of beauty and spirituality.

"In all these sculptural descriptions of America in her first European war, Mrs. Whitney concentrates on the stanch chivalry, the keen idealism, and the abundant courage of the Americans. Very auspicious, too, is this exhibition of great American art at this moment—the springtime of happy and friendly relations with that country."

London's verdict seems corroborated by Paris, where the exhibition traveled after its close in the English capital. The Paris letter to *The American Art News* points to the paradox that "an artist enjoying a certain privileged social position stands less chance of obtaining recognition than one more 'fortunately' placed." For—

"The artist favored in a worldly sense has many prejudices and obstacles to fight and needs a determination superior even to the resolution exercised by others.

"This little irony of life is pointed out by Mr. Léonce Bénédite, who illustrates it with the careers of Puvis de Chavannes and

Delacroix in the preface he has written to the catalog of Mrs. Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney's exhibition, which is being presented with such taste and care at the George Petit Galleries.

"A glance reveals that the two dominant characteristics of this sculptor's works are the virility of her technique and a marked sense for the decorative in her compositions. It is, therefore, not surprizing that this dual quality should lead Mrs. Whitney to express herself monumentally.

"Now, it is monumental sculpture that is the flower and the very smile of architecture. And it is in architecture that the modern American genius appears to have found its fullest and most natural outlet. Architecture exacts breadth in vision, daring in conception, and power in technique, gifts with which the United States is richly endowed. For this reason Mrs. Whitney gives the impression of being peculiarly representative of her country's artistic tendencies.

"Altho, technically speaking, extremely virile, her work is feminine in its inspiration. It is the vehicle, notably, for the expression of deep pity for human suffering. The war has quite naturally fostered this faculty. The two fine panels for the triumphal arch put up in New York for the return of the American troops in 1919, the broadly conceived sketch for a memorial to the war, and the 'Spirit of the Red Cross,' a group full of noble emotion, yet free from sentimentality, a replica of which will figure at the Musée de l'Armée, are some of the works suggested by the war. One of the panels conveys most eloquently the idea of the dead's participation in the return of the survivors and achieves a dramatic effect of the most impressive character.

"A plain figure of a soldier digging, entitled 'In the Trenches,' evinces that so important sense for 'profile' the absence of which, in modern sculpture, Rodin used to deplore. 'Son Copain' and 'L'Aviateur' are also full of nobility and grandeur, while broad and vigorous technically.

"CHÂTEAU-THIERRY."

"Illustrating the eagerness of a young American soldier to rush forward and to eat Fritz alive," says the London *Graphic*.

"HONORABLY DISCHARGED."

One of Mrs. Whitney's figures that will be set up at the Glentworth ex-Service Men's Club at Dartford.

"The big, ghostlike figure commemorating the *Titanic* could not but produce a sensation over here. It shows that the war has brought out the feeling for tragedy which was ever latent in this artist. This exhibition does not introduce a stranger to Paris. Mrs. Whitney studied here and had the benefit of counsel from the great Rodin, whose influence, so predominant in all modern art, transpires in the charmingly atmospheric group entitled 'Paganisme.'

"The admirable fountain, a bronze version of which is at the Metropolitan, of New York, was displayed at the Salon for 1913, but the Aztec fountain for the Pan-American building in Washington is new. It evidences in full this artist's architectural and decorative feeling and demonstrates the peculiar adaptability of her faculties to a predetermined object.

"The bronze head from the *Titanic* figure has been purchased by the French state, for within a few days of its opening the exhibition was already a pronounced success."

The panels here reproduced, it is hoped, have not bloomed for a day on the beautiful arch that welcomed New York's troops home from the war. This city evidently means to take time about its permanent memorial. Somewhere in the land whose acts they record these expressions of the intimate emotions of the Great War will find a lasting public home.

OPERA GROWING OLD

THE SPRING SEASON OF OPERA in London is suspended this year. New York went without its opera once, a dozen or more years ago. But we returned to it with avidity and have been enjoying it ever since. That, however, is because we are so young. So a British musician charges. To Europeans opera is practically "played out." "For more than a century (except for the years of the Great War) London's summer season of grand opera has been in full swing at this time," says the orchestral director, Mr. Henry Coates, who made so profound an impression here during his visit to us last season. "The closed doors of Covent Garden must make people realize that perhaps something is wrong with the opera." Mr. Coates, writing in the *Daily Chronicle* (London), thinks "the immediate causes which have combined to shut London's opera-house are "merely incidental," and he believes the situation must be "regarded as a symptom of the general invalidism of opera, for admittedly it is in a bad way all the world over with the exception of the American continent." Why it still flourishes here is, according to him, the easiest of Europe's diagnoses of our case — we are so young. But let Mr. Coates state his argument:

"Putting aside all incidental questions, then, the larger one suggests itself: Is opera losing its vitality? In other words, is it a dying form of musical art?

"I can hear at once the indignant 'No!' of millions of people who love their Wagner, their 'Faust,' 'Carmen,' 'Aïda,' 'Bohême,' etc., etc. They will declare that as long as these operas are given they will always go to see and hear them.

"True enough. But there is another and more important aspect of the question. No art can live that does not continue its creative activity. When that activity ceases the products of the art become antiques, only to be appraised and enjoyed by connoisseurs of the antique. Now a careful consideration of this branch of music inclines one to believe that creative work in opera is drawing to an end. *At present not one good opera a year is produced by the whole world.*

"A century ago things were very different; then you had Rossini, Donizetti, Bellini, Halévy, Weber, Meyerbeer, and many others all turning out works that live to this day. Even half a century ago the output was considerable—with Wagner, Verdi, Gounod, Bizet, and the Russian school all writing masterpieces—but it was already showing signs of diminishing. Twenty-five years ago the dwindling became more marked, and only one or two composers, such as Massenet and Puccini, were able to give any vitality to opera.

"For the last two decades the only permanent additions to the repertoire can almost be counted upon the fingers of one hand—one or two works by French composers (Charpentier and Debussy) and Strauss's 'Rosen Kavalier.' This lack of new works with any real vitality profoundly affects opera-giving to-day.

"DOUGHBOYS."
Another panel wrought by Mrs. Whitney for the Victory Arch erected in New York.

"Of course, there is a large repertoire of old favorites, but any form of public entertainment—and, after all, opera is that, albeit an intellectual form—must to a certain extent have the interest of novelty. To-day when operatic managements try to arrange a season they find themselves compelled to fall back on the old favorites—Wagner, Verdi, Puccini, and so on. A certain number of people will, of course, come to see their favorite works, but a too-frequent repetition stales in time.

"In one or two of the seasons just before the war I saw very popular operas, with good singers, occasionally given to very scanty audiences. Music-lovers get variety and change in the concert-room; they do not get it in the opera-house. Consequently, in England, in France, in Italy, even in Germany, the big opera-houses are at a crisis in their fortunes—a crisis by no means due only to the war, for, as I have said, signs of it could be observed before the war.

"In America, both North and South, opera, it is true, flourishes, but that is because it is a newer thing than in Europe. To millions of people in the American continent opera is still a novelty. Here, in Europe, it has been going on for three centuries."

Of course, these *blasé* Europeans that Mr. Coates represents as done with opera can, as individuals, have heard but a few of the three centuries of performances. To reflect too closely on such facts spoils the easy-flowing argument. Chicago, for example, undismayed at its youth and inexperience, is working hard at the civic funding of its opera, believing, as its *Tribune* asserts, that to lose it "would shame Chicago before the eyes of the world."

Mr. Coates expresses his belief that "the present operatic art form, from a creative point of view, looks like being ended." He does not believe, tho, that we are to lapse into dumbness or to become tone deaf. There is a remedy:

"The case is somewhat parallel to that of the symphony. I think most musicians will agree that, in spite of an occasional fine work, the symphony form, as used by the classic composers from Haydn to Brahms, has no longer any vitality. The evolution of symphonic music, in accordance with the needs of the age, has brought about a new and freer form of composition.

"In opera something similar will have to take place, for we are getting nothing from our creative musicians under the present conditions. I think that, for a time, it may be necessary to return to the quality of the earliest type of opera and to make opera a lighter and more ephemeral affair. In the eighteenth century the Italian and French composers turned out hundreds of works, almost yearly, of which even the names are not remembered now. Opera, indeed, took, more or less, the place now occupied by the ordinary theatrical musical piece.

"At the present time the average specimen of the latter has ceased to attract. Both the managements and the public are sick to death of such pieces. Has not the time come then for serious musicians to step in and claim a field that was once their own?"

ACCOUNTING FOR OUR COMEDIES

"LACK OF TONE, uniformity, or symmetry in contemporary American comedies" offends an English writer and accounts to him for the failure in London of some of our great American successes. A Middle-Western American, Paul F. Sifton, writes to the London *Daily Telegraph* to account for the incongruity, saying "it is all in the background":

"America is the greatest, most baffling hotchpotch of peoples, ideals, cupidities, religions, conventions, licenses, downright crudities, whimsical refinements, traditions, and circumstances on earth. At some time in the past it may have justified the term 'melting-pot.' Just now it does not. There is little fusion of any kind. Certainly there is not enough to produce a tradition that comedy is comedy and farce is farce, and the playwright a sinner when he blends them. The nation is incoherent but many-voiced. It is a tangle of individual strivings, many of them funny, some farcical, more tragic.

"A few examples will illustrate my point: A mechanic, two generations away from the Black Forest or the workshops of Switzerland, may invent a carbureter that will make paraffin as efficient as alcohol; in ten years he will be a millionaire and a college endowment will bear his name. A *Mayflower* descendant may be a sheep-herder on a Wyoming ranch. A sweets-seller may grow up to be the favorite playwright and song-writer, the darling of the largest city in the New World. A shop-girl with a range of eight notes may understand her fellow beings so well that she is able to consent to sing a few tearful songs in vaudeville for 500 a week. A boy who traveled about Indiana painting patent-medicine signs on farmers' fences may become the country's best-loved poet, mourned by millions at his death. Another boy who painted barns at so much per barn may become the nation's President, and as President he may neglect his country's business long enough to dictate a rambling, friendly sort of letter to a little boy who has written him about a swimming-hole project. The man may say at comfortable length that he is sorry that he can't come to see it, and that his old swimmin'-hole was certainly lots of fun. Later on in the day he says right out loud in his official capacity that he doesn't understand the theory of relativity.

"And Mr. Darlington wonders why changes from comedy to farce, from farce to comedy, or even downright drama, do not jar on American audiences! Isn't it because farce, comedy, tragedy are as thoroughly mixed in American life as are the upper and middle classes in the London telephone directory?

"Changes of method in American plays are permitted by American audiences, not so much because those audiences 'don't know any better,' but because to them the variation seems quite the plausible, lifelike thing to do. Mr. Darlington admits that, in England, comedy and farce lie very close together. In America farce and comedy are together. They are plaited and woven into one another. It is still the Land Where Anything May Happen in actual life. How much more so in the theater, the temple of make-believe!"

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

"I WAS NAKED AND YE CLOTHED ME"

NEW-BORN BABES in the hospitals of Europe are being wrapt in newspapers; tens of thousands of children possess but one garment and expect to walk barefoot next winter; many must stay in bed for lack of clothes, and many a mother has sold her last skirt for food for her little ones and wrapt herself in an old shawl. To-day, according to relief-workers who are closely in touch with the situation, Europe is nearer nakedness than it has been since the close of the Napoleonic wars. So the next cry of gratitude to cross the ocean to America from the little children, the feeble, and the aged in the war-swept lands will be the words, "I was naked and ye clothed me"—unless, indeed, our feelings have been hardened by the sight of much suffering and the edge of our charity dulled by much giving. When the American people learned that millions of little ones might perish from hunger, they quickly responded and gave the food that will keep Europe alive to the next harvest. Now, again, when our generous people realize that the need for clothing is as great to-day as the need for food was a few months ago, their response to it will be no less prompt and joyous. At least so the Red Cross and the American Friends believe, and they are joining in a great campaign to tell us the facts, to inform us just how to give most effectively the clothing they will collect, transport, and distribute. This is not an appeal for money, altho money for new clothing and materials will be welcome; it is primarily a request that every family collect outgrown, old-fashioned, partly worn clothing that is still useful or can be made useful and give it to the Red Cross to be distributed to the people of Europe, whose old clothes have been completely worn out and who can not buy new clothes before winter.

American Red Cross Photograph.

HAVE YOU A DAUGHTER

Whose old gown could be made over to clothe this girl?

Herbert Hoover, who knows more about the needs of Europe than any other living person, tells us that the one thing from which the Continent is really suffering to-day is the shortage of wearing apparel. There is food enough to last till the next harvest, there is improvement in fuel production and transportation, the clothing situation is the one exception to gradual progress toward well-being. The clothing of the people of Eastern and Central Europe, says Mr. Hoover, is to-day "worse even than at the time of the armistice."

The Red Cross and the Friends, in their joint appeal to America for at least a million dollars' worth of clothing this summer, forcibly emphasize Europe's increasing nakedness. The dearth of clothing has been growing acute for five years and will reach its climax next winter. Where no clothes have been bought since 1915, except by the sale of household articles and heirlooms, the accumulated stores of years are bound to be exhausted in time, and that limit, we are told, has now been reached in most families. This is just as true in the homes of the "new poor," the formerly well-to-do, the professional classes, as in the homes of peasants and workingmen.

American Red Cross Photograph.

HAVE YOU A SON

Whose last-year's suit could replace this boy's rags?

People living in countries whose money is almost worthless must import clothes or clothing materials from countries where money is at normal or nearly normal levels. This means that a suit of clothes costs a Vienna University professor three months' salary. It means that in Poland a pair of shoes can not be bought for one member of a family without the entire family going hungry for a month. Red-Cross workers tell of babies born with absolutely no provision made for clothing them. A million mothers, they say, will be unable to provide clothes for their new-born infants unless help comes soon. Hundreds of thousands of children must go barefooted all through the hard winter weather of Central Europe unless American shoes and stockings come quickly.

"People can live through the summer without much clothing, altho not without discomfort and mental suffering"; but in winter, declares *The Independent*, "clothing is necessary to life." That means that "the clothing for distribution next winter must be collected during these summer months and shipped to Europe by September or it will arrive late." The editor of *The Independent* wonders if Americans realize that "the emergency

in Europe, as far as clothing is concerned, has increased rather than diminished." The actual facts of the situation are that—

"Stores of linen gathered in the prosperous years preceding the war are now exhausted. Salable articles that could be exchanged for clothing have largely disappeared in the pawn-shops and been exported to foreign lands. Almost no clothing has been bought in Central and Eastern Europe by the great masses of the population since 1915."

A million dollars' worth of new and second-hand clothing and materials for making clothes must be sent across the ocean to relieve this misery inside of the next two months. The need of the children of Europe appeals directly to American fathers and mothers, and they can do much to meet it. In almost every family with children there are outgrown clothes which can not be used. There are little garments in many a family which have been put carefully away with tears and around which sacred memories cling—could they be dedicated to a better use than that of keeping some other little child alive and well? In all stores selling clothing and clothing materials, whether for men, women, or children, there are stocks of goods which have not been sold when they were in fashion and which can never be sold at a profit. Every business man, every family, every individual can help in one way or another to keep Europe clothed through the coming winter. As the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* remarks editorially:

American Red Cross Photograph

THE LITTLE GIRL HAS A MUFFLER FROM AMERICA—

The boy is waiting for his.

"The spasm of generosity that possest America during the war undoubtedly has given way to a reaction. Christians are taking a vacation. Will our women rest on their porches this summer in self-satisfied contemplation of past labors or will they rise to this need? Will the men who read these words dig deep into their pockets once more, so that adequate supplies of raw materials and ready-made garments may be purchased? Love must go into this service. Every stitch should be taken with imagination that perceives why it is taken and feels for the prospective recipient; every garment, now as in the war, should be dispatched with a prayer. Women's sewing-circles, as well as individuals everywhere, are asked to cooperate with the Friends in a whole-hearted effort to prevent the repetition, in any or all of the countries where the Friends are working, of the great suffering which prevailed in Europe during the last winter.

"What is needed? Knitted garments such as filled the leisure hours of the women of America during the war; second-hand clothing that is strong and clean and serviceable and worth paying freight on to Europe, and shoes in good condition, for all ages, and particularly shoes with low heels and wide toes; baby clothing in unlimited quantities; yarn, in order that the women of Europe may also knit for themselves; leather which the cobblers of Europe may make into shoes; uncut cloth in enormous quantities, such as dress materials, suitings, flannelet, etc."

People who want to know just what to give and how to prepare it are given more specific directions from Red-Cross headquarters, some of which we summarize here for our readers. Send everything to your local Red-Cross chapter. If for any reason this is impossible send your packages direct to the American Friends Service Committee Storeroom, 15th and Cherry Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., or write for information to this committee at its office 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

First of all, do not send anything you simply wish to get rid of, that is not worth paying freight on. All kinds of outfits for babies will be particularly prized. For women and girls of all ages stout, serviceable suits, cotton dresses, underwear, and stockings that have still some months of wear in them are wanted. Above all, do not send worn-out and ragged garments, soiled underwear, flimsy lingerie, fancy shoes. Imagine "a Polish peasant woman walking three miles through the snow to the distributing center of a relief organization only to receive a lingerie blouse and a pair of green silk stockings!" This has actually happened.

For men and boys durable suits, shirts, and undershirts are needed and stout shoes with broad toes and low heels. If a man of the household has served in the Army he may have an old pair of "issue" shoes that are useless to him but will be just the thing for some European peasant. Dancing-pumps will not be distributed and stiff hats can not be taken.

In general, while summer weights of clothing in good condition will be welcome and will prove useful, it is obvious that winter garments will be more acceptable. In knitted goods stockings come first in importance and sweaters a close second. Mufflers and caps are less used.

Raw materials for any of these articles, or money to purchase them, will be fully appreciated, altho, of course, money can never be quite so personal and intimate as garments that have been made or worn or purchased by the donor. But it should be understood that cloth, yarn, and sewing materials are needed in enormous quantities in addition to the second-hand clothing that will be contributed, in order that the women of Europe may supplement your efforts with their own. They will be able to make garments for their children and themselves if they are supplied with the wherewithal.

It will help to send a list of the contents with every box or package. Articles of the same kind should be packed together; shoes should be tied in pairs. If you wish the clothing sent to the people of some particular country, as, for instance, Poland, Austria, or Germany, mark it plainly to that effect and your wishes will be scrupulously followed. Clothing which arrives at shipping headquarters unallocated will be distributed according to the relative needs of the different countries. The question has come up about shipments to Germany and Russia. Since the Friends are in charge of the distribution in those two countries, people in any locality who wish to send goods particularly to Germany and Russia, and have difficulty in doing so through their local Red-Cross chapter, should get in touch directly with the Friends Service Committee in Philadelphia.

RUSSIA'S REFUGEE ARMY

A GREAT ARMY OF RUSSIANS, a million and a half strong, has invaded Europe and a few stray battalions have even reached our shores. It is not Trotzky's "Red" host bent on conquest, but a scattered army of refugees driven from their native land by successive revolutions and disorders and seeking shelter in nearly every capital in Europe. Yet they are nearly as dangerous to the lands they have reached as armed invaders would be. For, as both the Red-Cross societies and the Council of the League of Nations have pointed out, the concentration of such large numbers of people without proper food and clothing is almost certain to lead to epidemics that may threaten the entire world. No existing relief organization or government agency seems to be responsible for these Russians. The French Government a few months ago found itself obliged to discontinue appropriations made to support certain of the refugees. It is reported by the League of Nations News Bureau in a recent statement that appeal has been made in their behalf to the League and to the International Red Cross. The Council of the League declared itself unable to give aid and added that the members of the League could not be asked to make contributions; much as it sympathized with the sufferings of these people, it could not "ask the governments to impose a further burden of taxation on their behalf." Thus, we are told, the matter has been "referred back to the Red-Cross organizations and through them to the peoples of those countries throughout the world that have not been ruined by the war." The plight of the Russian refugees is described as follows by the New York spokesmen for the League:

"The exodus from Russia began as soon as the Bolsheviki had come into power in October, 1917. It has continued ever since and has steadily increased in volume. Every new defeat of an anti-Bolshevik army has served to add tens of thousands to those who preferred the uncertainties of flight to staying where they were. The greatest contribution to this army of refugees occurred with the final surrender of the Crimea by General Wrangel and the loss of the last anti-Bolshevik foothold in Russia.

"About the beginning of this year it was estimated that Germany alone held 300,000 Russian exiles, 65,000 of whom were concentrated in Berlin. Close to 200,000 were found in or near Constantinople, while about 15,000 more had sought refuge in France and 100,000 in Poland. Figures for other countries were then as follows: England, 15,000; Austria, 5,000; Bulgaria, 5,000; Esthonia, 10,000; Finland, 15,000; Italy, 2,000; Lithuania, 3,000; Latvia, 9,000; Sweden, 1,000; Switzerland, 4,000; Jugo-Slavia, 28,000; Czecho-Slovakia, 5,000. These figures have been considerably increased since then. A particularly pitiful feature of the situation is the large number of children included among the refugees. Thus it was estimated in January that in Esthonia, Latvia, and Finland alone there were about 12,000 Russian children, many of them orphans."

The desperate need of these homeless people is pictured by Dr. George Lodygensky in a report from which the following paragraph is quoted:

"During the last year the refugees have spent the remainder of their personal funds. The refugees of the last evacuation have no private means whatever. Thus, from an economic point of view, the condition of the majority of the refugees is a desperate one. Their legal position is no better. The Russian anti-Bolshevik Government having, *de facto*, ceased to exist, the refugees are at present without any regular protection or jurisdiction. The majority of the refugees are, in fact, almost outlaws and without any protection. Advantage is inevitably taken of this deplorable situation by dishonest elements. Russian workers have been made to sign disgraceful contracts, the white-slave traffic among Russian women has reached terrible proportions, children are ill-treated, and undesirable agitators only seek to profit from the demoralization of their minds."

A DRAMATIZED SERMON ON DIVORCE

A SERMON WHICH LASTED A WEEK without wearying any one was preached by Rev. Charles Carver, of Christ Episcopal Church, New Haven, when he recently acted the leading rôle in nine performances of "The Divorce Question" on the boards of the Hyperion Theater. Mr. Carver, now curate of Christ Church, was once an actor well-known to New Haven theatergoers. In presenting the divorce drama, he gathered about him a cast of professionals and amateurs, who played to crowded and enthusiastic houses, according to the reports from the Connecticut city. Mr. Carver took the step, he explained to a New York *World* correspondent, as part of Christ Church's determined effort "to bring to the attention of the people of New Haven the great divorce evil, and we are taking what we believe will be the most effective way of doing it." He added:

A PREACHER WHO ACTS.
Rev. Charles Carver returned to the stage to preach against divorce.

"The idea that we are trying to carry out is to plant in the public mind the increasing evil of the divorce system which is making America the laughing-stock of the world and which is poisoning our national life at its source. My belief is that if our parents are not to have control of our moral instruction and teach our children that marriage is a sacrament and not a contract or a thing to be terminated at individual caprice, then the Church must undertake the teaching plainly and firmly from the pulpit in order to save the nation from ruin.

"The stage is one of the most powerful allies that the Church can have in promoting Christian teaching on this vital subject. I am utterly opposed to the type of sermons which I read in some newspapers, which express sweeping condemnation of the theater. The theater is evil only when men and women make it such.

"We shall give plays, and continue to give them, as a part of the King's business. The plays will serve as a background for Christian teaching. Bishop Brewster, of the Episcopal diocese of Connecticut, has given his full approval and has exprest the hope that they will succeed."

The presentation of "The Divorce Question" was "the most novel event in New Haven's theatrical history," says the New Haven *Journal-Courier*. "Father" Carver, as he is known in New Haven, "could not have chosen a more forceful play to bring home the lesson he intended than this drama of divorce and the evils thereof," we read in *The Journal-Courier's* review of the first performance:

"The play is a strong drama depicting the result of a divorce between *Mr.* and *Mrs. Herbert Lockwood*. At the time of their divorce they had two children, a girl of three and a boy of five, from whom they became separated when they remarried. Years afterward they find their children under distressing circumstances, and the great lesson of the wrongs of divorce are brought forcibly to them. *Father Jerome*, the good priest, who believes that there is no greater evil than divorce, helps the boy and girl when they are in great trouble, and brings a true and human understanding into the hearts of the man and woman who have erred in their youth."

THE UNTAUGHT COMMANDMENTS

"THE STAGGERING INTELLIGENCE" that only 573 children out of 1,373 in a New York public school have "more than a bowing acquaintance with the Ten Commandments" has a very definite connection in the mind of District Attorney Lewis, of Kings County, New York, with the fact that two-thirds of those who commit crimes against the State in New York are between sixteen and twenty-one. Their downfall, he insists, is largely due to lack of religious training. A knowledge of the Decalog would naturally be expected among children brought up in both Jewish and Christian homes, but when the pupils in the school canvassed answered the question about the Commandments—

"One lad interpreted them to mean, 'Thou shalt not be jealous.' Another youth said they meant, 'Don't crook anything,' while another youthful modernist read into the Commandments an injunction to 'love thy neighbor's wife.' One boy said the Lord had given Moses the strict command 'not to hitch on wagons' and 'not to shoot craps.'"

Mr. Lewis's comment on this "amazing" ignorance, made in a speech before the men's club of a Brooklyn church, is quoted as follows by the New York *World:*

"It is surprizing to know how few of the boys and girls of to-day understand the Ten Commandments. They are the rules of conduct which should and must be known. If all boys and girls observed and followed them, they would undoubtedly be and remain good American citizens.

"The great trouble to-day is that we are not taking enough interest in children. Selfish parents believe that after birth their duty to their children is ended. They believe children should be allowed to grow up like weeds in the field, to go where they like, when they like, and do what they want, and the over-indulgent parent realizes his mistake when the boy or girl has violated the law and the name of the family is being disgraced. The damage has then been done and it is too late to remedy the mistake.

"If crime is to be diminished the adult population must take greater interest in the growing children. Every parent should be watchful of his children and see that they receive the necessary preliminary training in the schools and should insist that at least one day in each week the child should be in some religious school getting the benefit of God's teaching. Too little is known of the Bible."

OBER-AMMERGAU COMES BACK—The Passion Play of Ober-Ammergau, which has not been staged since 1910, is to be produced next year, according to an announcement from that little Bavarian highland village, and it is said to be probable that Anton Lang will again take the part of *Christus*. The production in 1910 was extremely successful, says the New York *Herald;* about 150,000 visitors saw the play, and $437,500 was paid in admissions. Only a small portion of this went to the participants in the performances, the remainder being devoted to communal purposes of an educational and philanthropic character. The Germans are said to have resented this localization of the returns from the play and to have declared that its production was only a money-making scheme. They were in the minority among the attendants. A large proportion of the visitors came from the United States, Great Britain, and France. It has frequently been charged that the Passion Play has lost much of its original significance. According to the *Herald*—

"The text, in fact, has undergone many changes from the original script in the monastery at Augsburg; *Christus* is not nailed to the cross before the audience, but only the sound of the hammer is heard; *Judas* does not climb a tree before hanging himself in remorse; and the *Devil*, who once had considerable to say and do, now never gets beyond the wings. The theatricism of Munich, magnificent settings and costumes, and the utmost skill of stagecraft are all now more apparent than in the past. But the effects are more satisfying to the modern audience, and the leading actors are put to the same severe test as in the past by a performance which begins at eight o'clock and continues with only an hour and a half noon intermission until about six o'clock. That the actors of Ober-Ammergau play their parts with reverence and seriousness is beyond question. In 1910 the production received its first official sanction from Rome when the Papal Nuncio celebrated a special mass for the performers. The nearest approach to this recognition before was in 1900, when Anton Lang was granted a special audience at the Vatican."

CITY MOTHERS OF LOS ANGELES

ALL THE GOOD IDEAS that come from Los Angeles are not necessarily connected with moving pictures. Other cities have set in operation various methods of preventing delinquency and protecting dependents, but it remained for Los Angeles to turn this particular problem over to "City Mothers," writes Uthai Vincent Wilcox, in the Dearborn *Independent.* And the City Mothers, we are told, have been remarkably successful. Mrs. Aletha Gilbert, who originated the plan, is the present City Mother, and has the assistance of an advisory board of ten women. They have extended the scope of their activities and have settled many open and incipient domestic troubles, so that they have really come to be a Court of Domestic Relations and, indeed, "a general clearing-house for all kinds of trouble." But the bulk of their work has been to help the future citizens of America to go straight and to keep within the law; in thus "preventing trouble and forestalling crime they have saved the city and county many thousands of dollars annually, besides sustaining that which is of far greater value—the moral standards of the boys and girls." We read further:

"To the taxpayer a most interesting phase of this work is that the bureau is conducted wholly without expense as far as appropriations from the city are concerned. The advisory board cooperates in raising the funds necessary to maintain it.

"A part of this fund is used to pay the salaries of trained nurses who, during the summer months, care for the children in the municipal day nursery, which is also under the direction of the City Mothers. Here mothers who are compelled to leave their children while they work can do so with the understanding that the little ones will receive the best of care under physical conditions that will promote health and happiness. An average of fifty children are cared for daily in this nursery.

"No less of interest and future benefit are the careful records and statistics that the bureau has been keeping since its inauguration. From a careful study of the register it is most interesting to note that from nine to sixteen years are the 'dangerous ages' for children. At fourteen the boys and girls are most in need of help. The number gradually decreases from that period.

"For the last year the records are most interesting. There were 1,054 individuals given attention by the bureau. The extent of the work of the City Mothers is shown by the divisions under which these cases were handled:

"Contributing, 2; deficient, 2; delinquent, 13; dependent, 331; destitute, 21; desertion, 7; disobedient, 6; domestic relations, 137; felony, 5; illegitimate children, 2; immoral, 5; incorrigible, 9; in danger, 336; insane, 1; kidnaped, 1; miscellaneous, 148; neglected children, 7; petty larceny, 2; runaway, 19. Besides this there were 83 applications made to the bureau for help, and 49 of these requests were filled."

"There would be fewer delinquent children, fewer criminals, and less work for the City Fathers to do," we read, if there were more City Mothers like Mrs. Gilbert, who is quoted as summing up her ideals in the following words:

"Many children of the adolescent age who might be considered by the general public as immoral are handled by the City Mothers as unmoral. If they receive the right guidance until they reach the age of discretion they awaken to a higher sense of morality. We have found that in most cases the fear of the court is more effective than the court itself. We try through love, sympathy, encouragement, and personal interest to teach children their duty to their parents and society and by this same method awaken parents to their duties and responsibilities."

We're up to the minute, it's true
And fighting for liberty too—
For pleasure and freedom to housewives who need 'em,
So now let us bring them to you.

"3-minute" men

About three minutes preparation, and the biggest part of your meal is ready to eat—the best part too. Quickly prepared, delightful, wholesome, this splendid food is a favorite in the modern household.

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CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

WE are grateful that the old forms serve for some of our younger verse-writers. The marching threat in these lines from *The Yale Review* demand a measured handling, and we submit this without prejudice to those who can only speak in freer verse:

TO AN INHABITANT OF PARADISE

By Scudder Middleton

How goes it in your starlit world—
  The silences, the brooding wood?
Does there the tiger hunt no more,
  The falcon twitter for his hood?

Have you stript all the boughs that talk
  And calmed the torrents from the hill?
Are lamb and wolf now reconciled?
  Is hunger banished from your sill?

Does that inexorable whip,
  Which drove us heedless face to face,
No longer burn along your veins
  Or cut your new dispassionate grace?

Do you watch struggle unconcerned
  Hear voices call you and not speak,
There in your timeless acres feel
  Above your kinship with the weak?

Oh, guard the gates that shut you in!
  Make sure the world behind your eyes!
My world of men and lust and wheels
  Begins to march on Paradise.

NEVER before, wrote the late Secretary Lane just before his death, "Never before have I been called upon to deliberately walk into the Valley of the Shadow, and, say what you will, it is a great act." But his reaction is summed up in the phrase "I accept." *The Outlook* prints this poetic version:

"I ACCEPT"

By Harold Trowbridge Pulsifer

I shall go out as all men go,
  Spent flickers in a mighty wind,
Then I shall know, as all must know,
  What lies the great gray veil behind.

There may be nothing but a deep
  And timeless void without a name
Where no sun hangs, no dead stars sleep,
  And there is neither night nor flame.

There may be meadows there and hills,
  Mountains and plains and winds that blow,
And flowers bending over rills
  Springing from an eternal snow.

There may be oceans white with foam
  And great tall ships for hungry men
Who called our little salt seas home
  And burn to launch their keels again.

There may be voices I have known
  Cool fingers that have touched my hair,
There may be hearts that were my own,
  Love may abide forever there.

Who knows? Who needs to understand
  If there be shadows there, or more,
To live as tho a pleasant land
  Lay just beyond an open door?

BUDDHA, Confucius, Jesus, are the unnamed seers of this contributor to the *Nation* (New York). Perhaps the writer thinks our naming them is superfluous; perhaps some reader resents the imputation that he does not know. Of such we ask indulgence:

THREE WISE MEN OF THE EAST

By Frederick Peterson

I

One Seer from out the Bo Tree's mystic shade
  Saw visions of the world that is to be—
  The self forgot and thus from prison made free
Man facing fate serene and undismayed;

Freed from the blight of wealth and power and fame
  He turns to truth and service to mankind,
  Right thought, right striving, and a mindful mind
To reach Right Rapture his diviner aim.

II

A wise Old Man through blossoms of the peach
  Beside the Yellow River saw the Way
  In the spring splendor to a better day—
The Way to live, the Way that he must teach:

Be simple in your every want, be just,
  Free of desire, compassionate, and mild;
  Be gentle, humble as a little child;
Do good for evil, be obscure as dust.

III

And One saw from the shadow of the Cross
  Peace in the world, a common brotherhood,
  Each seeking lovingly the other's good
Finding his life through losing all its dross;

One Father smiling on the faults forgiven
  As all come arm in arm and happily
  Like little children to a father's knee—
The earth at last become the Kingdom of Heaven.

THE staid old *Nation* along with more frivolous journals can not disguise its interest in the coming world event. Who it is that has gone to "Alice in Wonderland" for help in these lines deponent does not reveal:

THE DEMPSEY AND THE CARPENTIER

The Dempsey and the Carpentier
  Were working close at hand;
And each of them he wept to see
  The other had such sand.
"If only it were blown away,"
  Each said, "it would be grand!"

"If seven mouths with second wind
  Should blow for half a year,
Do you suppose," the Dempsey said,
  "That they could blow it clear?"
"I doubt it," said the Carpentier,
  And shed a bigger tear.

"O Sparring Partners, come with us,"
  The Dempsey did beseech.
"A pleasant game, a pleasant fame,
  A lot to learn and teach.
We do not care for more than four,
  To try a fist on each."

Four Sparring Partners hurried up,
  All eager for the treat;
Their coats were brushed, their faces washed,
  Their shoes and hats were neat—
Altho it must be owned they had
  Less head than they had feet.

"A loaf of bread," the Dempsey said,
  "Is what we chiefly need;
For Sparring-Partner sandwiches
  Are very good indeed—
Now if you're ready, Partners dear,
  We can begin to feed."

"But not on us!" the Partners cried,
  Turning a little blue.
"After such kindness that would be
  A dismal thing to do!"
To Number One the Dempsey said:
  "I will start off with you."

"It was so kind of you to come!
  And you are very nice!"
The Carpentier said nothing but
  "Cut me another slice;
I wish they were not quite so stout—
  I've had to hit one twice."

"I weep for them," the Dempsey said;
  "I deeply sympathize."
With sobs he finished off the Part-
  Ner of the largest size,
Changing his snout into a spout
  And shutting up his eyes.

"Now Partners," said the Carpentier,
  "You've had your little fun!
You must be trotting home again."
  But answer there was none—
And this was scarcely odd, because
  They'd laid out every one.

THE suggestion of immemorial years is in these lines from *The Crisis* (New York), a journal devoted to the interests of the negro race. We wonder if this idea could be better exprest:

THE NEGRO SPEAKS OF RIVERS

By Langston Hughes

I've known rivers:
I've known rivers ancient as the world and older than the flow of human blood in human veins.

My soul has grown deep like the rivers.

I bathed in the Euphrates when dawns were young.
I built my hut near the Kongo and it lulled me to sleep.

I looked upon the Nile and raised the pyramids above it.
I heard the singing of the Mississippi when Abe Lincoln went down to New Orleans, and I've seen its muddy bosom turn all golden in the sunset.

I've known rivers:
Ancient, dusky rivers.

My soul has grown deep like the rivers.

A VERY pretty family competition the Benet brothers are running, but who will wish to decide between them? The following is from a new volume, "Young Adventure" (Yale University Press):

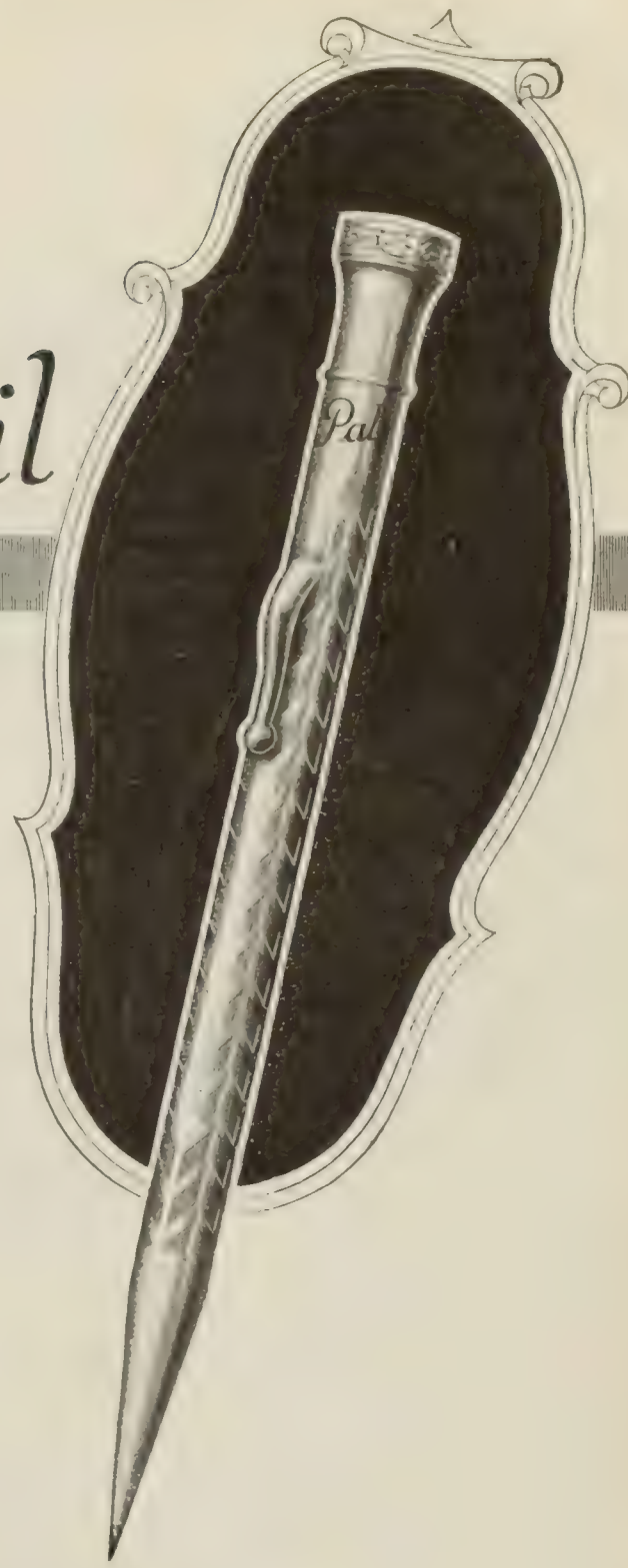
NOS IMMORTALES

By Stephen Vincent Benet

Perhaps we go with wind and cloud and sun,
  Into the free companionship of air;
Perhaps with sunsets when the day is done,
  All's one to me—I do not greatly care;
So long as there are brown hills—and a tree
  Like a mad prophet in a land of dearth—
And I can lie and hear eternally
  The vast monotonous breathing of the earth.

I have known hours, slow and golden-glowing,
  Lovely with laughter and suffused with light,
O Lord, in such a time appoint my going,
  When the hands clench, and the cold face grows white.
And the sparks die within the feeble brain,
Spilling its star-dust back to dust again.

Pal —the pencil



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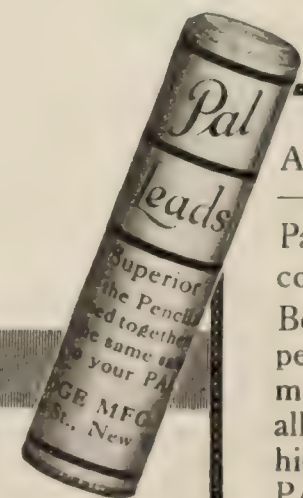

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a German duchess as the proper mother for his hypothetical heir. They had one child, Alexandrina Victoria. Thus, out of a most mixed and immoral and un-Victorian situation came the English Queen who was to make the adjective derived from her name, "Victorian," a synonym for propriety.

Victoria had a strictly feminine sort of upbringing, says Mr. Strachey, in which little part was played "by those two great influences without which no growing life can truly prosper —humor and imagination." She had, however, vigor of mind and body and a high sense of her exalted mission. On the evening of the day when, in her eighteenth year, the Archbishop and the Lord Chamberlain drove post-haste from Windsor to Kensington to tell her that the King was dead and she was Queen of England, she wrote in her journal:

"Since it has pleased Providence to place me in this station, I shall do my utmost to fulfil my duty toward my country; I am very young, and perhaps in many, tho not in all things, inexperienced, but I am sure that very few have more real good will and more real desire to do what is fit and right than I have."

The history of the first part of her reign is, perhaps, rather the history of the German Prince, Albert, whom she married, than her own. It was this man, it appears, who, in large part, formed the character of Victoria. We read, regarding their early period of adjustment:

The royal couple differed in their tastes. Albert, brought up in a régime of Spartan simplicity and early hours, found the great court functions intolerably wearisome, and was invariably observed to be nodding on the sofa at half-past ten; while the Queen's favorite form of enjoyment was to dance through the night, and then, going out into the portico of the Palace, watch the sun rise behind St. Paul's and the towers of Westminster. She loved London and he detested it. It was only in Windsor that he felt he could really breathe; but Windsor, too, had its terrors; tho during the day there he could paint and walk and play on the piano, after dinner black tedium descended like a pall. He would have liked to summon distinguished scientific and literary men to his presence, and, after ascertaining their views upon various points of art and learning, to set forth his own; but unfortunately Victoria "had no fancy to encourage such people"; knowing that she was unequal to taking a part in their conversation, she insisted that the evening routine should remain unaltered; the regulation interchange of platitudes with official persons was followed as usual by the round table and the books of engravings, while the Prince, with one of his attendants, played game after game of double chess.

It was only natural that in so peculiar a situation, in which the elements of power; passion, and pride were so strangely apportioned, there should have been occasionally something more than mere irritation—a struggle of angry wills. Victoria, no more than Albert, was not in the habit of playing second fiddle. Her arbitrary temper flashed out. Her vitality, her obstinacy, her overweening sense of her own position might well have beaten down before them his superiorities and his rights. But she fought at a disadvantage; she was, in very truth, no longer her own mistress; a profound preoccupation dominated her, seizing upon her inmost purposes for its own extraordinary ends. She was madly in love. The details of those curious battles are unknown to us; but Prince Ernest, who remained in England with his brother for some months, noted them with a friendly and startled eye. One story, indeed, survives, ill-authenticated and perhaps mythical, yet summing up, as such stories often do, the central facts of the case. When, in wrath, the Prince one day had locked himself into his room, Victoria, no less furious, knocked on the door to be admitted. "Who is there?" he asked. "The Queen of England" was the answer. He did not move, and again there was a hail of knocks. The question and the answer were repeated many times; but at last there was a pause, and then a gentler knocking. "Who is there?" came once more the relentless question. But this time the reply was different. "Your wife, Albert." And the door was immediately opened.

The later development of Albert's character, which helped to bring about so great a change in the character of Victoria, is revealed in this passage:

The weak-willed youth who took no interest in politics and never read a newspaper had grown into a man of unbending determination whose tireless energies were incessantly concentrated upon the laborious business of government and the highest questions of state. He was busy now from morning till night. In the winter, before the dawn, he was to be seen, seated at his writing-table working by the light of the green reading-lamp which he had brought over with him from Germany and the construction of which he had much improved by an ingenious device. Victoria was early too, but she was not so early as Albert; and when, in the chill darkness, she took her seat at her own writing-table, placed side by side with his, she invariably found upon it a neat pile of papers arranged for her inspection and her signature. The day, thus begun, continued in unremitting industry. At breakfast, the newspapers—the once-hated newspapers—made their appearance, and the Prince, absorbed in their perusal, would answer no questions, or, if an article struck him, would read it aloud. After that there were ministers and secretaries to interview; there was a vast correspondence to be carried on; there were numerous memoranda to be made. Victoria, treasuring every word, preserving every letter, was all breathless attention and eager obedience. Sometimes Albert would actually ask her advice. He consulted her about his English: "*Lese recht aufmerksam, und sage wenn irgend ein Fehler ist*," he would say; or, as he handed her a draft for her signature, he would observe, "*Ich hab' Dir hier ein Draft gemacht, lese es mal! Ich dachte es ware recht so.*" Thus the diligent, scrupulous, absorbing hours passed by. Fewer and fewer grew the moments of recreation and of exercise. The demands of society were narrowed down to the smallest limits, and even then but grudgingly attended to. It was no longer a mere pleasure, it was a positive necessity, to go to bed as early as possible in order to be up and at work on the morrow betimes.

The important and exacting business of government, which became at last the dominating preoccupation in Albert's mind, still left unimpaired his old tastes and interests; he remained devoted to art, to science, to philosophy; and a multitude of subsidiary activities showed how his energies increased as the demands upon them grew. For whenever duty called, the Prince was all alertness. With indefatigable perseverance he opened museums, laid the foundation-stones of hospitals, made speeches to the Royal Agricultural Society, and attended meetings of the British Association. The National Gallery particularly interested him; he drew up careful regulations for the arrangement of the pictures according to schools; and he attempted—tho in vain—to have the whole collection transported to South Kensington. Feodora, now the Princess Hohenlohe, after a visit to England, expressed in a letter to Victoria her admiration of Albert both as a private and a public character. Nor did she rely only on her own opinion. "I must just copy out," she said, "what Mr. Klumpp wrote to me some little time ago, and which is quite true—'Prince Albert is one of the few royal personages who can sacrifice to any principle (as soon as it has become evident to them to be good and noble) all those notions (or sentiments) to which others, owing to their narrow-mindedness or to the prejudices of their rank, are so thoroughly inclined strongly to cling.' There is something so truly religious in this," the Princess added, "as well as humane and just, most soothing to my feelings which are so often hurt and disturbed by what I hear and see."

Unkind critics, Mr. Strachey goes on, who had once compared Albert to an operatic tenor, might have remarked, as he approached the age of forty, "that there was something of the butler about him now." The handsome youth of twenty years since had grown into a sallow, tired-looking man "whose body in its stoop and in its loose fleshiness betrayed the sedentary laborer, and whose head was quite bald on top." He presented a contrast with Victoria:

She, too, was stout, but it was with the plumpness of a vigorous matron; and an eager vitality was everywhere visible—in her energetic bearing, her protruding inquiring glances, her small, fat, capable, and commanding hands. If only, by some sympathetic magic, she could have conveyed into that portly, flabby figure, that desiccated and discouraged brain a measure of the stamina and the self-assurance which were so preeminently hers!

But suddenly she was reminded that there were other perils besides those of ill-health. During a visit to Coburg in 1860, the Prince was very nearly killed in a carriage accident. He escaped with a few cuts and bruises; but Victoria's alarm was extreme, tho she concealed it. "It is when the Queen feels most deeply," she wrote afterward, "that she always appears calmest, and she could not and dared not allow herself to speak of what might have been, or even to admit to herself (and she can not and dare not now) the entire danger, for her head would turn!" Her agitation, in fact, was only surpassed by her thankfulness to God. She felt, she said, that she could not rest "without doing something to mark permanently her

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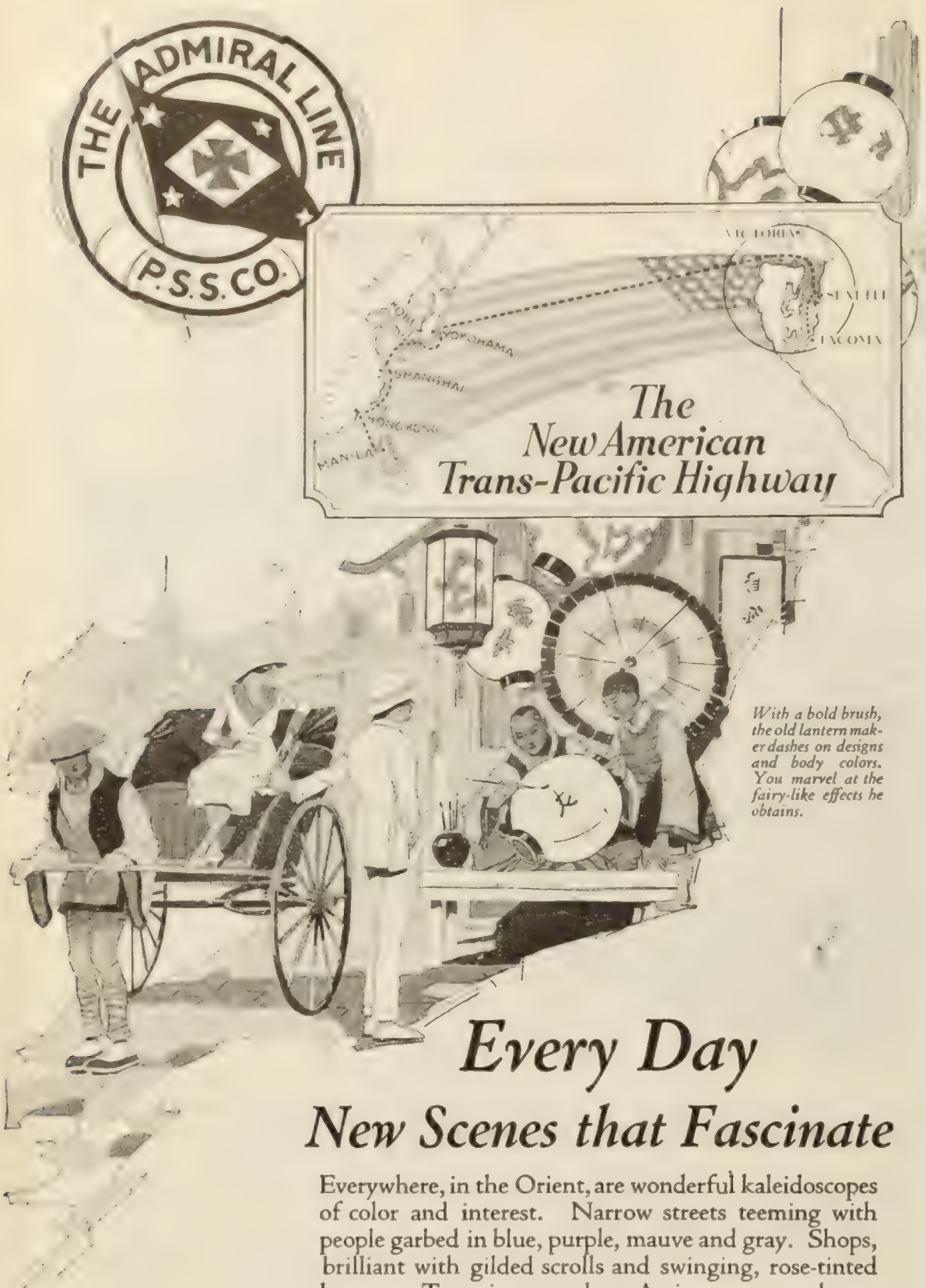

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feelings," and she decided that she would endow a charity in Coburg. "One thousand pounds, or even £2,000, given either at once or in instalments, yearly, would not, in the Queen's opinion, be too much." Eventually, the smaller sum having been fixt upon, it was invested in a trust, called the "Victoria-Stift," in the name of the burgomaster and chief clergyman of Coburg, who were directed to distribute the interest yearly among a certain number of young men and women of exemplary character belonging to the humbler ranks of life.

The Queen, so thoroughly happy in her marriage, was not particularly happy in her children. "Bertie," afterward King Edward VII., was especially trying to his conscientious parents. "Bertie, tho he was good-humored and gentle, seemed to display a deep-seated repugnance to every form of mental exertion," observes Mr. Strachey. On his seventeenth birthday a memorandum was drawn up over the names of the Queen and Prince informing their eldest son that he was now entering upon the period of manhood and directing him henceforward to perform the duties of a Christian gentleman. "Life is composed of duties," said the memorandum, "and in the due, punctual performance of them the true Christian, true soldier, and true gentleman is recognized. . . . A new sphere of life will open for you in which you will have to be taught what to do and what not to do, a subject requiring study more important than any in which you have hitherto been engaged."

On receipt of this memorandum, we are told, "Bertie burst into tears." A year later:

The young Prince was sent to Oxford, where the greatest care was taken that he should not mix with the undergraduates. Yes, everything had been tried—everything . . . with one single exception. The experiment had never been made of letting Bertie enjoy himself. But why should it have been? "Life is composed of duties." What possible place could there be for enjoyment in the existence of a Prince of Wales?

Prince Albert's last illness, "a strange illness" which seemed half his carelessness as to whether he lived or died, receives this concluding bit of intimate description:

The restlessness and the acute suffering of the earlier days gave place to a settled torpor and an ever-deepening gloom. Once the failing patient asked for music —"a fine chorale at a distance"; and a piano having been placed in the adjoining room, Princess Alice played on it some of Luther's hymns, after which the Prince repeated "The Rock of Ages." Sometimes his mind wandered; sometimes the distant past came rushing upon him; he heard the birds in the early morning, and was at Rosenau again, a boy. Or Victoria would come and read to him "Peveril of the Peak," and he showed that he could follow the story, and then she would bend over him, and he would murmur "*liebes Frauchen*" and "*gutes Weibchen*," stroking

her cheek. Her distress and her agitat were great, but she was not seriously frig ened. Buoyed up by her own abund energies, she would not believe t Albert's might prove unequal to the str. Only two days before the end, which seen now to be almost inevitable by ev one about her, she wrote, full of appa confidence, to the King of the Belgi "I do not sit up with him at night," said, "as I could be of no use; and the nothing to cause alarm." The Prin Alice tried to tell her the truth, but hopefulness would not be daunted. the morning of December 14, Albert, as she had expected, seemed to be bet perhaps the crisis was over. But in course of the day there was a serious lapse. Then at last she allowed hersel see that she was standing on the edg an appalling gulf. The whole family summoned, and one after another the c dren took a silent farewell of their fat "It was a terrible moment," Vict wrote in her diary, "but, thank God, I able to command myself, and to be fectly calm, and remained sitting by side." He murmured something, but could not hear what it was; she thought was speaking in French. Then all at o he began to arrange his hair, "just as used to do when well and he was dressir "*Es ist kleines Frauchen*," she whispe to him; and he seemed to understa For a moment, toward the evening, went into another room, but was mediately called back; she saw at a gla that a ghastly change had taken place. she knelt by the bed, he breathed dee breathed gently, breathed at last no m His features became perfectly rigid; shrieked one long, wild shriek that r through the terror-stricken castle — understood that she had lost him forev

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DO SINGLE OR MARRIED MEN GET ON FASTER?

"HE travels fastest who trav alone," but the single man v overindulges in jazzing may miss as ma days, or be as sleepy over his work, as married man whose additional cares a responsibilities sometimes keep him fr the office. So who really makes the m dependable employee, the benedick or bachelor? It has generally been suppo that the man with a wife and family w in the way of becoming an excellent bu ness man, of becoming "steady," the s of man whom his friends and employ would term "Old Reliable." But fr Boston comes the report, says Fay Steve son in the New York *Evening Word*, th married men employed in industrial esta lishments are less dependable than sin men. According to Dr. R. S. Quinby, study of employment records at one pla showed that unmarried employees w absent from work much less than th with families. In the view, however, William Judson Kibby, a character speci ist who is credited with having start many of New York's successful bank and oil men on the right track, it depen on the man and the job. He says:

"There is the young man who may called a pioneer in his business; he adventuresome, has the wanderlust, a doesn't want to stick at anything ur

Wall Street brokers, the fellows who
nt to see the country and change from
position to another until they land the
ıg they like, seem to stay single until
y make their pile. The companies who
ıt that type of men prefer to have them
gle, and they make better husbands
r they have established themselves."
o it all depends upon the man and the

A HIGHBROW HOBO WHOSE SPECIALTY IS DATES

E pays no railroad fare, wears no
socks, lives on sixty cents a day,
vels extensively, and is credited with
wing more dates than any other man
the world. They call him "Railroad
k."

Give me a date, any date in history,
I will name the famous men who were
ıg at that time, and how old they were
he year."

o he delivers his challenge, either on a
venient street corner or, as he prefers,
the campus of one of the mid-Western
eges, which he makes his stopping
ıts. The collections that he takes up
enever he gets a crowd together have
le him comparatively rich and famous.
offers to pay a dollar to any one who
"stump him" or prove that he has
le a mistake. Lincoln Quarberg, a
ter for the *Dearborn Independent*, found
"highbrow hobo" accepting quizzes, at
cents a throw, from a group of college
dents. A student, eager to test the
llenger, shouts the date "1820." In-
ıtly, says Mr. Quarberg, "Railroad
k" replies:

'Daniel Webster was 38 years old; King
orge III. died that year at the age of 82;
een Victoria and her husband were seven
l nine months of age, respectively, at
ıt time; Pope Pius IX. was 30 years old;
bert Fulton was 55."

Another student cries, "1850."

Instantly comes the reply: "Champ
ırk just dropped into the world; Darwin
d Lincoln were 41; Spencer was 30; Rus-
ı, 31; Leo XII., 30."

The questions continue, and in deep,
ıorous tones they are answered, without
sitation. And the auditors, one by one,
nvinced they can not "stump" him, walk
er to the speaker, drop their nickels in the
sh-box, and walk away—pop-eyed, be-
ldered.

What strange spirit might this be, whose
ijalike replies so baffle comprehension?
very ordinary-looking human he is—
ough in dress he is as original as his pro-
ssion. Conductorlike cap, blue flannel
irt, cutaway coat with regular blue serge
ousers, broad shoes, and no socks—that
the official all-year-round fashion decreed
r members of the unique profession of
emory experts. And there being but one
ofessional memory expert, there is but
ıe man so dressed. And this is Harry D.
ooper, or, as he is everywhere known,
Railroad Jack—Memory Expert."

"Railroad Jack" is an out-and-out hobo
the highbrow variety—self-styled, self-
nfessed, and self-realized itinerant ex-
rt. And his specialty is *memory*.

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thirty-eight States, lecturing on historic
aracters from curbstone rostrums. On
ery occasion he has answered every ques-

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

tion put to him by an audience, offering a dollar to be "stuck" on a notable. He knows 10,000 dates concerning 5,000 famous characters in history. At mention of any celebrity he will favor his auditors with the biographic high spots in that character's career, and at mention of any date in history he will name the great men living at that time, and their ages.

"Railroad Jack" first became a professional entity in Detroit twenty-five years ago, where his introduction to fame began with a front-page story in a local paper, in which he was characterized as the "curbstone philosopher," or the "man who answers questions while you wait, if you wait long enough." To-day he is probably the best-known man in Michigan. At least twice a year he visits the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he is always received with popular student acclaim. "My talks are especially appreciated by these students," he says, "who have heard my stunts for twenty-five years and always paid their assessment of five cents a throw."

"What were the circumstances under which Anne Boleyn died?" a student auditor challenged at one of "Jack's" recent visits to the college town of Ann Arbor.

"As the result of believing in the double standard of morality through influences of her despised husband, Henry VIII.; the ax fell on her neck in 1536, causing her through the excitement to lose her head," was the characteristic reply.

"Railroad Jack" is an extensive traveler, but he does not pay for his mileage. He has traveled 50,000 miles by freight-train, but since the advent of the automobile he relies on friendly lifts and he rides on the average of six cars to thirty-six miles, daily, carrying his bed with him wherever he goes.

Although Detroit is his headquarters, he has no post-office address, and insists he can not receive any "letters of congratulation or letters of sorrow." He parks his bed in the great outdoors the year round, and, through a standing order of the police department of Detroit, is the only man officially privileged to sleep out-of-doors in that city.

"Railroad Jack" is odd—but brilliant. He has a quaint philosophy of life, and despite his eccentricity and strange specialization, is nevertheless intensely human and keenly humorous. "Oddity is my long suit, and I wear it every day. My specialty in life is to attempt to do something that some one else has not thought of." And he has done it.

He was born in St. Louis in 1864, says his biographer, passed through a conventional youth, and studied successfully for the teaching and medical professions. The records of the State Normal School, Oshkosh, Wis., show that he attended this school during the years 1882–86, and at Rush Medical College, Chicago, this encyclopedic hobo was a duly matriculated student from 1886 to 1888. Mr. Quarberg quotes him:

"I prepared myself for an M.D., but out of respect to humanity I quit in my sophomore year," says "Jack," in his half-modest, half-humorous vein. "I felt that in so doing future audiences that I had in view would not necessitate my appearance in the cemetery to give me an attention if not a hearing; and to-day people are enjoy-

ing life that might be material for mortality statistics. Now, when I strike a historic cemetery I pick dates from tombstones. Altho some don't care for those dates, I do.

"I have less trouble in keeping 10,000 dates in my head than some people do in keeping two dates since the high cost of living struck the world."

Cranks on the high cost of living will be interested to know that "Jack" has lived on sixty cents a day for twenty-five years. He eats two meals daily, at twelve noon and at twelve midnight.

And altho he wears a silk hat and high celluloid collar at times, he never wears stockings, so that the high price of silk is not a problem for him.

"I am offering eleven cents cash to find an individual who has spent less money than I have in the last thirty years," he declares proudly. "But with few exceptions I am very sensitive about telling you what I do with this money," he adds hastily. "Yes, I have made a barrel of money; but," says Jack slyly, "the barrel is not very large. But I am prosperous; on account of the high cost of living I am a profiteer; while my expenses still run at sixty cents a day, my income has doubled. People are spending more freely, except myself."

Students and laymen alike, numbering thousands, who have listened to the "soapbox" lectures of "Railroad Jack," pronounce him a genius—but "Railroad Jack" himself insists that he is a very ordinary person, and attributes his remarkable memory to just plain bulldog tenacity of purpose. And no memory-training school can lay a just claim to enabling him to memorize the vast fund of facts at his command.

"If students would apply themselves with the tenacity that I have, they would achieve something," he declares with due modesty. "Apply yourself in whatever line you choose, and you will succeed. Emerson said, 'Hitch your wagon to a star.' By that he probably meant that as you go through life, have your goal of ambition so far beyond the possibility of human endeavor that no matter how long you live, you will still have something to live for. In four years more, or when I shall have reached the age of sixty years, I wish to be regarded by an impartial public as the 'human encyclopedia of useful information.'"

That he will succeed can not be doubted —for he is a specialist and a student. Eight years ago in Ann Arbor, Mich., he spent ten hours a day in the university library for eight months. It is characteristic of the thoroughness with which the memory expert pursues his unique profession.

As "Railroad Jack" himself says: "My stunts are so original on the street corners that to prevent congestion of traffic I take up a collection as often as the traffic will bear."

Each year, with philanthropic pride, he gives a thousand dollars in prizes to Michigan school-children who pass the best examinations in history. Years ago, before he created his original profession, he published a paper in Chicago, the *North Shore Eccentric*. The closing words of his first article he still quotes as the summation of his own philosophy of life. They are as follows:

"Then, friends, as we go through life, let us remember the old advice, that with all thy getting, get knowledge, for 'knowledge is power.' 'Twas good advice years ago, 'tis good advice to-day."

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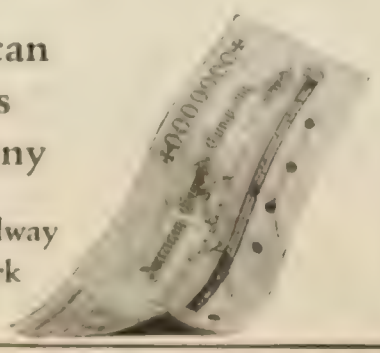


BIRDS · BEASTS · AND · TREES

THE CAT THAT CAME BACK—FAMOUS

ONCE UPON A TIME there dwelt in Detroit an obscure alley cat named Tom. Little did those who knew him then dream that he was destined to become a globe-trotter, to have thrilling adventures, and to achieve a position of public importance! He himself always knew, as his photograph shows, that he was a cat of character, and tho no sympathetic eye beheld his early struggles he bravely eked out a meager existence as best he could. As we ponder on his present life of fame and luxury, we can only surmise—nor should we be too critical—by what devious ways he formerly obtained his daily bread. Tom's appearance in authentic history, as Mr. Wells would say, occurred when he ventured his all and became a stowaway. "A trifle carelessly," we are told, he shipped from America aboard the good ship *Trevalgen* without the necessary rations for a seven weeks' journey to the antipodes. It all happened something like this: The Cadillac Company was shipping a chassis to Sydney for exhibition in an automobile show. Somehow, Thomas made his way into the crate when it was left for a moment unattended. Later, workmen nailed up the crate, and it was hurried to the seaboard and into the hold of the ship. His trip had begun. For seven weeks his "stateroom," an iron-bound packing-box, was buffeted by restless seas. For forty-nine days the stowaway lived on grease and oiled paper from the engine. When the grease was exhausted, he resorted to the booklet of instructions for running the car, but found little nourishment up to page fifty, and discontinued his efforts. Fasting never quite agreed with him, and he arrived at Sydney minus 8.99 of his lives, according to a friend who met him there. But the end of his suffering did not come even with his arrival in Australia, for because of difficulties with the customs department, the agents were unable to get the case to their workshop, and during the interval of delay the "stateroom" with poor Tom inside—poor, indeed, by this time!—stood on the wharf. But at last, we read in the Detroit *Free Press:*

Courtesy Cadillac Motor Co.

THOMAS CADILLAC, TRAVELER.

Once an alley cat, now a celebrated public character, whose pensive face reflects his checkered career.

Tiring of the delay, the agents opened the case for inspection of the car. The bonnet of the machine had been clipt down securely. When it was opened Thomas was found, stretched out in the "V"-shaped enclosure formed by the four cylinders on each side. He was in a state of coma, almost devoid of hair, and seemed considerably the worse for wear. Workmen, thinking him dead, tossed him to one side.

A few minutes later a washer passed by the cat and thought he heard a sigh. Bending down over the inert body, he listened; again the sigh was evident. Thomas was hurried to the establishment of Stewart & Son, veterinarians, at Rushcutters' Bay, where every effort was made to revive him. Success attended these efforts, and Thomas soon was able to mince at a light diet of mush and milk.

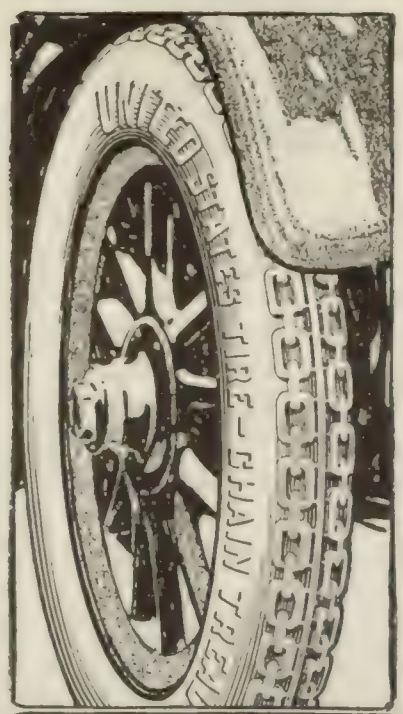
The scene then shifts to the apartment of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford G. Poole, whose U. S. A. address is Detroit. Mr. Poole is the Australasia representative of the Hupp Motor Car Company. When the head of this household returned home the evening of March 9 he found Mrs. Poole in tears. She had been reading of Thomas's plight in the Sydney newspapers. Being a lover of cats, she was considerably worried over the outcome of Thomas Cadillac's visit. She recalled to her husband the Australian laws which probably would insist that the new arrival be either chloroformed or deported as an undesirable alien.

Sharing her love for pets, Mr. Poole agreed with his wife that something "must be done." It was done, and that quickly. A visit to the chief stock inspector of that port resulted in the Pooles being put under bond of $500 for the care of the visitor, but they were instructed that "it could not remain because of the embargo on all live stock excepting that from the United Kingdom." To this official document was attached the proper diplomatic signature and seal of Edward J. Norton, Consul of the United States at Sydney.

Tom's benefactors planned to sail for San Francisco on April 27, with their ward, but it was not until five minutes before the vessel shoved away that the captain was prevailed upon to sign the required documents so Thomas could go on board. Whether this reluctance to accept the cat as a passenger was because of his dubious past, the chronicler does not say. Suffice

THE U. S. USCO TREAD

Here is the U. S. Usco Tread, with a long-established standard of service among motorists who have an eye to value, as well as to price. While selling for less than the other tires in the U. S. Fabric line, the Usco has earned a reputation for quality and dependable economy which is not exceeded by any tire in its class.



THE U. S. CHAIN TREAD

One of the few tires of which it may be said that they deliver economy year in and year out and tire after tire.

The U. S. Chain Tread gives sufficient traction on all ordinary road surfaces. It is probably the handsomest, and by all odds the most popular, of the whole U. S. Fabric Tire line.

THE U.S. NOBBY TREAD

Where the going is specially heavy with snow, mud or sand, in hilly country where maximum traction on the road is a factor, no other tire tread yet devised is quite so effective, or so wholly approved by motoring opinion, as the U. S. Nobby Tread.

Its very simplicity—three rows of diagonal knobs, gripping the road—is the result of all the years of U. S. Rubber experience with every type of road the world over.

Three different weights—but one quality throughout

Standing by the Fabric Tire User

LET no one make the mistake of thinking that the fabric tire user doesn't know what is going on in the tire-business—

Fabric tire stocks made a catch-all for the miscellaneous and the unknown. "Discounts"—"odd-lots"—"special offers"—"seconds"—"retreads."

His resentment is none the less deep because he shows it by *action* instead of by talking about it.

More thousands of fabric tire users are coming to United States Fabric Tires today than ever before in tire history.

* * *

The standing of U. S. Fabrics is the result of an honest, understandable policy meriting and getting *confidence.*

The makers of U. S. Tires might get up a special tire to sell cheap. But they won't.

They might sacrifice *quality* and *economy* for the sake of capturing a temporary market. But they don't.

They might have laid down one policy for cord tires and another for fabric tires. But there is only *one* U. S. policy, and it sets one standard for every U. S. Tire made. From the 30 x 3½ Fabric Tire up to the largest U. S. Royal Cord.

* * *

So today you find thousands of U. S. dealers who carry no other tires but U. S. Advanced tire-merchants standing shoulder to shoulder with the U. S. policy of good faith towards everybody.

They have gotten beyond the short-sightedness of classifying people according to the size of their cars.

Good men to know and trade with. Treating the public as people to *serve*—not as a market to sell.

As people say everywhere
United States Tires are Good Tires

United States Tires

United States Rubber Company

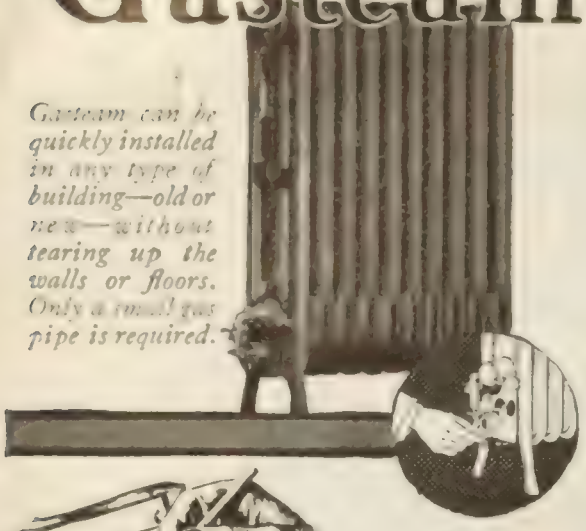
Fifty-three Factories

The Oldest and Largest Rubber Organization in the World

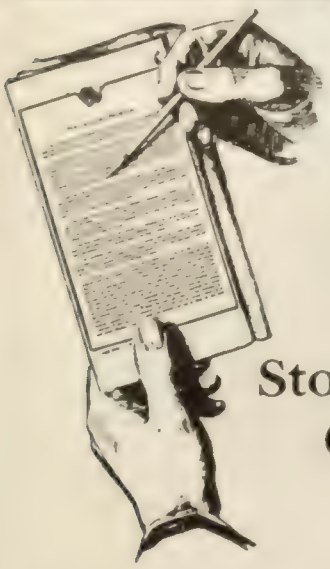
Two hundred and thirty-five Branches

"Steam heat without coal"

Gasteam



Gasteam can be quickly installed in any type of building—old or new—without tearing up the walls or floors. Only a small gas pipe is required.



Here Is a Book Every Storekeeper Ought to Read

IT tells two ways of making more money.

One is by ending the waste of capital tied up in a coal pile—the wages of a caretaker—the repairs on frozen pipes—the stock damaged by soot—and the heat waste in mild weather.

The other is by eliminating the coal bin and the boiler, thus making the cellar available for profitable purposes.

Gasteam heating gives you automatically regulated steam heating—*without coal.* Once installed, you will have a permanent heating system, operating at lower cost than any other. And you get another floor *for nothing!*

Send for the Gasteam book today. Read it carefully. It will show you a sure way of lowering your costs of doing business.

With the book we will put you in touch with Gasteam users in your vicinity who will add their impartial weight to what we say about it.

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Hospital Equipment		Gasteam Radiators	☐
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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

THE GRIZZLY AND THE GOLDEN RULE

A LOW AND SULLEN RUMBLE like far-away thunder stopped the blood in the hunter's veins. He had not expected his bear was within two or three miles of him. It was in a wild and unhunted part of the British Columbia mountains, and he had gone out alone on this particular morning, leaving his man to follow with horses and the Airedale pack. A few days earlier the hunter had come upon the trail of an enormous bear. In a patch of mud the animal's feet had left tracks that were fifteen inches from tip to tip, and so wide and deep were the imprints that he knew he had come upon a king of bears, and forthwith gave him the name Thor. From that moment he was possessed with a great desire to kill the monster. In his book "God's Country" (Cosmopolitan Book Corporation, New York), James Oliver Curwood tells how his experience with Thor was the climax of his hunting days that turned him against the wanton killing of beasts. As he heard the rumble of the bear, he climbed a little rise, and there, he writes:

Ahead of me, on the edge of a little wallow of mud, stood Thor. He had smelled me, and, I believe, it was the first time he had ever smelled the scent of man. Waiting for this new mystery in the air, he had reared himself up until the whole nine feet of him rested on his haunches, and he sat like a trained dog, with his great forefeet, heavy with mud, drooping in front of his chest. He was a monster in size, and his new June coat shone a golden brown in the sun. His forearms were almost as large as a man's body, and the three largest of his five knifelike claws were five and a half inches long. He was fat, and sleek, and powerful. His upper fangs, sharp as stiletto-points, were as long as a man's thumb, and between his great jaws he could have crushed the neck of a caribou. I did not take in all these details in the first startling moments; one by one they came to me later. But I had never looked upon anything in life quite so magnificent. Yet did I have no thought of sparing that splendid life. My rifle was at my saddle-horn in its buckskin jacket. I fumbled it in getting into action, and in those precious moments Thor lowered himself slowly and ambled away. I fired twice, and would have staked my life that I had missed both times. Not until later did I discover that one of my bullets had opened a furrow two inches deep and a foot long in the flesh of Thor's shoulder. Yet I did not see him flinch. He did not turn back, but went his way.

Shame burns within me as I write of the days that followed; and yet, with that shame, there is a deep and abiding joy, for they were also the days of my regeneration. Day and night, my one thought was to destroy the big grizzly. We never left his trail. The dogs followed him like demons. Five times in the first week we came within long shooting-range, and twice we hit him. But still he did not wait for us or attack us. He wanted to be left alone. In that week he killed four of the dogs, and the others we tied up to save them. We trailed him with horses and afoot, and never did the spoor of other game lure me aside. The desire to kill him became a passion in me. He outgeneraled me. He beat all our games of trickery. But I knew that we were bound to win—that he was slowly weakening because of exhaustion, and the sickness of his wounds. We loosed the dogs again and another was killed.

And then at last came a day when Thor, master of the mountain, showed a magnanimity that made the hunter feel contemptible, for all his human shape and soul. He was climbing the mountain when he had a mishap, and the account runs:

I came to a sheer wall of rock that rose hundreds of feet above me. Along this ran a narrow ledge, and I followed it. The passage became craggy and difficult, and in climbing over a broken mass of rock I slipped and fell. I had brought a light mountain-gun with me, and in trying to recover myself I swung it about with such force that the stock struck a sharp edge of rock and broke clean off. But I had saved myself from possible death and was in a frame of mind to congratulate myself rather than curse my luck. Fifty feet farther on I came to a "pocket" in the cliff, where the ledge widened until, at this particular place, it was like a flat table twenty feet square. Here I sat down, with my back to the precipitous wall, and began to examine my broken rifle.

I laid it beside me, useless. Straight up at my back rose the sheer face of the mountain; in front of me, had I leapt from the ledge, my body would have hurtled through empty air for a thousand feet.

And then, suddenly, there came a sound to my ears that seemed to stop the beating of my heart. I had not heard it until it was very near—approaching along the narrow ledge. It was the click—click—click of claws rattling on rock!

I did not move. I hardly breathed And out from the ledge I had followed came a monster bear!

With the swiftness of lightning I recognized him. It was Thor! And, in the same instant, the great beast saw me.

In thirty seconds I lived a lifetime, and in those thirty seconds what passed through my mind was a thousand times swifter than spoken word. A great fear rooted me, and yet in that fear I saw everything to the minutest detail. Thor's massive head and shoulders were fronting me. I saw the long naked scar where my bullet had plowed through his shoulder; I saw another wound in his fore leg, still ragged and painful, where another of my soft-nosed bullets had torn like an explosion of dynamite. The giant grizzly was no longer fat and sleek as I had first seen him ten days ago. All that time he had been fighting for his life; he was thinner; his eyes were red; his coat was dull and unkempt from lack of food and strength. But at that distance, less than ten feet from me, he seemed still a mighty brother of the mountains themselves. As I sat stupidly, stunned to the immobility of a rock in my hour of doom, I felt the overwhelming conviction of what had happened. Thor had followed me along the ledge, and, in this hour of vengeance and triumph, it was I, and not the great beast, who was about to die.

It seemed to me that an eternity passed in these moments. And Thor, mighty in his strength, looked at me and did not move. And this thing he was looking at—shrinking against the rock—was the creature that had hunted him; this was the creature that had hurt him, and it was so

"You'll Like The Taste"

PEACHES have an unmatched flavor all their own; and so have Armour's Corn Flakes! Put them together, with the pure goodness of milk and some sugar, if desired. Then you'll have a summer-time dish that is distinctively appealing to the most fickle appetite.

ARMOUR'S CORN FLAKES

Substantial and Satisfying

The fine flavor, natural sweetness and perfect crispness of Armour's Corn Flakes are protected for you by a distinctive triple-sealed package. First an inner bag—then a sealed carton—and finally a parchment wrapper outside. The blue and yellow package—ask for it!

Full-sized, uniform flakes toasted "just right" at our modern, sunlit, plant in Battle Creek, Mich. They will not "mush down" in milk or cream—a decided advantage.

Armour's Oats Cook Perfectly in 10 to 15 Minutes

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Boys and Girls —

Send for a Railroad Train

"Armour's Cereal Line" is the name of this popular railroad. Lots of fun to cut out the cars and set them up. We'll be glad to send a train to you, on receipt of 5c in stamps and the name of your grocer. Write your name and address plainly. Write to

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Scene on MACGREGOR Private Golf Course

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Nature Nourishes Nerves — Play Golf —

After a hard day at the office—or in fact on most any occasion when the opportunity is right—there is no surer way than a game of golf to refresh tired nerves. Wide, open spaces close to nature, with this splendid game to aid, will send you back to your work fit to tackle any task.

MACGREGOR

Golf Clubs have stood the test of time. Age relentlessly sifts out the inherent worth of any product having real merit. The best will come to light with age. All over the land MACGREGOR clubs may be found still doing regular duty for their original owners after a quarter century service.

It adds to the game of golf to play it with **MACGREGOR** Clubs. May we send you our interesting descriptive catalog?

The Crawford, McGregor & Canby Co.
DAYTON, OHIO
Established 1829

The Master Model

Near you there is a Huyler's Agent

Wherever you live, wherever you travel this summer, you are entitled to get the most dainty modern candy. And you can get it if you will go to the slight trouble of seeking out the Huyler's Agent.

There is one near you. There is probably not more than one, because it is the Huyler policy to be represented in each locality by one dependable merchant, to whom all consistent users of fine candy go regularly.

Huyler's NEW YORK

$2.50 *per lb.* $2.00 *per lb.* $1.50 *per lb.*

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

near that he could reach out with his paw and crush it! And how weak and white and helpless it looked now! What a pitiful, insignificant thing it was! Where was its strange thunder? Where was its burning lightning? Why did it make no sound?

Slowly Thor's giant head began swinging from side to side; then he advanced—just one step—and in a slow, graceful movement reared himself to his full, magnificent height. For me, it was the beginning of the end. And in that moment, doomed as I was, I found no pity for myself. Here, at last, was justice! I was about to die. I, who had destroyed so much of life, found how helpless I was when I faced life with my naked hands. *And it was justice!* I had robbed the earth of more life than would fill the bodies of a thousand men, and now my own life was to follow that which I had destroyed. Suddenly fear left me. I wanted to cry out to that splendid creature that I was sorry, and could my dry lips have framed the words, it would not have been cowardice—but truth.

For Thor knew me. That I know. He knew me as the deadliest of all his enemies on the face of the earth. Yet until I die will I believe that, in my helplessness, he no longer hated me or wanted my life. For slowly he came down upon all fours again, and, limping as he went, he continued along the ledge—*and left me to live!*

I am not, in these days, sacrilegious enough to think that the Supreme Power picked my poor insignificant self from among a billion and a half other humans especially to preach a sermon to that glorious Sunday on the mountainside. Possibly it was all mere chance. It may be that another day Thor would have killed me in my helplessness. It may all have been a lucky accident for me. Personally, I do not believe it, for I have found that the soul of the average beast is cleaner of hate and of malice than that of the average man. But whether one believes with me or not does not matter, so far as the point I want to make is concerned—that from this hour began the great change in me, which has finally admitted me into the peace and joy of universal brotherhood with Life.

I returned down the mountain, carrying my broken gun with me. And everywhere I saw that things were different. The fat whistlers, big as woodchucks, were no longer so many targets, watching me cautiously from the rock-tops; the gophers, sunning themselves on their mounds, meant more to me now than a few hours ago. I looked off to a distant slide on another mountain and made out the half-dozen sheep I had studied through my glasses earlier in the day. But my desire to kill was gone. I did not realize the fulness of the change that was upon me then. In a dull sort of way I accepted it as an effect of shock, perhaps as a passing moment of repentance and gratitude because of my escape. I did not tell myself that I would never kill sheep again except when mutton was necessary to my camp-fire. I did not promise the whistlers long lives. And yet the change was on me, and growing stronger in my blood with every breath I drew. The valley was different. Its air was sweeter. Its low song of life and running waters and velvety winds whispering between the mountains was new inspiration to me. The grass was softer under my feet; the flowers were more beautiful; the earth itself held a new thrill for me.

SHEEP PANICS

ONE may imagine how the fright of a single sheep might spread to a whole flock so that they would all scamper away in a panic. But what should cause such a panic simultaneously in hundreds of unconnected farms throughout a wide stretch of country? That such wide-spread panics among sheep are recorded as having occurred several times in England, we are assured by a contributor to *Nature* (London). The latest instance was on the night of December 10–11 last. At that time sheep broke their folds in twenty parishes in an area extending some twenty miles in the highest part of Cambridgeshire. We read in the paper just named:

"These panics have often occurred, for sheep are notoriously timid and nervous animals. On November 3, 1888—an intensely dark night, with occasional flashes of lightning—tens of thousands of folded sheep jumped the hurdles and were found scattered the next morning. Every large farm from Wallingford to Twyford was affected, and those on the hill country north of the Thames most so. Again, on the night of December 4, 1893, another very remarkable panic among sheep occurred in the northern and middle parts of Oxfordshire, extending into adjoining parts of the counties of Warwick, Gloucester, and Berks.

"Various causes for these panics have been suggested, but only one reasonable explanation has been satisfactorily adduced. The 1893 panic was, at the time, fully investigated by Mr. O. V. Aplin. The conclusion arrived at was that the cause of the panic was simply thick darkness. Very few people, probably, have ever been out in a really dark night, and it is impossible for any one who has not had this experience to imagine what it is like and the sense of helplessness it causes. That a thick darkness of this kind was experienced in the early part of the night of the recent panic (at a time agreeing with that at which, so far as was known, the sheep stampeded) was proved by abundant evidence. One report said that it was between 8 and 9 P.M. when such a thick and heavy darkness came on that a man could not see his own hand. Another witness wrote that a little before eight o'clock there was an extraordinary black cloud traveling from northwest to southeast, which appeared to be rolling along the ground. The darkness lasted for thirty or forty minutes, and during that time it was like being shut up in a dark room.

"Mr. Aplin states that animals probably see perfectly well on ordinary dark nights, and we can imagine a bewilderment coming over them when they find themselves overtaken by a thick darkness in which they can see nothing. Folded sheep (and it was the small folds that the sheep broke most) in moving about would knock against their feeding-troughs and one another, and the first one that got a fright from this and made a little rush would probably come into collision with one or two others, and it would need nothing more to imbue the whole pen with the idea that there was some cause for fear. Then they would all make a rush, and their terror and the momentarily recurring incentives to, and aggravations of, it in the shape of collisions would only subside when the sheep had broken out and were in the open, clear of one another and of their troughs and hurdles."

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Auto Cigar Lighter

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THERE'S joy and comfort in lighting your cigar, cigarette or pipe with a CUNO Lighter. A Red Hot Light that never blows out. It lights quickly and slips back to the dash automatically. And you drive right along while you're lighting. Easiest thing to install and costs nothing to operate. It's sure fire every time. Try it—and you'll never be without it. Seventeen well known makes of cars include the Cuno Lighter as equipment.

Price $8.00

At all good dealers or sent post paid with full directions on receipt of price, with name and model of your car.

The Cuno Engineering Corp.

Originators and Makers of High-Grade Automotive Equipment

Meriden Connecticut

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

TARIFF RATES FOR THE NEXT SIX MONTHS

NEW occasions teach new duties, even customs duties sometimes, and the necessity for a revision of tariff schedules has seemed so urgent to our Republican legislators that they have enacted an emergency tariff law to cover a six-months' period, during which permanent schedules will be prepared after the usual hearings and debates. The emergency schedules have been drawn up largely for the benefit of agricultural producers. In summarizing the chief rates of duty provided by this bill and comparing them with those they supplant, the National Shawmut Bank of Boston observes in its *Foreign Trade Review* that there is only a slight increase in the duty on sugar. The levy on long-staple cotton, it is remarked, "should certainly provide the dwindling Sea Island crop and the new Arizona Plantations with a full measure of production." The duty on wool "looks prohibitive." If it were to be enforced for a long time it might hurt the New England woolen manufacturers, but "considering the immense stocks existent in local markets and the recent heavy importations made in anticipation of the tariff's passing, it will probably be without any marked effect. The slight strengthening of the wool market which seems likely to result may even prove beneficial." The Boston bank presents the following comparative summary of the old and new rates:

Commodity	*Old Rate Underwood Tariff*	*Present Rate Emergency Tariff*
Wheat	Free	35 cents per bu.
Wheat flour and semolina	Free	20% *ad val.*
Flaxseed	20 cents per bu.	30 cents per bu.
Corn	Free	15 cents per bu.
Beans not specially provided for	25 cents per bu.	2 cents per lb.
Peanuts	⅜ cent per lb.	3 cents per lb.
Potatoes	Free	25 cents per bu.
Onions	20 cents per bu.	40 cents per bu.
Rice:		
Cleaned	1 cent per lb.	2 cents per lb.
Uncleaned	⅝ cent per lb.	1¾ cents per lb.
Meal	¼ cent per lb.	¼ cent per lb.
Paddy	⅜ cent per lb.	1 cent per lb.
Lemons	½ cent per lb., if in bulk	2 cents per lb.
Oils:		
Peanut	6 cents per gal.	26 cents per gal.
Cottonseed	15% *ad val.*	20 cents per gal.
Coconut	15% *ad val.*	20 cents per gal.
Soya bean	15% *ad val.*	20 cents per gal.
Olive	20-30 cents per gal.	40-50 cents per gal.
Cattle	10% *ad val.*	30% *ad val.*
Sheep	10% *ad val.*	$1-$2 per head
Fresh or frozen beef, veal, mutton, lamb, and pork	Free	2 cents per lb.
Meat not specially provided for	Free	25% *ad val.*
Long-staple cotton	Free	7 cents per lb.
Manufactures of cotton	Various	7 cents per lb. in addition to the old rates
Wool:		
Unwashed	Free	15 cents per lb.
Washed	Free	30 cents per lb.
Scoured	Free	45 cents per lb.
Woolen manufactures	Various	45 cents per lb. in addition to the old rates
Sugars:		
Not above 75°	37/100 cent per lb.	1 16/100 cents per lb.
Per additional °	36/100 cent per lb.	4/100 cent per lb.
Molasses below 40°	15% *ad val.*	24% *ad val.*
Above 40° and below 56°	2¼ cents per gal.	3½ cents per gal.
Above 56°	4½ cents per gal.	7 cents per gal.
Butter, and substitutes	2½ cents per lb.	6 cents per lb.
Cheese, and substitutes	20% *ad val.*	23% *ad val.*
Fresh milk	Free	2 cents per gal.
Cream	Free	5 cents per gal.
Condensed milk	Free	2 cents per lb.
Sugar of milk	Free	5 cents per lb.
Wrapper tobacco:		
If unstemmed	$1.85 per lb.	$2.35 per lb.
If stemmed	$2.50 per lb.	$3.00 per lb.
Apples	10 cents per bu.	30 cents per bu.
Cherries	10 cents per bu., 1 cent a lb., or free (depending on preparation)	3 cents per lb.
Olives:		
In solution	15 cents per gal.	25 cents per gal.
Not in solution		3 cents per lb.

NEW FIGURES ON WAR-COSTS

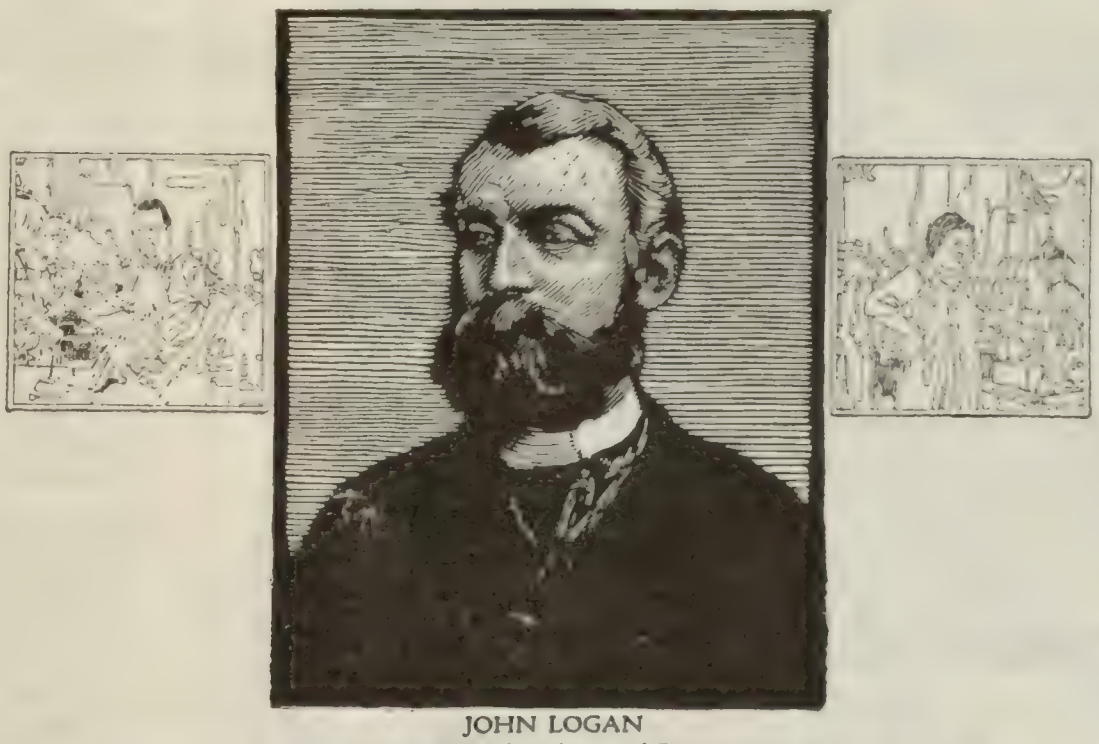
ESTIMATES of the cost of the war are naturally somewhat conjectural, yet they are of interest when made by economists of repute. Prof. Ernest L. Bogart, professor of economics in the University of Illinois, in his recent book, "War Costs and Their Financing" (Appleton), puts the total cost to all belligerents at $208,305,851,222. Professor Bogart was once trade adviser to the State Department at Washington, and was associated with the War Trade Board during the war. *The Wall Street Journal* finds his estimate of particular value because of its conservatism. Professor Bogart's figures differ considerably from those prepared by Mr. Fred A. Dolph and presented to the United States Senate by Senator Spencer, of Missouri. In particular it will be noticed that Professor Bogart puts down the expenditures of the United States at a much lower figure than did Mr. Dolph—$32,000,000,000 as against $44,000,000,000. *The Wall Street Journal* takes from Professor Bogart's book a table showing the respective costs of the war to the principal belligerents, and quotes the author as saying: "It should be noted that these are the gross expenditures and include loans made to their Allies by the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany, amounting in all to about $22,072,214,125. If this sum be subtracted to avoid duplication, net expenditures are found to be, in round numbers, $186,000,000,000." These are the Bogart estimates:

United States	$32,080,266,968
Great Britain	44,029,011,868
Canada	1,665,576,032
Australia	1,423,208,040
New Zealand	378,750,000
South African Union	300,000,000
India	601,279,000
Crown Colonies and dependencies	125,000,000
France	25,812,782,800
Russia in Europe	22,593,950,000
Italy	12,313,998,000
Belgium	1,154,467,914
Servia	399,400,000
Roumania	1,600,000,000
Greece	270,000,000
Japan	40,000,000
Other Entente Allies	500,000,000
Total	$145,287,690,622
Germany	$40,150,000,900
Austria-Hungary	20,622,960,600
Turkey	1,430,000,000
Bulgaria	815,200,000
Total	$63,018,160,600
Grand Total	$208,305,851,222

For purposes of comparison we reprint from our issue of April 2 Mr. Dolph's figures of war-cost totals as presented to the Senate by Mr. Spencer, in March:

Nation	*Gross Cost*	*Credit German Indemnity*	*Final Loss*
U. S.	$44,173,948,225	$2,300,000,000	$41,873,948,225
Gt. Britain	51,052,634,000	9,850,000,000	41,202,634,000
France	54,272,915,000	16,000,000,000	38,272,915,000
Italy	18,680,847,000	3,500,000,000	15,180,847,000
Belgium	8,174,731,000	5,700,000,000	2,474,731,000
China	565,376,000	100,000,000	465,376,000
Japan	481,818,000	250,000,000	231,818,000
Total	$177,402,269,225	$37,700,000,000	$139,702,269,225

THE SCIENTIFICALLY BUILT WATCH



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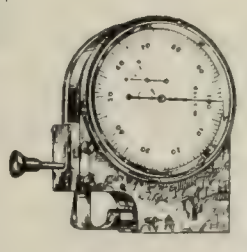
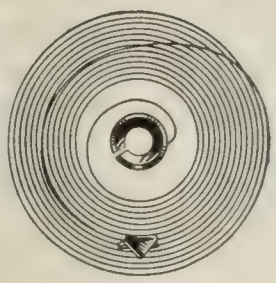


Jaw Gauge



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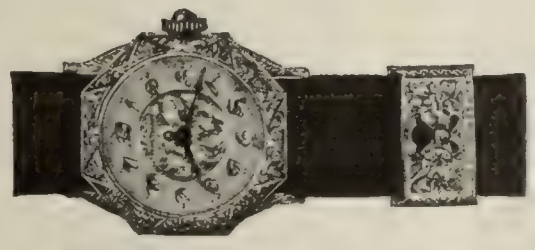

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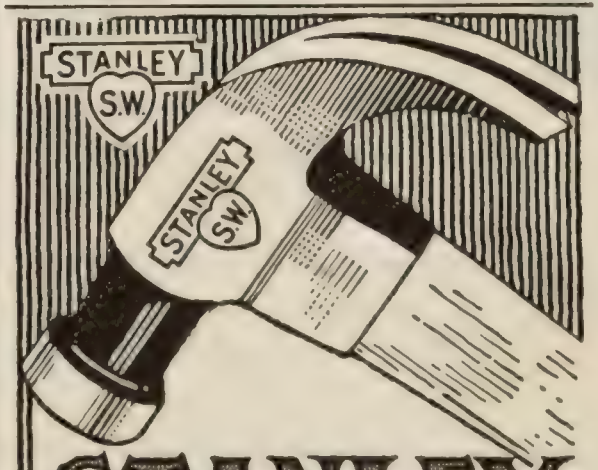

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

sentatives of the marine engineers and is deposited with the Secretary of Labor.

June 17.—President Harding suggests to the Shipping Board that it dispose of the shipping vessels at the highest available prices, with proper regard for the future services of the vessels.

Retail food prices declined 4.8 per cent. in May, as compared with April, while wholesale food prices dropt 5¾ per cent., according to an announcement by the Department of Labor.

Secretary of War Weeks authorizes the retirement from active military service of Maj.-Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, to become effective November 1.

Representatives of seamen's unions, including cooks, oilers, and firemen, refuse to accept the 15 per cent. wage reduction and the working conditions suggested by the Shipping Board.

June 19.—A general strike in the Pittston district of the Pennsylvania Coal Company affecting ten collieries and 10,000 men is ordered by the general grievance committee.

June 20.—Government officials begin an investigation into the recent mysterious disappearance in clear weather of three merchant ships off Cape Hatteras and the unexplained beaching of another with all sails set and no man on board.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, announces his candidacy for the presidency of the American Federation of Labor against Samuel Gompers.

The cost of living since July, 1920, has decreased 20.8 per cent., leaving the net increase over July, 1914, at 61.9 per cent., according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

The Secretary of the Treasury announces that $3,000,000 is to be expended on new hospitals and improvements on present hospitals for disabled soldiers.

Appropriations already made and those still to be made for the fiscal year beginning July 1 are expected to reach $6,500,000,000, or about $60 for every man, woman, and child in the country, according to unofficial estimates compiled in Washington.

July 21.—Former Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, Chicago, has accepted the post as Director of the Budget under the provisions of the Budget Law recently enacted by Congress.

A Backslider.—Lenine must be a great disappointment to his followers in America. Get the man in a tight place and he shows almost as much common sense as a hated capitalist.—*Baltimore Evening Sun.*

Ups and Downs.—Two men, strangers to each other, sat side by side in a suburban train. Finally, one turned to the other and became confidential.

"I," he said impressively, "am a starter of elevators in a city sky-scraper. When I signal them to go up, they go up. And your line is—?"

"I," said the other, "am an undertaker. When I signal them to go down, they go down."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Good Things from 9 Climes poured into a Single Glass!

The glass that answers thirst.

Coca-Cola was created to appeal to taste with a distinct and inimitable flavor.

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THE · SPICE · OF · LIFE

Coming On.—Philadelphia has adopted the daylight-saving plan, doubtless for last summer.—*Hot Springs Sentinel-Record.*

Case Proved.—He—"And why do you think I am a poor judge of human nature?"
She—"Because you have such a good opinion of yourself."—*New York Globe.*

Nothing Special.—First Film Star—"Got anything special on to-day, Cyrus?"
Second Ditto—"Nope—only a race against death an' a leap for life."—*London Bystander.*

Not Worth Mentioning.—Pupil (to teacher)—"I am indebted to you for all that I know."
Teacher—"Don't mention it; it's a mere trifle."—*Warwick Life.*

Good Cause for "Nerves."—"You don't know how nervous I was when I proposed to you."
"You don't know how nervous I was until you did."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Poor Orphan.—"Say, waiter, is this an incubator chicken? It tastes like it."
"I don't know, sir."
"It must be. Any chicken that has had a mother could never get as tough as this one is."—*Wampus.*

Getting Back.—"To think that acting should ever come to this!"
"To what?"
"Just now I heard a moving-picture star refer to the stage as 'the speakies.'"—*Youngstown Telegram.*

Generous Offer.—"I will put no money in this campaign, and am obligated to no one, but if nominated and elected will be the jailer of all the people."—*From the campaign announcement of a candidate for Jailer of Perry County, Kentucky.*

Another Chance.—Professor (in the middle of a joke)—"Have I ever told the class this one before?"
Class (in a chorus)—"Yes."
Professor (proceeding)—"Good! You will probably understand it this time."—*Punch Bowl.*

Strategy.—"I saw the cutest little hat this afternoon."
"Did you buy it?"
"Not yet. I've got to pick out a more expensive one for my husband to refuse to buy so I can compromise on this one."—*New York Sun.*

Changed for the Worse.—"Ethel, can't you tell us the shape of the world?" asked teacher, dear, encouragingly.
"Yessum; it's in a pretty bad shape just now," replied the precocious child, who had heard her daddy say a few things at home.—*Florida Union.*

Why They Never Happened.—A Voice in the Wilderness (*i.e.*, the United States Senate)—"How can we prevent another great war? Why, gentlemen of the Senate, only in the same way in which all the great wars of history have been prevented—by being thoroughly prepared!"—*Judge.*

Still Going Strong.—The original one-way traffic is along the road paved with good intentions.—*Life.*

Remarkable Feat.—
Believe Dead Woman
Jumped From Train
—*Head-line in the Toronto Globe.*

Just Turned Around.—"Hello, old top. New car?"
"No! Old car, new top."—*Lafayette Lyre.*

As Angels Do.—"When I married you I thought you were an angel."
"It's quite plain you did. You thought I could manage without either clothes or hats."—*Karikaturen (Christiania).*

Making Sure.—Visitor (in early morning after week-end, to chauffeur)—"Don't let me miss my train."
Chauffeur—"No danger, sir. Missus said if I did, it'd cost me my job."—*Life.*

Color to Suit.—Saleswoman—"This hat, I think, is better suited to the pallor of modom's complexion."
Customer—"But if you hadn't told me the price first, my pallor would not have been so pronounced!"—*London Mail.*

Time Out, Anyway.—It is too bad that the courtesies of the ring do not prevail so that a long-suffering public could throw up the sponge to save itself from the press-agents in the Dempsey and Carpentier camps.—*Buffalo Express.*

He Couldn't.—The Orator—"Work, my friends, is the lot of man! Man was sent into this world to earn his living by the sweat of his brow. You didn't find Adam walking about the Garden of Eden with his hands in his pockets!"—*The Passing Show (London).*

Bulls *vs.* Babes.—W. B. Trites, the novelist, has been living for some time in Spain, and in a recent letter home he said: "Spanish children are the most spoiled children in the world. Every Spanish restaurant is filled with their bawling. They tread on your feet and upset your glass as they play tag in every Spanish café. In every Spanish theater it is hard to hear the performance through their din. And yet this fact—the fact that Spanish children are unbelievably spoiled—enabled a Spaniard in Palma to knock me out completely in an ethical argument. 'You Spaniards are a great nation,' I said to him, 'but I can't understand how a nation that produced Velasquez and Valdes can stomach the savage cruelty of the bull-fight.' The Spaniard rolled his black eyes at me, emitted a great cloud of cigaret smoke, and said: 'You have in America a number of societies for the prevention of the cruelty to children, I believe?' 'Yes.' 'And they do good work?' 'Oh, splendid work.' Now the Spaniard showed his white teeth in a smile. 'Well, señor, such societies would be useless in my country,' he said. 'The man who would lift his hand against a little child has not been born in Spain.'"—*The Argonaut (San Francisco).*

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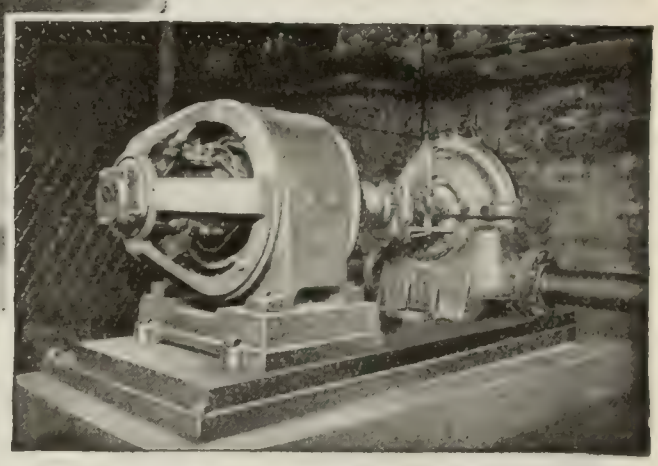
Dramatized Facts out of The Day's Work
No. 6

PRODUCTION MANAGER PLANT ENGINEER CONSULTING ENGINEER PRESIDENT

Where the facts came from

This incident does not exaggerate the situation which confronted a big New York ship chandler last year. De Grauw, Aymer & Co. now have full pressure for their sprinkler system without the use of tanks, as pictured below. The same can be accomplished in Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, Buffalo and other great metropolitan centers where city water pressure is low. Grinnell Company found the solution because it has the courage of its convictions.



Flipping Coins with a Demon at $300,000 a Flip

"It's no use," concluded the Consulting Engineer. "This building absolutely won't support a sprinkler tank."

"Well, let's reinforce it," suggested the Plant Engineer.

The President's eyes snapped. "We've got to do something. This place is a fire-trap. I've got $300,000 worth of goods down there and I need every nickel of profit that's in them."

"And wouldn't I be up against it?" added the Production Manager. "The thing insurance won't cover is the disrupting of every plan on the boards for the next—yes, the next 15 months."

To the Consulting Engineer it was an old story. He had heard it all before, scores of times, from merchants and manufacturers in cities of *low water pressure*, New York, Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo and Philadelphia and hundreds of others. "Why not sell the old fire-trap and move across the river?" he asked. "You can't have water pressure except from city mains or tanks and that's all there is to it. I'm sorry," he concluded.

But a month later he came back.

"I've found what you want," he exclaimed. "It's wonderful. A booster pump sprinkler system—takes suction right from the city mains, you know, and builds up pressure."

"Does fire start the pump?" queried the Plant Engineer.

"Oh, yes, but it is more than automatic. Simply by pressing a button it is tested every little while through Sprinkler Supervisory Service."

"But the tank?" the President interjected.

"No tank—just an automatic electric pump. It marks an epoch in automatic fire protection. Funny I forgot to think of Grinnell Company before. I might have known that they, if anyone, could solve this problem."

"Cost more than a tank?" queried the President.

"Cost—practically nothing. Your insurance man spoke to me today. You'll get a $2500 premium saving which will pay for the whole sprinkler system in a few years."

President: "Yes, and the Fire Chief spoke to me today—told me to do something quick—to stop flipping coins with fire. Go to it."

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Volume 70 No. 2

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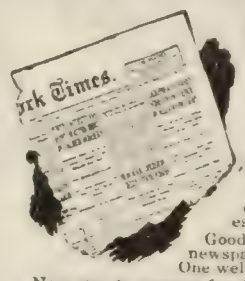

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The Literary Digest School and College Directory

LITERARY DIGEST readers seeking educational advantages for their children will find in our pages for fourteen weeks, between May 14th and September 10th, a Classified Directory containing the names and addresses of some of the best known Boarding, Vocational and Professional Schools and Colleges.

Our readers will find this Directory convenient for reference and are invited to correspond with the schools which interest them. Descriptive announcements of the schools appearing in this Directory will be found in one or more of the following issues:

June 4th July 2nd August 6th September 3rd

The School Department continues this year to serve as it has for many years, parents and schools, *without fees or obligation of any sort.* The Literary Digest's School Manager has direct personal knowledge of these institutions and gives to each letter individual attention.

All requests for educational information should be made by mail as no advice can be given by telephone. It is necessary that inquirers state definitely the age and sex of the child to be placed; approximate price to be expended for board and tuition; locality and size of school preferred.

Schools for Girls and Colleges for Women

Judson College ..... Judson Street, Marion, Ala.
Crescent College ..... Box L, Eureka Springs, Ark.
Anna Head School for Girls ..... 2540 Channing Way, Berkeley, Cal.
Girls' Collegiate School ..... Adams & Hoover Sts., Los Angeles, Cal.
Marlborough School ..... 5041 W. 3rd St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Hillside School ..... Prospect Avenue, Norwalk, Conn.
Colonial School ..... 1533 18th St., Washington, D. C.
Fairmont School ..... Washington, D. C.
Immaculata Seminary ..... 4230 Wisconsin Ave., Washington, D. C.
Cathedral School for Girls ..... Orlando, Fla.
Aikin Open Air School ..... St. Petersburg, Fla.
Brenau College Conservatory ..... Box L, Gainesville, Ga.
Miss Haire's School ..... 1106 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
Monticello Seminary ..... Godfrey, Madison Co., Ill.
Illinois Woman's College ..... Box C, Jacksonville, Ill.
Frances Shimer School ..... Box 648, Mount Carroll, Ill.
Saint Mary-of-the-Woods ..... Box 130, Saint Mary-of-the-Woods, Ind.
The Girls' Latin School ..... 1223 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.
National Park Seminary ..... Box 157, Forest Glen, Md.
Maryland College for Women ..... Box Q, Lutherville, Md.
Mount Ida School ..... 2300 Summit St., Newton, Mass.
Gulf Park College ..... Box R, Gulfport, Miss.
William Woods College ..... Fulton, Mo.
Miss White's School ..... 4148 Lindell Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.
Lindenwood College for Women ..... Box E, St. Charles, Mo.
Knox School for Girls ..... Cooperstown, N. Y.
Ursuline Academy ..... Grand Avenue, Middletown, N. Y.
Ossining School for Girls ..... Box 7-D, Ossining-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Putnam Hall School ..... Box 804, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Highland Manor ..... Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Miss Mason's School for Girls ..... Box 710, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
St. Mary's Episcopal School ..... Box 28, Raleigh, N. C.
Glendale College ..... Box 1, Glendale, Ohio
Oxford College ..... Box 54, Oxford, Ohio
Birmingham School for Girls, The Mountain School ..... Birmingham, Pa.
Linden Hall Seminary ..... Box 123, Lititz, Pa.
Ogontz School ..... Montgomery County, Pa.
Centenary College ..... Box F, Cleveland, Tenn.
Ward-Belmont ..... Box F, Belmont Heights, Nashville, Tenn.
Sullins College ..... Box D, Bristol, Va.
Southern Seminary ..... Box 988, Buena Vista, Va.
Hollins College ..... Box 313, Hollins, Va.
Virginia College ..... Box T, Roanoke, Va.
Stuart Hall ..... Box L, Staunton, Va.
Sweet Briar College ..... Box 13, Sweet Briar, Va.

Boys' Preparatory

Todd Seminary for Boys ..... Woodstock, Ill.
Boys Preparatory School ..... Central Ave. at 15th St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Morton-Elliott Junior College ..... Elkton, Ky.
Shattuck School ..... Faribault, Minn.
Blair Academy ..... Box W, Blairstown, N. J.
Peddie School ..... Box 7-P, Hightstown, N. J.
Princeton Preparatory School ..... Princeton, N. J.
Stone School ..... Box 17, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Cascadilla School ..... Box 118, Ithaca, N. Y.
Mackenzie School ..... Box 27 (On Lake Walton), Monroe, N. Y.
Cook Academy ..... Montour Falls, N. Y.
Irving School ..... Box 905, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Franklin & Marshall Academy ..... Box 407, Lancaster, Pa.
Mercersburg Academy ..... Box 103, Mercersburg, Pa.
Baylor School ..... P. O. Box 28, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Co-Educational

Lake Forest College ..... Lake Forest, Ill.
Starkey Seminary ..... Box 437, Lakemont, N. Y.
Social Motive Day School ..... Dept. H, 526 West 114th St., N. Y. City
Mrs. Burt's School for Tiny Tots ..... 1130 Constant Ave., Peekskill, N. Y.
Grand River Institute ..... Box 17, Austinburg, Ohio
Wyoming Seminary ..... Kingston, Pa.
Montessori Country and City Schools ..... Wycombe and Philadelphia, Pa.
Temple University ..... Box 1, Philadelphia, Pa.

Theological

Gordon College of Theology and Missions ..... Boston, Mass.

Military Schools and Colleges

Marion Institute, The Army and Navy College ..... Box B, Marion, Ala.
Pasadena Military Academy ..... Box 418, Pasadena, Cal.
San Diego Army & Navy Academy ..... San Diego, Cal.
Hitchcock Military Academy ..... San Rafael, Cal.
Western Military Academy ..... Box 44, Alton, Ill.
Culver Military Academy ..... Culver, Ind.
Gulf Coast Military Academy ..... Gulfport, Miss.
Wentworth Military Academy ..... 187 Washington Ave., Lexington, Mo.
Bordentown Military Institute ..... Drawer C-7, Bordentown, N. J.
Roosevelt Military Academy ..... Box 15, West Englewood, N. J.
St. John's School ..... Box 10, Manlius, N. Y.
St. John's School ..... Ossining, N. Y.
Miami Military Institute ..... Box 72, Germantown, Ohio
Bailey Military Institute ..... Box L, Greenwood, S. C.
Junior Mil. Sch., formerly Castle Heights Jr. Sch. Bloomington Springs, Tenn.
Columbia Military Academy ..... Box D, Columbia, Tenn.
Castle Heights Military Academy ..... Box 100, Lebanon, Tenn.
Branham & Hughes Military Academy ..... Box 4, Spring Hill, Tenn.
West Texas Militay Academy ..... San Antonio, Texas
Texas Military College ..... College Park, Terrell, Texas
Blackstone Military Academy ..... Box B, Blackstone, Va.
Randolph-Macon Academy ..... Box 410, Front Royal, Va.
Staunton Military Academy ..... Box D, Staunton, Kable Sta., Va.
Fishburne Military School ..... Box 404, Waynesboro, Va.
St. John's Military Academy ..... Box 12-G, Delafield, Wis.
Northwestern Military & Naval Academy ..... Lake Geneva, Wis.

Vocational and Professional

Cumnock School of Expression ..... Box 400, Los Angeles, Cal.
American College of Physical Education ..... D-7, Chicago, Ill.
Bush Conservatory of Music ..... L. D., 839 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
College of Dentistry ..... Box 41, 1838 W. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.
School of Elementary & Home Education ..... 721 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.
Northwestern University Sch. of Speech 116 University Hall, Evanston, Ill.
Burdett Bus. Administration College ..18 Boylston St.. Boston, 11, Mass.
Babson Institute (Resident), 130 Washington St., Wellesley Hills, 82, Mass.
Normal School of Physical Education ..... Box S, Battle Creek, Mich.
Ithaca Academy of Public School Music ..305 DeWitt Park, Ithaca, N. Y.
Ithaca Conservatory of Music ..... 5 DeWitt Park, Ithaca, N. Y.
Ithaca School of Physical Education ..... 205 DeWitt Park, Ithaca, N. Y.
Williams School of Expression ..... 105 DeWitt Park, Ithaca, N. Y.
New York School of Social Work ..... 103 E. 22nd St., N. Y. City, N. Y.
Training Sch. for Kindergartners Froebel League .112 E. 71st St., N.Y. City
Rochester Athenaeum & Mechanics Institute Dept. D, Rochester, N. Y.
Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, Highland Ave. & Oak St., Cincinnati, Ohio
Ohio Mechanics Institute ..... Power Laundry Dept., Cincinnati, Ohio
Chattanooga Coll. of Law, 220 First Natl. Bank Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Cumberland University Law School ..... Box 22, Lebanon, Tenn.

Technical

Colorado School of Mines ..... Box L, Golden, Col.
Bliss Electrical School ..... 108 Takoma Ave., Washington, D. C.
Tri-State College of Engineering ..... 10 D Street, Angola, Ind.
Michigan College of Mines ..... 266 College Ave., Houghton, Mich.

For Backward Children

Stewart Home Training School ..... Box C, Frankfort, Ky.
Bancroft School ..... Box 133, Haddonfield, N. J.
Trowbridge Training School ..... Chambers Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Miss Compton's School for Girls ..... 3809 Flad Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Miss Woods School for Exceptional Children ..... Box 160, Roslyn, Pa.

For Stammerers

Boston Stammerers Institute ..... 246 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
Martin Institute of Speech Correction .. 405 DeWitt Park, Ithaca, N. Y.
Northwestern School ..... 2319 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

Special

Miss Arbaugh's School for Deaf Children ..... Vineville, Macon, Ga.
School for Exceptional Girls ..... 600 Darrow Ave., Plainfield, N. J.
Devereux Tutoring School for Girls ..... Box D, Berwyn, Pa.
Acerwood Tutoring School for Boys ..... Box D, Devon, Pa.
Hedley School ..... Box D, Glenside, Pa.

Paramount Pictures

listed in order of release

June 1, 1921 to September 1, 1921

Ask your theatre manager when he will show them

Roscoe " Fatty " Arbuckle in
" The Traveling Salesman "
From James Forbes' popular farce.

Cosmopolitan production, " The Wild Goose"
By Gouverneur Morris.

Thomas Meighan in " White and Unmarried"
A whimsical and romantic comedy
By John D. Swain.

" Appearances," by Edward Knoblock
A Donald Crisp production
Made in England. With David Powell.

Thomas H. Ince Special, "The Bronze Bell"
By Louis Joseph Vance.

Douglas MacLean in " One a Minute "
Thos. H. Ince production
Fred Jackson's famous stage farce.

Ethel Clayton in " Sham "
By Elmer Harris and Geraldine Bonner.

George Melford's production
" A Wise Fool "
By Sir Gilbert Parker
A drama of the Northwest.

Cosmopolitan production
" The Woman God Changed "
By Donn Byrne.

Wallace Reid in " Too Much Speed "
A comedy novelty by Byron Morgan.

" The Mystery Road "
A British production with David Powell, from
E. Phillips Oppenheim's novel
A Paul Powell production.

William A. Brady's production, " Life "
By Thompson Buchanan.

Dorothy Dalton in " Behind Masks "
an adaptation of the famous novel by
E. Phillips Oppenheim
" Jeanne of the Marshes."

Gloria Swanson in Elinor Glyn's
" The Great Moment "
Specially written for the star by the author of
" Three Weeks."

William de Mille's " The Lost Romance"
By Edward Knoblock.

William S. Hart in " The Whistle "
A Hart production
A story with an unforgettable punch.

" The Princess of New York "
with David Powell
A Donald Crisp British production from the
novel by Cosmo Hamilton.

Douglas MacLean in " Passing Thru "
By Agnes Christine Johnston
Thos. H. Ince production.

Thomas Meighan in
" The Conquest of Canaan "
By Booth Tarkington.

Ethel Clayton in " Wealth "
By Cosmo Hamilton
A story of New York's artistic Bohemia.

Roscoe " Fatty " Arbuckle in " Crazy to Marry "
By Frank Condon
From the hilarious
Saturday Evening Post story.

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Whichever class you are in you will find that Paramount has anticipated your motion picture wants.

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They both show the same pictures! Paramount Pictures.

The resort that has Paramount Pictures is in the swim —a Broadway show in the heart of the country!

Paramount has achieved this national recognition by steadily delivering great entertainment,

—entertainment conceived and interpreted by the foremost actors, dramatists, directors, writers, impresarios and technicians,

—photoplays made with the idea that each one had to beat the last,

—motion pictures so good that in the United States alone more than 11,200 theatres, not counting summer theatres, depend on them as the chief source of supply.

Whether you see Paramount Pictures in a metropolitan theatre or in a summer theatre that vanishes with the first frosts, you are equally sure of fine entertainment.

When you see that phrase, " It's a Paramount Picture," park your car, motor-boat or canoe and *go in*,

—because if it's a Paramount Picture it's the best show in vacationland!

Paramount Pictures

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(Title registered in U S Patent Office for use in this publication and on moving picture films)

THE AMERICANISM OF AMERICAN LABOR

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR underscored the American in its name, many editorial observers declare, when at Denver it rejected affiliation with the International Federation of Trade-Unions on the ground that the latter's principles are concerned more with revolution than with labor; repudiated the "one-big-union" idea; condemned the Russian Soviet Government as "an enemy of labor"; and elected Samuel Gompers president for the fortieth time. Such demonstrations of sentiment "show union labor to be sound at the core and impervious to the 'borings from within' of sinister influences," avers the Washington *Post*, which hails as proof of "a high order of Americanism" this evidence that "the leaders of union labor are not only averse to syndicalism, but are alert to the stealthy tactics of the radicals within their ranks and are prepared to resist them in whatever guise they appear." Not only has the American Federation of Labor "formally severed connection with all European labor movements," notes the New York *World*, but the Socialist party of the United States, in convention at Detroit, has almost simultaneously "rejected affiliation with the Third Internationale of Moscow and taken definite stand against international relations of any sort." Commenting on these moves, *The World* remarks:

MR. GOMPERS DISPROVES THE OLD SAW—

"It is too much, we daily hear,
To wive and thrive both in one year."

On April 16 he married; on June 25 he won his fortieth election to the presidency of the American Federation of Labor.

"If there are organizations of any kind in this country which might have been expected to look to Russia for leadership they are the Socialist party and the labor-unions.

"The reason for this unanimity of disapproval is apparent. Tho there were planks in Lenine's platform which tempted both Socialists and unionists two years ago, the dictatorship of the proletariat that accompanied the reforms and seemed essential to the measure of success they gained was directly opposed to all principles of individual liberty, and therefore a sufficient evil in itself to outweigh any conceivable property readjustments, Victor Berger exprest the choice with the utmost simplicity. 'I want no dictatorship,' he said. 'I have had the dictatorship of Burleson, the dictatorship of Wilson, and the dictatorship of Palmer. That is all the dictatorship I want for the rest of my life.'

"Much violent language has been wasted on the Bolsheviki. They have governed Russia as well as they could according to their lights. But their creed included a tyranny of a few in the name of the mob, and for this they are justly condemned."

The American Federation of Labor, with its membership of nearly 4,000,000 workers, reelected Mr. Gompers by nearly a two-to-one vote, the opposing candidate being John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine-Workers. The fact that Mr. Gompers's opponents selected to run against him a man like Mr. Lewis, who is scarcely less conservative than Mr. Gompers himself, is regarded as further evidence of the weakness of the radical element in the Federation. "Gompers's tenure of power is a tribute to the spirit of loyalty and practical reason within the ranks of the American labor movement," declares the New York *Evening Post*, which goes on to say:

"And labor, like any other movement, has much more to gain by loyalty to leaders and principles, and by self-discipline, than by sudden lurches to new leaders and new policies.

"Opposition to Gompers in earlier years has been radical opposition. The rival candidacy of Lewis embodied an alliance of conservatism, as represented, for example, by the carpenters' union, and radicalism, as represented by the machinists. Lewis polled a respectable vote, but a large part of that vote was not determined by labor politics but by external considerations. Irish sentiment, no doubt, swung a good many votes against Gompers as a loyal supporter of the Allied cause during the war and of American cooperation with the Allies since the war."

"The A. F. of L. stays American," approvingly exclaims

the Duluth *News Tribune*, as it records the refusal to affiliate with the International Federation of Trade-Unions. "American organized labor is conservative, compared to the British and Continental strife," remarks the Denver *Rocky Mountain News;* and in the Houston *Chronicle* we read:

"The American Federation of Labor is to be congratulated on its refusal to become a catspaw of radicalism.

"Practically every labor movement in Europe has fallen into this error.

"Improvement of the workers has ceased to be the primary object in most instances, while the evils of doctrine and demagogy sap the life-blood of organization.

"In France, Italy, Germany, and England, as well as in many of the smaller countries, trade-unionism has been converted into a clear-cut political movement, with the most radical elements in control.

"Anticapitalism rather than better living conditions has become the all-absorbing aim.

"The workers are preyed upon by every kind of long-haired apostle of discontent and vaporizing rainbow-chaser.

"In these countries organized labor, so called, has grown much more concerned with the black art of disturbing society than with the welfare of its own people.

"Direct action, syndicalism, government ownership, nationalization of industry, and other ideas which have to do with general politics have come to enlist its attention.

"It is identified with too many revolutionary outbursts, too many strikes which have no object but to embarrass constituted authority, too many efforts in support of Communism.

"The American Federation of Labor can have nothing to do with such a drift and maintain the position of respect it has acquired in this country.

"The American Federation of Labor has always been American in its aims, ideals, and standards. It must remain so if it is to keep the confidence of American workers.

"It has been careful at all times to move with, not against, the Government and to accomplish its reforms in those adequate ways provided by the Government."

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TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS AGO.

Even when this photograph was taken Mr. Gompers had been more than ten times president of the A.F. of L.

The Americanism and conservatism that dominated the A. F. of L. convention, many editors say, are personified in the veteran leader, Samuel Gompers, who is now in his seventy-first year. "Throughout the trying days of the war and the even more critical days of reconstruction, Mr. Gompers has maintained his Americanism and has generally resisted the invasions of Bolshevism," notes the Peoria *Transcript*. "The history of Mr. Gompers is really the history of organized labor in the United States, for he was largely instrumental in organizing the Federation of Labor in 1881, and has been an official of that organization ever since, with the exception of two years," remarks the Troy *Record*, which adds: "His is the kind of conservatism that has made the labor federation powerful." Under Mr. Gompers's leadership the American labor movement has been "safe and progressive," declares the Kansas City *Labor Herald*, which quotes the veteran leader's own characterization of it as "less fantastical but more practical" than the labor movements abroad. This phrase exactly describes it, avers the San Francisco *Labor Clarion*, which adds: "The American labor movement is so practical, so immediately helpful, so safe and yet so progressive, that theoretical dreamers are totally unable to understand or appreciate it; and Samuel Gompers, more than any other man, is responsible for the movement holding so stedfastly to these most desirable features." "He has done more for the cause of organized labor in America than has been done for the cause in any other country," says the San Francisco *Bulletin*. His influence over labor during the war made him "one of the conspicuous contributors to the Allied victory," declares the Cleveland *Plain Dealer;* and in the Boston *Post* we read: "American labor, which to-day occupies the most advantageous position of labor in any country on the face of the earth, owes its strong condition to Samuel Gompers." "Union men honor themselves in honoring a leader so distinguished, so wise, and so tested," remarks the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*. Mr. Gompers has more than once had to fight for his leadership, notes the Norfolk *Ledger-Dispatch*, "but he has always won—and the victory has been labor's as well as his." The same paper remarks that "Mr. Gompers has always stood for the betterment of labor by evolution and education, while many of those who have sought to overthrow him have taught, either openly or in secret, some sort of a fantastic social revolution to be accomplished by force."

Mr. Gompers "has been a believer in evolution rather than revolution," remarks the Baltimore *Sun*, which goes on to say:

"His aim has been to take the next step ahead and let the far future take care of itself. Socialism, he said many years ago, might be the final goal of the labor movement, but he was not sure of it, and, in any event, there were numerous intervening steps, and it was his business to look after them and let the final goal take care of itself. As a result of his efforts the state of the workingman has been greatly improved. Decreased working hours, increased wages, improved working conditions, protection of the laborer against unemployment and sickness and old age—in all of these respects the lot of the workingman has been improved through the work of the Federation of which Mr. Gompers was the leading spirit."

The Hearst press opposed Mr. Gompers's reelection this year, a fact of which he took cognizance on the floor of the convention by characterizing the publisher as a "lickspittle to the Kaiser" and "a traitor to America, to humanity, to Ireland." In reply Mr. Hearst's New York *American* retorts that—

"Mr. Gompers has again proved himself a falsifier and a fool, and consequently unfit for the leadership of any important American element.

"A falsifier because he says the things which are not true, and a fool because he says the things which everybody knows are not true. . . . . .

"The Hearst papers have nothing against Mr. Gompers except his unfitness for the position he occupies.

"He would be perfectly satisfactory in some menial position in England.

"But as the intellectual and actual leader of a great and potentially powerful American institution he is a sorrowful joke, or a humorous calamity, whichever way you choose to phrase it."

THE FARMER-LABOR FLIRTATION

"NO WEDDING-BELLS FOR ME," seems to be the farmer's answer to President Gompers's call for "closer alliance" between "men in industry and in agriculture," if the farmers' position is correctly stated by some of the more important farm journals and daily newspapers in both industrial and agricultural sections. In fact, it is even hinted that the farmers' friendship is being sought as earnestly by capital as by labor—and with greater hope of success, in one editor's opinion. Mr. Gompers, it will be remembered, said at Denver that the organized workers and the farmers must ally themselves closely in order "to see to it that they shall not be crusht by captains of industry and princes of finance." He added that "the same interests that are promoting the alleged antiunion drive in this country are trying to drive back the farmers from the position they have attained in the last few years," and that a united opposition must be directed against "the movement being made to wipe out the Department of Labor and destroy the Department of Agriculture." One representative of agriculture, Mr. Benjamin Marsh, of the Farmers' National Council, thinks that the farmers will be "glad to join hands with the American Federation of Labor to stop the present control of our railroads, national resources, ships, banking, and credit system in the interest of a little clique of investment bankers and selfish American citizens of great wealth and to secure an honest tax system and control of the meat-packers."

BACK TO THE GALLEYS—THE GOAL OF THE OPEN SHOP.
—Minor in *The Liberator* (New York).

"Stuff and nonsense," replies *The National Stockman and Farmer* (Pittsburgh) to both President Gompers and Mr. Marsh. "There has never been an alliance, there can be none, and a closer alliance is impossible," it declares. "Labor and agriculture have some things in common, as have agriculture and all other interests, but agriculture has no sympathy with the closed shop, the artificial wage, the arbitrary working rules, or any other pet scheme of labor to restrict or hamper production or enhance its cost." Instead of wanting to join hands with them, the farmer has a very real grievance against the labor leaders, similarly argues *Wallaces' Farmer* (Des Moines), of which our present Secretary of Agriculture is an owner:

"The fact is that the farmers are suffering more now from the leaders of labor than from the leaders of industry or finance. The farmer's wages as measured by the prices of his crops are a third less than during the five-year period, 1911–14. The workingman's wages are from 75 to 100 per cent. higher than during that same period. These high wages are keeping up the high cost of living and therefore making stagnation in industry. The freight rates are kept high because the wages of railroad workmen are about 100 per cent. higher than before the war. The farmer is paying a large part of these exorbitantly high wages.

"As an evidence of good faith, Mr. Gompers should tell union labor that they should accept lower wages and thus bear their fair share of the cost of readjustment. The farmer is suffering more than any one else because workingmen refuse to do this."

When Samuel Gompers tells the farmers that their interests are identical with the policies of organized labor "he is not speaking the truth," flatly declares the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil*, in the agricultural State of Iowa. Similar statements are made by the Dallas *News*, Seattle *Times*, and New York *Journal of Commerce*. As the New York *Times* sums it all up:

"Farm and factory are about as congenial as oil and vinegar. The farmer is a consumer of commodities in which labor is the chief item of cost. The laborer is a consumer of the products of the soil. It is to the farmer's interest that labor costs shall be kept low, to the laborer's interest that food shall be kept low. Next to high wages, the chief objective of organized labor is shorter hours—which also tend to raise prices and rates. The farmer stands at the other pole, vying with the brain-worker in the matter of long hours and diligent application."

Besides this incompatibility, there may be the rival claims of another suitor to account for the farmer's coldness to the overtures of organized labor. For labor, says the New York *Globe*, is by no means alone "in its recently awakened interest in agriculture":

"Eastern and Western bankers have also begun to pay court to the farmers. The $50,000,000 pool to be raised for the relief of the cattle men of the West is another indication of this trend. The fact is that the balance of political power in the United States is passing to the Middle West, and there the farmers are potent. Both labor and finance, which are looking toward the future, must accordingly seek to attract the friendship of agriculture.

"The drift of events may require a decision on the part of the farmers either to associate themselves with the leaders of finance and industry or to become alined with labor. Whatever choice is made must have very great influence upon the course of national development during the next few years. . . . . .

"If farmers generally are to have as many real grievances as the members of the Non-Partizan League think they have a new agrarian revolt with a labor alliance is to be expected. On the other hand, if the loan to the stock-raisers is to be but the first of a series of effectual measures of relief for rural interests the more prosperous farmers are likely to continue to look askance at the unions. Mr. Gompers presents his bid and Mr. Morgan makes his offer, and the farmers will elect. History is being made."

Those "captains of industry and princes of finance" whom Mr. Gompers mentioned seem to be accepted by the farmers as friends rather than enemies, comments the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. "J. P. Morgan hurries to the aid of the meat-producers and Bernard Baruch is adviser to the farmer-owned United States Grain Growers." And so, "instead of looking to labor for leadership, the farmers are turning rather to the men denounced by Gompers."

CENSUS DISCOVERIES ABOUT US

A YOUNG LADY IN SEARCH OF A HUSBAND, particularly if she lived in Massachusetts, where there are only ninety-six and a fraction men to every hundred women, would do well to consult the Census Bureau. There she would learn that in Nevada men outnumber women by nearly half; that is, she would have a better chance by one and a half times (theoretically) of getting a life partner in the Sagebrush State. In Georgia, however, there seems to be just about the right number of each sex to go around; the average for the whole country, according to Washington figures, is 104 men to every 100 women. The sad fact, set forth by the New York *Herald*, is that while "the female of the species may be more deadly than the male, there are less of them in the United States." There are, in fact, 2,000,000 more men than women in this country, *The Herald* points out. But, it also hastens to add, "every census in the last century has shown from 103 to 106 males to every hundred females." *The Herald* then goes on to account for this state of affairs:

"Nature, knowing the inherent weakness of mere man, turns him out in large quantities. In all Western civilization more boys than girls are born, and in new colonies the excess of male births is particularly high.

"The male gets a start in Europe which he can not keep. The diseases of infancy are more fatal to boys than to girls. In maturity the male is carried off by the perils of war or work. In old age the superior vitality of the female asserts itself as it did in childhood. The result is that in western Europe, in spite of the excess of male births, there are more females than males."

Other interesting facts which the Census Bureau reveals are that the preponderance of men is due in large measure to the fact that the total population includes many foreign-born persons, among whom the men greatly outnumber the women; that while the negro population of the South increased only 1.9 per cent. during the decade, the increase in the North was over 43 per cent., and in the West over 55 per cent. However, thinks the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*, "this may be explained by the great migration of negroes to the North during the war." The rate of increase in the negro population, 6.5 per cent., which was the lowest on record, can not, in the opinion of the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, be explained except by a decrease in the birth-rate. "Increase is due to excess of birth-rate over death-rate,"

Division and State	Total Population		White		Negro		Indian		Chinese		Japanese		All Other	
	1920	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910
UNITED STATES	105,710,620	91,972,266	94,822,431	81,731,957	10,463,013	9,827,763	242,959	265,683	61,686	71,531	111,025	72,157	9,506	3,175
Geographic Divisions:														
New England	7,400,909	6,552,681	7,316,053	6,480,514	79,055	66,306	1,722	2,076	3,588	3,499	348	272	143	14
Middle Atlantic	22,261,144	19,315,892	21,641,957	18,880,452	600,059	417,870	5,961	7,717	8,805	8,189	3,263	1,643	1,099	21
East North Central	21,475,543	18,250,621	20,938,985	17,927,622	514,529	300,836	15,579	18,255	5,067	3,415	943	482	440	11
West North Central	12,544,249	11,637,921	12,225,370	11,351,621	278,520	242,662	37,263	41,406	1,678	1,195	1,215	1,000	203	37
South Atlantic	13,990,272	12,194,895	9,648,935	8,071,603	4,325,120	4,112,488	13,671	9,054	1,823	1,582	360	156	363	12
East South Central	8,893,307	8,409,901	6,367,547	5,754,326	2,523,532	2,652,513	1,623	2,612	542	414	35	26	28	10
West South Central	10,242,224	8,784,534	8,117,045	6,721,491	2,063,607	1,984,426	59,231	76,767	1,579	1,303	578	428	184	119
Mountain	3,336,101	2,633,517	3,212,905	2,520,455	30,801	21,467	76,899	75,338	4,339	5,614	10,792	10,447	365	196
Pacific	5,566,871	4,192,304	5,353,634	4,023,873	47,790	29,195	31,010	32,458	34,265	46,320	93,491	57,703	6,681	2,755
New England:														
Maine	768,014	742,371	765,695	739,995	1,310	1,363	839	892	161	108	7	13	2	.....
New Hampshire	443,083	430,572	442,331	429,906	621	564	44	34	79	67	8	1	.....	.....
Vermont	352,428	355,956	351,806	354,298	574	1,621	24	26	11	8	4	3	9	.....
Massachusetts	3,852,356	3,366,416	3,803,510	3,324,926	45,468	38,055	550	688	2,542	2,582	192	151	94	14
Rhode Island	604,397	542,610	593,979	532,492	10,036	9,529	106	284	229	272	35	33	12	.....
Connecticut	1,380,631	1,114,756	1,358,732	1,098,897	21,046	15,174	159	152	566	462	102	71	26	.....
Middle Atlantic:														
New York	10,385,227	9,113,614	10,172,085	8,966,845	198,433	134,191	5,504	6,046	5,793	5,266	2,686	1,247	726	19
New Jersey	3,155,900	2,537,167	3,037,087	2,445,894	117,132	89,760	99	168	1,187	1,139	324	206	71	.....
Pennsylvania	8,720,017	7,665,111	8,432,785	7,467,713	284,494	193,919	358	1,503	1,825	1,784	253	190	302	2
East North Central:														
Ohio	5,759,394	4,767,121	5,571,894	4,654,897	186,183	111,452	152	127	942	569	130	76	93	.....
Indiana	2,930,390	2,700,876	2,849,071	2,639,961	80,810	60,320	125	279	283	276	81	38	20	2
Illinois	6,485,280	5,638,591	6,299,339	5,526,962	182,254	109,049	194	188	2,794	2,103	478	285	221	4
Michigan	3,668,412	2,810,173	3,601,627	2,785,247	60,082	17,115	5,613	7,519	798	241	194	49	98	2
Wisconsin	2,632,067	2,333,860	2,617,054	2,320,555	5,200	2,900	9,495	10,142	250	226	60	34	8	3
West North Central:														
Minnesota	2,387,125	2,075,708	2,368,919	2,059,227	8,809	7,084	8,761	9,053	508	275	85	67	43	2
Iowa	2,404,021	2,224,771	2,384,181	2,209,191	19,005	14,973	529	471	235	97	29	36	42	3
Missouri	3,404,055	3,293,335	3,225,044	3,134,932	178,241	157,452	171	313	412	535	135	99	52	4
North Dakota	646,872	577,056	639,954	569,855	467	617	6,254	6,486	124	39	72	59	1	.....
South Dakota	636,547	583,888	619,147	563,771	831	817	16,384	19,137	142	121	38	42	5	.....
Nebraska	1,296,372	1,192,214	1,279,219	1,180,293	13,242	7,689	2,888	3,502	189	112	804	590	30	28
Kansas	1,769,257	1,690,949	1,708,906	1,634,352	57,925	54,030	2,276	2,444	68	16	52	107	30	.....
South Atlantic:														
Delaware	223,003	202,322	192,615	171,102	30,335	31,181	2	5	43	30	8	4	.....	.....
Maryland	1,449,661	1,295,346	1,204,737	1,062,639	244,479	232,250	32	55	371	378	29	24	13	.....
District of Columbia	437,571	331,069	326,860	236,128	109,966	94,446	37	68	461	369	103	47	144	11
Virginia	2,309,187	2,061,612	1,617,909	1,389,809	690,017	671,096	822	539	277	154	56	14	106	.....
West Virginia	1,463,701	1,221,119	1,377,230	1,156,817	86,345	64,173	7	36	98	90	10	3	11	.....
North Carolina	2,559,123	2,206,287	1,783,779	1,500,511	763,407	697,843	11,824	7,851	88	80	24	2	1	.....
South Carolina	1,683,724	1,515,400	818,538	679,161	864,719	835,843	304	331	93	57	15	8	55	.....
Georgia	2,895,832	2,609,121	1,689,114	1,431,802	1,206,365	1,176,987	125	95	211	233	9	4	8	.....
Florida	968,470	752,619	638,153	443,634	329,487	308,669	518	74	181	191	106	50	25	1
East South Central:														
Kentucky	2,416,630	2,289,905	2,180,560	2,027,951	235,938	261,656	57	234	62	52	9	12	4	.....
Tennessee	2,337,885	2,184,789	1,885,993	1,711,432	451,758	473,088	56	216	57	43	8	8	13	2
Alabama	2,348,174	2,138,093	1,447,032	1,228,832	900,652	908,282	405	909	59	62	18	4	8	4
Mississippi	1,790,618	1,797,114	853,962	786,111	935,184	1,009,487	1,105	1,253	364	257	.....	2	3	4
West South Central:														
Arkansas	1,752,204	1,574,449	1,279,757	1,131,026	472,220	442,891	106	460	113	62	5	9	3	1
Louisiana	1,798,509	1,656,388	1,096,611	941,086	700,257	713,874	1,066	780	387	507	57	31	131	110
Oklahoma	2,028,283	1,657,155	1,822,541	1,444,531	149,407	137,612	55,949	74,825	303	139	67	48	16	.....
Texas	4,663,228	3,896,542	3,918,136	3,204,848	741,723	690,049	2,110	702	776	595	449	340	34	8
Mountain:														
Montana	548,889	376,053	534,260	360,580	1,658	1,834	10,956	10,745	872	1,285	1,074	1,585	69	24
Idaho	431,866	325,594	425,668	319,221	920	651	3,098	3,488	585	859	1,569	1,363	26	12
Wyoming	194,402	145,965	190,146	140,318	1,375	2,235	1,343	1,486	252	246	1,194	1,596	92	84
Colorado	939,629	799,024	924,103	783,415	11,318	11,453	1,383	1,482	291	373	2,464	2,300	70	1
New Mexico	360,350	327,301	334,679	304,594	5,733	1,628	19,512	20,573	171	248	251	258	4	.....
Arizona	334,162	204,354	291,449	171,468	8,005	2,009	32,989	29,201	1,137	1,305	550	371	32	.....
Utah	449,396	373,351	441,901	366,583	1,446	1,144	2,711	3,123	342	371	2,936	2,110	60	20
Nevada	77,407	81,875	70,699	74,276	346	513	4,907	5,240	689	927	754	864	12	55
Pacific:														
Washington	1,356,621	1,141,990	1,319,777	1,109,111	6,883	6,058	9,060	10,997	2,363	2,709	17,388	12,929	1,150	186
Oregon	783,389	672,765	769,146	655,090	2,144	1,492	4,590	5,090	3,090	7,363	4,151	3,418	268	312
California	3,426,861	2,377,549	3,264,711	2,259,672	38,763	21,645	17,360	16,371	28,812	36,248	71,952	41,356	5,263	2,257

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES BY COLOR AND RACE, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1920 AND 1910.

points out this paper; "and the negro population has not been affected either by immigration or emigration."

"The altered distribution of the colored population is sensational," thinks the New York *World*. But, points out the Buffalo *Times:*

"It may be called that, if one chooses to look upon so remarkable a migratory change from the dramatic point of view, but the real question is the manner in which the North and West are adjusting themselves to the altered state of affairs.

"The Northern and Western attitude is as important as the Southern. Every negro who moves North helps to simplify the South's racial problem. In exact ratio as the Southern race issue becomes less complex, the Northern and Western one grows more so."

The greatest rate of growth in the past ten years is credited to the Japanese, who increased 53.9 per cent., while the white population showed only a 16 per cent. expansion for the decade. A decrease among the Indians of 8.6 per cent. loses some of its significance when it is learned that the 1920 census enumerators classed as whites persons having only a slight trace of Indian blood who were classed as Indians by the 1910 enumerators. "The Indians, in fact, have shown little change in numbers in the last half century," asserts the Syracuse *Post-Standard*. As the New York *Times* analyzes these reports:

"While it is true that a great deal of the comparative growth among the whites came from immigration, it is also true that the native whites increased faster than the negroes. Thus between 1900 and 1910 the native whites increased nearly 21 per cent., the negroes a little over 11. While the growth of the white population between 1910 and 1920 was 16 per cent., a little more than 6 per cent. less than in the previous decade, the virtual suspension of immigration by the war seems sufficiently to account for this reduction.

"In spite of this the increase of the white population in the last ten years was more than two and a half times that of the colored."

"That our Japanese population has increased 54 per cent. in a decade means little so long as the total is only 111,000," in the opinion of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. But Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., writing in the New York *American*, tells us that the Japanese population is increasing "through percolation along the Mexican border, and by accretions from the army of students and business men, who have the right of entry," and that they plan the economic conquest of the Pacific coast. What is of more importance than the increase among the Japanese, thinks *The Inquirer*, is the small increase among our negro population. This "has taken place during a period of unusual change in the status and fortunes of the negro," notes the Springfield *Republican*. Continues this paper:

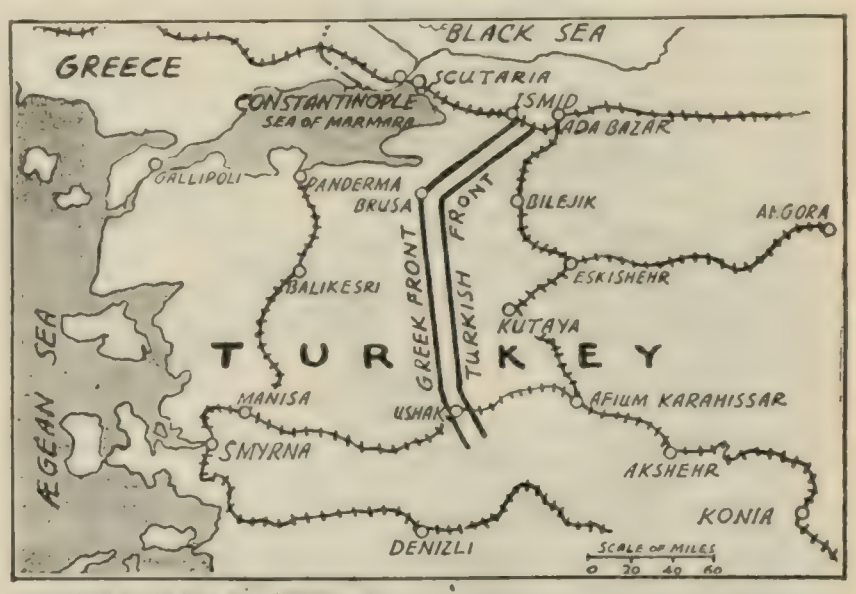
"It is a familiar phenomenon that more favorable economic and social conditions, while working both ways, tend on the whole toward a reduction of the birth-rate. A higher standard of living leads parents whose means are sharply limited to consider the circumference of the family circle as a factor of new concern in their scheme of things. If the death-rate is kept in progressive control the decreased birth-rate is not necessarily an indication of race decline. It may be rather the contrary.

"How far the decline in the birth-rate of American negroes is to be accounted for as here suggested it would be difficult to judge without a comprehensive survey. There is not lacking, however, impressive evidence that the old plantation standards of quasi-barbarism are steadily being replaced by higher ones. The Northern and Western exodus during the war years and earlier reflected dissatisfaction with conditions in the South and new ambition to break away from them. . . . . .

"The old days of the slave plantation are past, and the solution of the problem means getting still further away from those days, not in retracing any steps that have been taken. Only the future can demonstrate whether the negro's numbers are steadily to decrease. It needs no prophecy to tell that his increased usefulness in the American nation depends upon the development without discrimination of the opportunities guaranteed to him under the Constitution."

CONSTANTINE LEFT OUT IN THE HEAT

THE PEN MAY BE MIGHTIER than the sword, but King Constantine of Greece evidently thinks more effective work can be done for the Fatherland with the latter. In the words of the Boston *Transcript*, "whatever its risks, the Greek King believes that the offensive against the Turkish Nationalists under Mustapha Kemal stands a better chance of promoting Greece's interests than diplomatic negotiation or the mediation of the Powers of western Europe." "So far," as the Boston *Globe* puts it, "Constantine has not succeeded in driving Kemal into the sand, and Kemal has been unable to hurl Constantine into the sea, but the fighting is making a good



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WHERE CONSTANTINE CONFRONTS KEMAL.

deal of a mess." The refusal of the offer of France, Great Britain, and Italy to mediate with the Turkish Nationalists, with the idea of putting an end to hostilities between them and the Greeks in Asia Minor, "means that war must continue and that King Constantine will go forward in this undertaking without friends," asserts the New York *Tribune's* Paris correspondent. The King himself is with the Greek Army in the field, but, as one correspondent notes, "all he has done so far is to complain of vermin and the lack of bathing facilities in Smyrna." The war, however, goes on. As we read in the New York *Herald:*

"This war, which has been carried on with varying success to each of the combatants and the loss of many lives and much property to both ever since the armistice, is the most disturbing factor in the Near-East situation. The fear that it may involve other nations, that it may form an opening wedge to the south and west for the Moscow Soviet, and that it may drag Central Asia and India into the hostilities gives it a broad international significance. To Europe the war has come to be looked upon more as an attempt of Greece to realize her old ambitious dreams in the dismemberment of Turkey than as a means of reaching a definite settlement of Near-East disputes."

"If the Greek offensive should succeed in crushing the Turks, England would have considerable political influence in Turkey," because of the aid she is said to have rendered Greece, according to Edwin L. James, Paris correspondent of the New York *Times*. As he sums up the situation:

"The French, who have for many generations exercised great influence in Turkey, see danger of losing it. If England backs the Greeks and the Greeks win, the French naturally expect the British to take compensation in the form of political influence. If Kemal wins in his fight against the Treaty of Sèvres, the French fear he will take the view that he has defeated the Allies and owes none of them anything. The French policy for the past year has been to make a bargain with Kemal as being better business than stirring up another hornet's nest among the hills of Anatolia.

"While it may not be fitting to say that the hopes of the

French are not with their Allies, it may as well be pointed out that the success of Kemal would probably mean the fall of Constantine, whom the French hate thoroughly for his work during a part of the war for his brother-in-law, William Hohenzollern. The French removed him once and would shed no tears at his second parting from his sovereignty."

The demand that Greece stop the war and accept mediation "repudiates Greece as the representative of the Allies in executing the Treaty of Sèvres, and looks very much like repudiation

MAKING IT HOT FOR HIM.
—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal.*

of the Treaty itself," declares the Buffalo *Express.* We find this résumé by William L. McPherson in the New York *Tribune:*

"The war in Asia Minor grew out of the failure of the Powers which signed the Sèvres Treaty to enforce it. On the Turkish side power passed quickly from the nominal government of the Sultan in Constantinople to the new Nationalist leaders in Angora. The latter decided to fight rather than accept the terms of the Treaty, which left the Turks only a meager remnant of the territory which they held before the war.

"Foreseeing this resistance, the Allied Powers had chosen Greece as the military guarantor of the Treaty. Venizelos accepted this function, and in return for his pledges the Peace Conference gave Greece not only Bulgaria's frontage on the Ægean Sea and practically all of Thrace, but also Gallipoli, Smyrna, and the whole western section of Asia Minor, running up to Constantinople. When the Turkish Nationalist Government, under Mustapha Kemal, refused to recognize this award, Venizelos sent a Greek Army to Asia. It took possession of most of the intended Greek zone, driving the Nationalists back toward the main line of the Constantinople-Bagdad Railroad.

"Had Venizelos remained in power the Allies would probably have kept on trying to enforce the Sèvres compact. It is true that obstacles to its enforcement were multiplying. The Kemal Government consolidated itself. The Turks and the Russian Soviet armies overran Armenia and Lenine offered an alliance to Kemal.

"To the Allies Constantine was an unqualified nuisance. But the Kemalists were also a nuisance, especially as they were constantly dickering with Lenine and might be tempted to cooperate with him in stirring up trouble in Persia and Afghanistan. One nuisance was therefore allowed to fight it out against the other."

But the Greek King has his defenders. "He is struggling first of all for the right to retain possession of the Greek-inhabitated territory in Asia and to protect Greeks from the menace of Turkish Nationalists," maintains the Fresno (Cal.) *Republican.* As for France, England, and Italy, "there is no high altruism in their motives; each is considering its own interests," asserts the Cleveland *Plain Dealer.* And this attitude, continues the Cleveland paper, "is a rather sordid manifestation of the still powerful influence of the old diplomacy—the diplomacy of selfishness that has so long bolstered up the Turk." We read on:

"France and Italy have their own motives for declining to aid Greece. France desires peace with Kemal and knows she can not have tranquillity in Cilicia if she sends aid to the Greeks. Italy regards the Greater Greece as a rival, and does not desire any further expansion of Greek power. Great Britain, on the other hand, was not without ulterior aims when she urged sending help to the Hellenes. She fears for her own position at Constantinople, and regards Greece as the only nation willing to serve as a catspaw and do her fighting for her."

IF THE SOLDIER GETS HIS BONUS

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be added to what the war already has cost every family in the United States, according to the New York *Evening Post's* figures, if Congress appropriates two billions for the 4,800,000 men and women who saw service either at home or abroad in the world-war. Treasury experts say the cost would be approximately between one and a half and four and a half billions, and, as the Rochester *Post-Express* points out, "chair-warmers and desk soldiers" will get a bonus "just as do the men who went to camp and field." "There was some excuse for a gratuity when they were being demobilized," thinks *The Post*, "but to offer a cash payment to every one, three years after the armistice, is without a shadow of justification; with crushing burdens of taxation already saddled on the taxpayers' backs, and with deficits already to be faced, Congress is rushing headlong into the bonus scheme without the slightest notion where the money is coming from." But "where would it have come from if the war had continued a few weeks longer?" is the retort of the doughboy, who favors what is termed "adjusted compensation." And Senator McCumber, who favors the bonus, asserts that "the Wilson Administration could have reduced the war cost one-fifth the ultimate total had it handled business and industry the same way it did the men in uniform." Even so, "to confer upon the men who fought for the nation a gratuity in one form or another is like discharging an obligation to the porter who carries one's bag," thinks the Washington *Star;* "it would seem that service of the nation in time of war is a duty of citizenship, and that to measure that service in terms of money would disgrace patriotism and degrade American citizenship."

Of the forms of payment mentioned by *The Star*, there are five. As Senator McCumber enumerated them in his speech before Congress:

"Title I., the purpose of this bill is to allow as adjusted compensation to the veterans $1 per day for each day's service in the United States and $1.25 for each day's service overseas. Inasmuch as at the close of the war the soldiers were given extra pay of $60 each, there are deducted sixty days from the total service of each veteran.

"Title II., the cash plan, called adjusted-service pay, provides a cash payment for these days of service. If the payment is $500 or over it is to be made in ten quarterly instalments. If less than $500 it is to be paid in quarterly instalments of $50 each.

"Title III., adjusted-service certificates, gives the veteran the option to take insurance payable at the end of twenty years. If he chooses this insurance plan he will receive as the basis of his adjusted pay a sum 40 per cent. greater than the cash plan, and this sum will bear interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per

annum, compounded annually. In the event of his death prior to twenty years, his estate will receive the amount of such adjusted pay and interest compounded annually for twenty years.

"Title IV., vocational-training aid, entitles the veteran to receive vocational training at the expense of the Government to an amount equal to his adjusted-service pay plus 40 per cent.

"Title V., farm or home aid, allows the veteran to receive from the Government the adjusted service pay plus an additional 40 per cent., to be applied toward the purchase price of such home or farm.

"Title VI., the land-settlement aid, gives the veteran preference right to take lands on the opening of public or Indian lands to entry, or the restoration to entry of public lands, and on all reclamation projects now in existence or hereafter established."

If all the veterans should accept the cash plan, the total outlay would amount to $1,560,166,330, according to the latest estimates of Treasury experts. Since it is a revenue-raising measure, it is pointed out, the revenue-raising features have been eliminated in order that the Senate may act immediately. The bill is substantially the same as that passed by the House a year ago, we are told, except that it eliminates entirely the tax features. It is the hope of its proponents in Congress that the collections of foreign loans will pay the charges, but Senator Borah, who is against the bill, declares that this is impossible, in view of the poor financial condition of the various countries indebted to the United States. Besides, says the Senator from Idaho:

"I object to it, first, because it does not discharge our obligation, and, secondly, because I am utterly opposed to any cash proposition of any kind.

"This bill deceives the American soldier. Every soldier who has written to me thinks he will get $500 or $600 as soon as the bill is passed and will put it in his pocket. By the time they realize the alleged benefits in this bill their crisis will be over and they will be back in their normal prewar conditions in industry and business.

"It is utterly unjust to the soldier, unjust to the taxpayer, and discreditable to the United States Senate. This report of the committee says that the postponement of payment will give us time to estimate the Treasury deficit. It may do that, but it will not give us time to take care of the deficit. According to the program before it, the Treasury will be in no better condition one year from now than it is to-day."

Furthermore, argues the Springfield *Union:*

"Notwithstanding the influences operating in behalf of the Soldier-Bonus Bill, its legislative standing has been steadily weakened by conditions vitally touching the financial situation of the Government and the economic situation of the country. Were it merely a matter of appreciation of and gratitude for the service of the American soldier, a bonus proposition would gain not only support but enthusiasm. There is no failure in the American sense of obligation to American soldiers, and there is not a particle of doubt that this obligation will be met as the years pass, and the necessities and deserts of those serving under the colors become manifested.

"But there is, we believe, a strongly prevailing sentiment in the country that the flat indiscriminate bonus proposition is not the right method of meeting the present obligations of the Government to its soldiers. The present obligation is to those who need help, and not to those who need it not. Thousands of young men have returned to business or professional pursuits in better circumstances than when they were enlisted or drafted. Many gained better positions through their associations and acquaintances in the service."

But Senator McCumber, in sponsoring the bill, declared that "the patriotic duty as between the soldier and the civilian being concurrent and equal, the right of the soldier who offered his very life with his service to receive a compensation equal at least to that of the civilian who risked neither life nor limb inevitably follows." Continued the Senator from North Dakota:

"We allowed the stay-at-homes to not only reap enormous financial advantages over the soldier, but to reap them at the expense of our Army and its proper equipment and supplies. The soldier suffered because of this abandonment, and the bill before us is to partially compensate him for his loss. It is not a bonus. It is not a gift or gratuity. It is a compensation in part payment of a debt of the highest moral obligation."

"That the former soldiers are entitled to adjusted compensation if they want it, and if any way can be devised of collecting it, few will question," asserts the New York *Evening World.* The opinion of Secretary of the Treasury Houston, as late as

ENTANGLEMENTS.

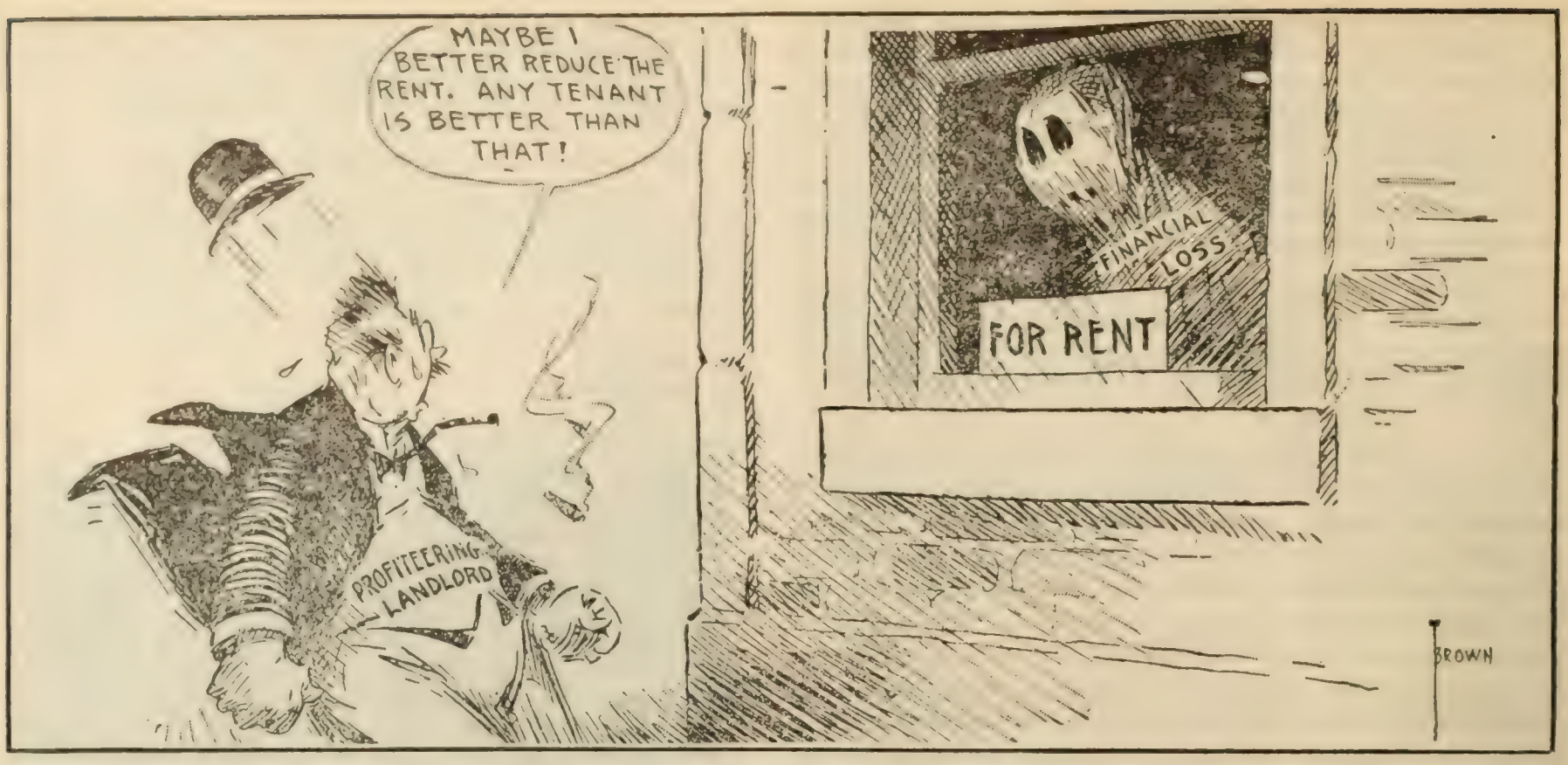
—Chapin in the St. Louis *Star.*

last December, however, was that the payment of a Federal bonus would "seriously imperil the financial conduct of the Government." Several editors still are of the opinion that payment of the bonus would operate further to depress business, but the Buffalo *Times's* view-point is altogether different from any other that we have seen. Says *The Times:*

"We have seen hundreds of millions distributed right and left to foreign beneficiaries. Drive after drive has been engineered for this or that or the other charity, always foreign. Hence, five billions of dollars for our own disabled, incapacitated, and destitute soldiers does not impress us as being the horrible extravagance it appears to Congress.

"But throwing all patriotic reasons, all obligations of good faith, gratitude, and common decency to the winds, we can urge a practical reason that ought to appeal to the cold-blooded 'economists' that are now spending their time and sitting up nights to see what new repressive laws they can enact. Five billion dollars given to the world-war veterans at this time would mean five billion dollars put into circulation at a psychological moment for the encouragement of business conditions, and would be distributed all over the United States in such a manner as would produce the best economic results. The soldiers would have to spend it, because their necessities are great; and in spending it they would, in their various localities, help the tradesman. This would stimulate business, would be an appreciable factor in relieving commercial depression, and in short would be directly or indirectly a benefit to every class in the country.

"Pretense of 'feverish' patriotism, hullabaloo, hue-and-cry, 'butter no parsnips' for the khaki-clad veteran standing on the street corner and wondering whether he will have enough money to get his supper and a bed. What we want in this country is a sense of perspective and proportion; and those of us who apparently need it most are the grave and 'reverend' Seigniors, yclept Congressmen and Senators of the United States."



HAUNTING THOSE VACANT FLATS.

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.

THE RENTERS' REVOLT

TWENTY THOUSAND "UNFAIR" SIGNS in the windows of apartments where exorbitant increases in rent had been demanded, we are told, signalized the formation of the Chicago Tenants' Protective League. "Staggering increases in rentals, contempt for the ordinary rights or wishes of individuals, and injustices of various kinds brought the tenants together for self-protection," notes the Chicago *Tribune*. Now we find a parallel condition in New York. And the metropolis, which undertakes to set the fashion in many things, is considering following the lead of Chicago by forming the "Citizens' Protective Housing League," the membership to consist of 300,000 tenants and the yearly dues to be not more than $1 each. Thus would our two greatest cities seek a way of alleviating the housing shortage, which admittedly is very grave. A "happy medium" between high rents that oppress tenants and low rents that discourage construction is sought, and, as the Chicago *Tribune* puts it, "landlords must be brought to realize that if they run wild with rent increases and injustices they will enforce hasty and dangerous legislation to restrict them." The New York *Evening Mail's* Chicago correspondent declares that "the only solution of Chicago's housing problem, which is serious, lies in building." But if there is to be building, replies the head of the Chicago Real-Estate Board, "capital will have to be loosened by bringing building costs down so that the ordinary citizen can afford to build."

In addition to bringing about legislation for the regulation of rents, the Chicago Tenants' League, according to its circular, will endeavor "to break down the unlawful building combinations which now restrict building." It will also "establish a service bureau for the renting class" and "secure for members the benefits of legal services" in suits with landlords. Continues the League in its statement:

"1. The League saves the renter money. Our records show actual savings of from $120 to $240 per year per tenant.

"2. The League will stand behind the tenant in securing enforcement of proper sanitary equipment, proper heating, proper cleaning, and proper maintenance of your homes.

"3. The League will also stand behind the landlord in securing the proper usage of his property and adequate protection from 'dead beats.'

"4. The League will assist the home-owner in securing due recognition of his rights as respects taxation, assessments, and public service."

In New York, however, nothing is to be done until 300,000 members have joined the organization and paid their dues. Membership will also be open to landlords and persons owning homes, and property-owners who believe themselves the object of unreasonable demands by labor-unions may also become members. When it begins to function, says an announcement in the New York *Times*, the League will furnish the following to members without charge:

"A competent paid lawyer in the forty-nine parts of the Municipal Courts of the five boroughs.

"A bureau in each borough where members may obtain sound legal advice in all housing matters.

"Borough bureaus where boards of arbitration and conciliation will sit to adjust disputes between tenant and landlord.

"A headquarters bureau to aid persons whose mortgages have been called and attempt to obtain building loans for persons offering proper equity and value. This applies especially to those desiring to build their own homes.

"Promotion of legislation to relieve the housing shortage and remedy conditions which now obstruct building.

"The association will prepare cases on appeal for members. It will maintain a staff of salaried clerks, accountants, and stenographers. All officers will serve without compensation."

"The housing crisis, still existent," declares the New York *Globe*, "shows the need of such a body for crystallizing public opinion and fighting the battles of the poorer New-Yorker."

"Don't shoot; I'll come down," said Davy Crockett's coon, and the following dispatch from Chicago to the New York *Tribune* seems to forecast a similar feeling among the landlords:

"With thousands of vacant apartments in Chicago, agents and landlords are confronted with a situation they have not had to meet in years. They have to go out and look for tenants.

"One agent who was called on the telephone was so anxious to rent an apartment he almost insisted on sending his automobile to take the inquirer to view the various apartments he had for rent.

"Just how many vacant apartments there are in Chicago is hard to estimate. The records of the Cook County Real-Estate Board have more than 8,000 vacant apartments listed. These are the ones turned in by the agents who are members of the organization.

"'There are more vacant apartments in Chicago to-day than there have been for years,' one official said. 'This is because many could not pay the high rents and doubled up with other families and because building has taken a boom.'

"Some agents predict there will be a material reduction in rents this fall and next May.'

TOPICS IN BRIEF

SOMEHOW we wish Harvey had been an Admiral, too.—*Dallas News.*

THE present liquor situation is high but not dry.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

"JAZZ is dying." It always did sound that way.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

IF Lenine has gone crazy, the mystery is how they found it out.—*Louisville Post.*

EVIDENTLY John Bull aspires to be monarch of oil he surveys.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

PEACE is in danger of becoming a mere skeleton in armor.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

APPARENTLY disarmament is one of those dreams that go by contraries. —*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

TO avoid collision, nations should always keep to the right.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

JUDGING from the naval appropriations, Congress is certainly for peace at any cost.—*Dallas News.*

ADMIRAL SIMS may have consumed something that made him imagine himself the American eagle.—*Toledo Blade.*

BEFORE repealing too many personal rights and privileges, why not re-peal the Liberty Bell?—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

AMERICAN after-dinner speakers *en route* for London are advised to stop over at Washington for rehearsal.—*Dallas News.*

THE world has ceased to quarrel over what is right and gone to scrapping over what is left.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

THERE are evidently two sides to the Irish question, but the same individual never sees both of them.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

IN London the increasing number of divorces is attributed to war. Correct. Peace at home does not breed divorces.—*Houston Post.*

SURELY it would be an economic indiscretion to pass out those bonuses to the colored veterans during cotton-picking season.—*Dallas News.*

GROVER BERGDOLL says he's to be married soon. Must be something to this report of a husband shortage in Europe.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

IF Germany still thinks she won the war we wonder whether she considers Grover Bergdoll one of her fruits of victory.—*Philadelphia North American.*

A NEW YORK jeweler foiled a bandit by biting him. Barking at bandits doesn't do much good. We have to make it snappy.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

WE used to hear something about England "muddling through" the war, but when it comes to muddling through the peace we have the world skinned.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

THE fellow who received a letter from the Government telling him that his body had arrived from France must have felt very much relieved to know that he was no longer lying dead on foreign soil.—*The Argus (Seattle).*

WHAT people really crave is a government that will support and not tax them.—*Houston Post.*

CIVILIZATION will never attain its full flower until the band plays thrilling patriotic airs as citizens walk up to pay their taxes.—*Fresno Republican.*

IT should occur that some of that 7,000,000 majority last November was due to anger at things as they were. Better remedy some of them, Messrs. Congress.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

CHARLES R. CRANE, Minister to China, is said to be bartering his way through Russia with nails and needles. In other words, he has to yield a point to reach a point.—*Pittsburgh Gazette Times.*

JACK WARWICK: "Scott Bone is to be head of Alaska. (You say it; we haven't the heart)." Well, only a stranger would say it of Scott. His name and head simply don't merge.—*Houston Post.*

WE don't clearly get how Mr. Rockefeller made that first dollar, but having just bought ten gallons of gasoline we have a fairly good idea about how he made one of his late dollars.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

NOW HE'LL GET A "LIFT."

—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record.*

DECLARING peace is not making it.—*Springfield Republican.*

BRITISH diplomacy is oily rather than smooth.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

ABOLISH the unread and the "Red" will vanish.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

THE first step is to disarm some of those appropriation committees.—*Dallas News.*

THE railroads can't attain their objective merely by charging.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

IT'S this race of naval armaments that is likely to end in a race riot.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

PERHAPS we shouldn't be too hard on the Congressmen. The people elected 'em.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

ALL the coal dealers ask are high prices and low temperatures, and they'll do the rest—of us.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

DISARMAMENT by agreement would be better than disagreement by armament as in the past.—*Chicago Daily News.*

THE Philippines may be ready for independence, but what they need most is some United States money.—*Indianapolis News.*

JAPAN has a home-run king. That's one Jap California would treat courteously.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

TIMES have certainly changed when an editor can be selected as prohibition commissioner.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

IF it is true that the Mexican oil-wells are playing out, our Mexican problem can be left to solve itself.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

THE wholesale price of peanuts has taken a big drop, but that kind of politician still comes as high as ever.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

WE can now devote the remainder of the summer to getting ready for the September income-tax instalment.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

WE don't care to hear any thrift talks from a government that goes on building $40,000,000 battle-ships for the junkman.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

WINNECKE'S comet missed the earth by 10,000,000 miles—thereby destroying Germany's last chance of escaping payment.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

IF the Armenians have heard about the Tulsa riots they may think it was just as well they didn't get an American protectorate.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

THERE are moments, we believe, when President Harding wishes that George Harvey had never been converted from the wicked ways of Democracy.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

FOLKS who complain about the size of the fight purse evidently forget that Mr. Dempsey was once a shipyard riveter and is accustomed to good pay.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

RAINS having removed the threat of famine, the Chinese notify the world that they need no more relief funds. And yet we send missionaries over there to convert the heathen to Christianity.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

WHEN the radicals quit finding fault with this well-known country it won't be fit to live in.—*Toledo Blade.*

THE slack in buying is not due to a consumers' strike, but to the growing number of people who have stopt paying more than they can afford.—*Houston Post.*

SOME astronomical fakir is out with a dastardly attempt to show that the center of the universe is about 4,000,000,000 miles from the Boston State-House.—*Boston Transcript.*

THERE is one extraordinary thing Admiral Sims has to explain: why he should be fond of one of our recent Allies in the war, instead of the other way about.—*New York Evening Post.*

SOMEBODY like Tex Rickard could make a fortune by staging a contest for the bean-spilling championship of the world between Admiral Sims and George Harvey.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

WE have no desire to discourage Mr Bryan, but we find that tho Miami is two or three hundred miles nearer Washington than is Lincoln, the roadbed is not so good and the schedules are slower.—*Houston Post.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

PEACE STARTS NEW SQUABBLES IN UPPER SILESIA

EVACUATION OF UPPER SILESIA by both the Germans and the Poles is welcomed in some "peace-weary" circles, where the cry is raised that Central Europe should be done with squabbling, so that it may help the world get back to a strictly business basis. But it now appears that peace merely starts new rumpuses in the field of labor and trade rivalry. For more than six weeks of the Polish-German disturbances, we are told, Upper Silesia, which is second only to the Ruhr Valley in mining and industrial wealth, has been undergoing a loss of about $50,000,000, a large part of which would have helped toward reparation payments. Oppeln

AN UPPER-SILESIAN IDYL.

The Robber and the Watchman.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

dispatches inform us that the latest plan of settlement is unanimously approved by the Inter-Allied Commission, and subscribed to both by the German Hoefer and the Polish leader Korfanty. It is stipulated that the Polish insurgents retire halfway to the Polish border, whereupon the German irregular troops will withdraw to the German border in the north and south. Then the Polish insurgents are to pass over the Polish border, after which the German irregulars will "fade away." If either side should balk at carrying out this program, it is reported that the Inter-Allied Commission will employ its English, French, and Italian troops to make the Germans or Poles, whichever need it, fulfil the agreement.

But a Manchester *Guardian* correspondent at Oppeln writes that while war between the Poles and Germans comes to an end, war against radical labor is beginning, and in this war, which may be short and sharp, Korfanty's new militia "will play a part." This informant tells us further that the proletariat throughout the industrial area is "turning against Poland without becoming at all pro-German." Abuse of both Polish and German capitalism is the every-day talk of workmen in Upper Silesia, and he says of the now dissolving Korfanty insurrection:

"The insurrection has produced none of the advantages Korfanty and the Polish propagandists promised and has intensified the grievances it was intended to remove. Upper Silesia was to be free from military service, from heavy taxation, from Prussian officialdom—above all, food was to be more plentiful than in 'starving Germany.'

"But the new insurgent Government has all along been compelling men to fight. It has all along extorted money by irregular means, and has now imposed a 10 per cent. tax on wages, a tax on trades and professions, and a tax on turnover.

"Some Prussian officials have remained, others have been dismissed, still others have been beaten by their workmen and have fled. A number of Poles mostly from Posen, have taken office in the new administration, and they show just as much arrogance to and just as little understanding of the Silesian people as the Prussian officials did. Angry resentment against them is becoming more apparent every day.

"The new administration machine simply refuses to work. The insurgent leaders argue rightly that it is impossible to build up a new state in six weeks, but there is no sign that even the beginnings of an efficient administration are there. The insurgent Government is in desperate need of money, but it is unable to collect even the regular taxes. The 10 per cent. tax on wages is a complete failure. The workmen refuse to pay it, and there is nothing to compel them to. Nor are the other taxes very successful. . . . . .

"There is going to be no Bolshevism in Upper Silesia. The collapse of the insurrection may leave a confused mass of radical labor, unrest, anarchy, and banditry, but no Soviet system or proletariat dictatorship. The revolutionary feeling in Upper Silesia was exploited by Polish propaganda. It was the driving force of the insurrection, which would have been impossible without it. But now it is beginning to shed its nationalist paint and to demand its reward. Not only the Germans but the insurgent leaders also are taking fright and are preparing to suppress it."

It will be no light task for the British and Italian members of the Inter-Allied Commission and the German Government representatives in Upper Silesia, writes a Warsaw correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* to see that the gulf between what Korfanty calls retirement and the real restoration of order is not too wide, for—

"A merely skeleton Entente administration covering a continuous *putsch* terror would be even worse than open insurrection. . . . Even Polish reports show how insecurity and bandit rule have increased in the disturbed area. Disorganization, destruction, looting, and starvation must have increased the willingness of the insurgent leaders to give way, but they will be a source of future danger to a thorough pacification."

A bitter attack is made on the Inter-Allied Commission by Dr. Urbanek, the German plebiscite commissioner in Upper Silesia. For fifteen months, he writes in the *Berliner Tageblatt*, the Inter-Allied Powers have been in Upper Silesia, embarked on the enterprise "to make history there." More months have passed since the plebiscite, and if another commission of experts is to be brought on the scene, it can be considered only as a way to gain time and effect some definite political purposes by devious methods. Dr. Urbanek, of course, blames the French for their procrastination of design and deplores that in any case Upper Silesia "will now be restored to us a mass of ruins." Yet he says that "for all that we can not agree to the subjection

of an important part of Upper Silesia to Polish violence and chicanery." Here he refers to the Rybnik and Pless sections of Upper Silesia.

On this point the Berlin *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, one of the many newspapers owned by Herr Stinnes, Germany's war Crœsus, points out that the Rybnik region furnished 14 per cent. of the coal produced in Upper Silesia in 1920, and that the Pless region produced 6.7 per cent. The Rybnik coal, according to this daily, is especially valuable because it yields coke of a quality required in metal industries. The Pless region produces coal for domestic purposes, and it is held that, if Germany were to lose these two coal-fields, the blast-furnaces of the central district of the country and the other districts would suffer greatly.

A stout defense of Polish claims appears in the London *Times*, which says:

"We hold, and have long maintained, that without the restoration of Poland, lasting peace in Europe is unattainable. . . . The maintenance of a sturdy Poland is an axiom of French foreign policy. It should be no less axiomatic in British policy, tho our insularity and our lack of continental sense may sometimes dull our perception of this truth. With the data now at the disposal of the Allied governments, the prompt delimitation of Upper Silesia, in accordance with the Treaty, should not be a task of insuperable difficulty. The question of reparations ought not to affect it. The object of the Allies must be to build on lasting foundations. At the same time, it is obvious that there should be an Allied lien in respect of reparations upon Silesian mineral wealth assigned to Poland. . . . . .

"We are under no illusions as to the good faith of Germany, nor do we believe that the mere acceptance of the ultimatum proves the Germans to have undergone a change of heart. But we hold, and hold strongly, that if the Allies are to carry to completion the work which their victory began and which the Treaty of Versailles—despite its imperfections—embodies, they must adhere rigidly to what is just and right. In no circumstances should they suffer themselves to be enticed, by considerations of apparent immediate advantage, into courses that might lead to the undoing of the very work which the Allied peoples shed their blood and gave their treasure lastingly to achieve."

THAT TIRELESS FEELING.

"Thinks he's a Kaiser Bill!"

—*The Star* (London).

GERMAN GUILT DAWNING ON SWEDEN

SWEDISH PREFERENCES IN WAR TIME for the Central Powers evoked protests among Allied newspapers, but a Stockholm correspondent of the Paris *Temps* points out that the Allies really had only themselves to blame, because

"POLAND PROTECTS HER OWN."

—*Dziennik Zwiazkowy* (Chicago).

they offered no counter-irritant to Germany's sedulous propaganda. Now, however, there are signs in the Swedish press that the public mind has undergone a kind of "conversion" toward the Allies, altho this informant calls sharp attention to the fact that Sweden is very jealous of its neutrality even in peace days. True, German propaganda continues to filtrate into Sweden, but, despite the attempt to prove Germany's innocence of causing the war, the majority of the public in Sweden is convinced that the Central Powers together, and Germany first of all, are the high war criminals. It is recognized, too, that the Allies and France in particular are entitled to reparation, but once this principle is admitted, the difficulty arises of how it shall be applied, and the *Temps* correspondent continues:

"In this matter the Germans have turned a clever trick. On the one hand everybody in Sweden is bemoaning the ruin of the country's industry due to Germany's export trade, and on the other hand nobody seems to recognize the solidarity that this very fact establishes between the interests of Sweden and those of the Allies. While quite willing to admit France's right to reparation, there is doubt in Sweden whether she can ever get what is due to her; or at least people think here that the Allies are asking more of Germany than she can provide. The Swedes tell you: 'If the Germans are to pay, they must export more goods, and so further damage our trade, and ruin both us, France, and the other countries.' The Swedes do not seem to understand that even if she were clear of debt Germany would export not less but more merchandise. Former Premier Branting, who was so profoundly convinced of the justice of the cause of the Allies during the war, said to me:

"'Altho the Germans were guilty of a great error at the London Conference, yet they did propound a just thesis—namely, that no one can pay more than he has. The Swedish Socialist party is a supporter of the Amsterdam program, which was approved by the French Federation of Labor and by the German labor organizations. This program proposes the reconstruction of the devastated regions of France with German material and labor. Dr. Simons made a mistake to follow his policy of tergiversation, and you in France are right to be very distrustful of the hostile feelings in Germany toward France and of the possibility that these feelings will become intensified. What I regret is that certain measures proposed by France in

order to insure the payment of Germany's debt only added to Germany's bitter feeling against France.'"

The *Temps* correspondent reports that Mr. Branting declares flatly that the Allies are asking too much, and, what is more, the Swedish Socialist party as a whole "entertains the same idea as their leader." The other political parties in Sweden and the financial and industrial circles, we are told, also think pretty nearly along the same lines. They are above all strong for the idea that the devastated regions should be restored by German labor and material. As a matter of fact, this informant notes, in passing, the Swedish idea of reparations is largely based on information and beliefs acquired from German sources. It has acted, therefore, somewhat as an obstacle to the postwar rekindling of friendship between France and Sweden. Yet the reaction is in progress, and the *Temps* correspondent relates that—

"As the truth becomes better known, the consciousness grows that despite Sweden's political neutrality the public mind leaned morally toward the criminal rather than toward the victim during the years of the war crime, and consequently this position is hardly an enviable one to reveal to history. People don't care to talk about it openly, and prefer that foreigners, especially Frenchmen, understand instinctively this inner moral evolution or that they grasp it through the flowered mask of literary metaphor. It would be hard to imagine what a wealth of poetic imagery was brought out when the Paris journalists and Municipal Councilors visited Stockholm. Every time an effort was made to get away from municipal questions—that is, every other second in official discourses and in private conversations—and to speak to the French visitors of matters other than abattoirs, homes for the aged, schools for delinquent children, hospitals, primary education, telephone systems—all of which things are admirable from all points of view—immediate recourse was had to some such remark as 'the beautiful spring which follows winter and which will be succeeded by summer,' and so forth.

"Now these modes of speech must not be taken as a joke, for they are the guise of new sentiments which some are too shy to express and which others are rather too astute to reveal because of their official position and the danger of seeming to bind themselves in any direction. In truth, every Swede is above all things jealous of the political neutrality of his country, and no intellectual impulse, no bond of feeling, no moral engagement must hamper this neutrality. Very important economic interests are bound up with it, and they must not be exposed to compromise by imprudent expansiveness. Yet the fact remains that there is a real impulse toward friendship for the Allied countries, and it should be encouraged.

"Even those Swedes who were most sympathetic toward the Central Powers in the past have a sincere wish to-day to hear the other side of the case in order to reach a verdict in accord with right and justice. There are signs of this change of public opinion which have not hitherto been discoverable."

AN ITALIAN JIBE AT BRITAIN.

The only way to keep up British prestige in Asia Minor.

—*Il Travaso* (Rome).

HARD FEELINGS IN THE HOLY LAND

GREAT BRITAIN'S PROTEST that she would never impose on the Palestinian people a policy they believed contrary to their religious, political, and economic interests is voiced by Sir Herbert Samuel, the High Commissioner for Palestine, in an official address, but it does not assuage the ire of those Palestinians who object to having Palestine turned into a home for the Zionists. Various Arabic newspapers emphasize the fact that their opposition to the Jews in Palestine partakes of none of the anti-Semitic feeling exhibited in some parts of the world. "We do not hate the Jews as Jews but only as Zionists," is the cry of the Palestinian press; and in interviewing Mr. Winston Churchill, Britain's Colonial Secretary, a representative of *The Philistine* assured him that "we do not hate the Jews, for we have lived with them before the war in perfect harmony. But we hate the Zionist movement, which aims to make of this country a Jewish kingdom." The Palestinian newspapers seem to fear especially that in the influx of Jews the country will suffer the horrors of Bolshevik infection, and on this point a Jerusalem press correspondent reports the British High Commissioner, who is himself a distinguished Jew, as follows:

"Referring to immigration, Sir Herbert Samuel said it must be definitely recognized that conditions did not permit of mass immigration. Among the new arrivals, he added, there had been a number tainted with the pernicious doctrines of Bolshevism. Those who were known to be Bolsheviki had been arrested, and would be expelled, with the exception of those liable to punishment in connection with the Jaffa disturbances. Immigration had been suspended pending a review of the situation.

"Sir Herbert Samuel said he was anxious that the Palestinian people should be more closely associated in the administration. Great Britain was giving close attention to the question of insuring a free and authoritative expression of popular opinion. Meanwhile, steps were being taken to secure a closer consultation between the Government and the representatives of the people. Great Britain, the High Commissioner added, intended to make provision for the government of Palestine in an instrument which would be registered with the League of Nations. The interests of the non-Jewish population would be not only safeguarded by the mandate itself, but likewise in the aforesaid instrument in which the future constitution of the country would be defined.

"In conclusion, Sir Herbert Samuel said, 'I earnestly desire to see this land, the center of sacred associations for hundreds of millions of men, inhabited by a people kindly and peaceable. Most earnestly do I desire to see it progressing in quietness and harmony toward a prosperous and noble future. Let the Government and the people unite in their efforts for the sake of that ideal.'"

There is some consolation in the words of Sir Herbert Samuel, remarks *Al-Bayan*, a

Syrian newspaper published in New York, for they show that the "noble struggle of the Palestinians has not been utterly in vain." This journal thinks it is a shame that the Jews should "mislead the world as to the real ground of opposition in Palestine to Zionism," and the *Meraat-ul-Gharb* (New York) explains:

"The people of Palestine do not hate the Jews, but hate Zionism and fear the spread of the germs of Bolshevism, which Russian immigrants carry in their ragged clothes. Native Jews in Palestine were enjoying peace and security when their brethren in Russia, Poland, and Roumania were subjected to persecution and pogrom."

The Syrian Eagle (New York) asks sarcastically: "Has it come to this, that we must plead with England for possession of our own country, and prove to a credulous world that Palestine really does not belong to the Zionists?" It then proceeds:

"What right have the Jews to Palestine, and under what reasonable pretexts do they claim it? If, as Lloyd George asserted in his speech in Parliament about Upper Silesia, Poland has no right to a country which had lapsed from its hands for a period of six hundred years, by what earthly logic can the Jews be lodged in Palestine, which has not been their country for more than two thousand years? Search as you will, and the only incentive, the only motive you will discover is a religious sentimental one, which drives the Zionists to Palestine, and yet they accuse us of religious fanaticism and persecution."

If it is not true that a sentimental religious motive impels the Zionists to Palestine, this journal suggests, "why did they not accept the offer of the British Government in 1903 for the colonization of East Africa, and why did the majority of the Zionists then rise in indignation against their leader, Herzl, when he seemed to favor the proposal?"

A special correspondent of the London *Times* in Palestine writes that "between Jew and Arab the British official has sometimes found himself in the position of a third party whose attempts to prevent two neighbors from stoning each other merely bring him well under fire from both," and adds:

"Each side has accused him of indifference toward its legitimate claims. As a matter of fact, his attitude toward each is strangely compounded of admiration, affection, and annoyance. If a British official, you may admire the pertinacious energy of the Zionist, the self-sacrificing idealism of the Halutzim, but when you find that a number of young zealots, having thoroughly irritated the Arab in spite of your advice, accuse you of having set the Arab against them, you are tempted to remember Dryden's reference to the chosen people:

> . . . Whom, debauched with ease,
> No king could govern and no god could please.

And however much you may sympathize with the Arab squire's point of view and admire his perfect manners, you feel less charitably toward him when in almost the same breath he asks you to help him to get permission to sell his land to a Jew, and tells you that if the British would only stand aside he and his would make Palestine a Jewish national cemetery. . . . . .

"Still, the British officials in Palestine have proved a success, thanks to their financial integrity—which was not characteristic of their Turkish predecessors—their fair-mindedness and patience."

MANDATES MEAN MONEY.

"You get no more jam from me!"

—*The Daily Express* (London).

FRENCH MISTRUST OF BRITAIN

IF ENGLAND HAS TROUBLE with Mustapha Kemal in Turkey, or with Gandhi in India, it is the duty of France to let her ravel it out for herself and not be tricked into added responsibilities just because England pretends to back France up in matters on the Rhine. Such is the harsh tenor of thought in some French circles which is voiced by Prof. A. Martineau, of the College of France, who is not so much concerned with the historic idea of *Perfide Albion* as with the slowness and incoherence of mind which he attributes to French diplomacy. England shows all the feeling toward France, he says, "that the rope has for the hanged." She is quite willing to honor France with her help on the Rhine "on the condition that we play her game at Constantinople and in Turkey." If the French consent to do this, he charges, England will eventually reassert her freedom of action on the Rhine and contest anew the guaranty of the frontiers. But the French must not imagine that England is abusing their good faith, Professor Martineau writes in the Paris *La Democratie Nouvelle*, for—

"It is difficult to admit that after so many experiences the gentlemen to whom our diplomacy is entrusted should entertain further illusions about the future and still believe that if we make certain concessions we can bring the English round to reason. There are pathetic signs, however, that our Ministry of Foreign Affairs has no longer confidence in the vitality of France, and that it directs our foreign policy as if we had neither force nor numbers to speak with individual authority."

La Democratie Nouvelle is a newspaper whose motto is, "The Republic without politicians," and after this thrust in line with its motto, the Professor turns to the question of Turkey, in which he strongly opposed French intervention. He ridicules the idea that Kemalist Turkey is inclined to favor the views of Germany or the Bolsheviki. As for the Bolsheviki, he tells us that no people are so naturally antagonistic to the anarchy and false democracy of Lenine and Trotzky as are the Mussulmans. As to the Germans, he declares that the Kemalists got rid of Enver Pasha, Talaat Bey and their ilk because they knew full well that such men were planning German domination of Turkey, and we read on:

"The Kemalists are no more friends of France than of Germany, and even less the friends of England. They are above all Turks, anxious to keep or reconquer their independence. Is this not natural? In a mad hour we dreamed of wiping them off the map. Now we have the course of events to thank for altering our judgment. We have at last come to realize that if the Turks took a stand against us in 1914 it was primarily the fault of the Allies, who had virtually sacrificed Turkey's existence. Later, we consented to make a peace of good faith with her. Are we going to go back on this policy? England, which thinks only of protecting India, would have us join with her in extending this protection to Constantinople. In the first place, England picked Constantine of Greece for the rôle of mercenary. It would be really most discouraging to see the success of this king; and we question whether any Frenchman who loves his country can contemplate such a possibility without dread."

Professor Martineau goes on to say that Frenchmen can have

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"LONG LIVE THE KING!"

An Athenian demonstration in favor of King Constantine of Greece, who "has not been recognized and may never be recognized" by the Allied Powers.

no objection to the conquest of Constantinople by the English if they can manage it, and after that to the taking of Sofia or Bucharest. Finally, if they were to fly the British flag in Belgrade or Budapest, France would not complain, and he adds:

"Our least duty is to remain neutral in the ambitious views the English may have about Asia Minor. In any case we must not forget that the Turks were formerly our friends and that it lies with us to have them again friends of ours to-morrow. Yet it will be said that the Kemalists are once more becoming our enemies. True, and the fault lies with our foreign policy, for nothing can be rightly accomplished that is incoherently directed. Let us in the name of sense come to a halt in the fatal road into which we have been enticed by the weakness and inexplicable complaisance of our diplomacy."

GREECE'S HOME TROUBLES

BESIDES HAVING WAR with the Turks on her hands, Greece has troubles aplenty at home, and some foreign observers note with regret that they have been increasing during the past six months. The gravity of the domestic situation is due in great measure to the repercussions of diplomatic events, says an Athens correspondent of *L'Europe Nouvelle* (Paris), for "perhaps more than any other country Greece is in direct dependence on foreign Powers as well in political and social matters as in financial and commercial." But there are other elements, too, which we must keep in mind, he points out, if we are to get a good view of the "present chaos in Greece." The most obvious problem is the political, according to this informant, who is manifestly anti-Constantine, for the Greek coalition Government is wholly negative and has been unable to realize any collective and common program. Except their determination to stay in office at any cost, and to prolong indefinitely a constituent assembly, without allowing the people to have their say, this writer can find no other objective among the parties who were victorious in the elections last November. The exhaustion of three cabinets in quick succession is no indication of their parliamentary progress, he tells us, because these cabinet conflicts were due to opposing personalities, not to opposing ideas and programs. So it is that Greek politics is clothed in "almost impenetrable darkness and moves solely according to the influences of the moment." We read then:

"The public meanwhile recalls that the anti-Venizelist coalition promised prompt recognition of the King by the foreign Powers, and notes that up to now he has not been recognized, and there is question whether he will ever be recognized. The public recalls also that there was promise of a decrease in the cost of living and notes that it is much higher now than under the Venizelist régime. It recalls that there was promise of peace and reconciliation of the parties at home, and it finds the country more disturbed and more divided than ever. It recalls that there was promise of entire and immediate demobilization. Now, not only has this promise failed, but, what is worse, there has been a call to the colors of a whole series of former military classes which had been discharged. It recalls that there was promise of a régime of tolerance and freedom, and notes that never was intolerance more heavy. One need only express an opinion of the dynasty contrary to the government opinion in order to land in prison, as lately happened to the former Governor of Chios, Mr. Papandréou. Not only has the new régime been unable to attract to its side any of the Venizelist opposition element, but, what is graver, it sees some of its own strength ebbing every day toward the enemy. The situation is such that even the most hardened optimist is unable any longer to keep up the show of confidence he has been parading until recently. It must be understood also that this holds true of places beyond Athens. Echoes of the same conditions reach us from Peloponnesus, famous for its fanaticism for Constantine, from Corfu, and from the Cyclades, which gave a heavy majority to the anti-Venizelist candidates. Everywhere we encounter disenchantment and regret."

If the crisis in Greece were limited to politics one might have some hope, according to this informant, who goes on to say that the financial condition of Greece is wretched. Despite the fact that the Government has tried to explain that the fall of the drachma is in no way connected with the results of the last election, and says that the "only solution of the financial crisis lies in the reestablishment of friendly relations between Greece and the western Powers," we are told that—

"As these friendly relations were troubled solely by the elections of November 14 and by the restoration of Constantine which followed in their train, and as the financial blockade has only been a measure of disapproval and pressure on the new régime, it is inevitable to conclude that the depreciation of the drachma is the fatal and direct result of the overthrow of Mr. Venizelos. For that matter nobody has the slightest doubt on this point; above all, the Greek public, which is thoroughly aware of it. As long as the Powers continue to be hostile to Greece the country will go her way toward catastrophe. The frightful cost of war in Asia Minor, the stagnation of business, the higher cost of living, all combined, tend to produce a situation whose ultimate solution can not now be foreseen, but which in any case can not be very much longer postponed."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

CORN FROM GRASS IN EIGHTEEN YEARS

THE SURMISE OF BOTANISTS that the wild ancestor of our Indian corn is a grass called teosinte has been made a certainty by Luther Burbank, who has bred corn from the wild teosinte in eighteen years. This process—the same by which the Indians got the maize that they taught our forefathers to grow and eat—doubtless took the redmen many centuries to perfect. Besides proving an interesting point, Mr. Burbank has incidentally created a productive fodder plant. The wild grass has no cob to hold its grains; and the eighteen years of selection and growth in the Burbank nurseries developed, among other things, a perfect cob, such as is familiar to us in our cultivated corn. The improved fodder plant developed from teosinte will grow all over the United States, while the wild variety grows only in southern Florida. We quote from an article contributed to the magazine section of *The Post-Dispatch* (St. Louis) by Robert H. Moulton, who says:

"The plant which botanists have always considered as the probable ancestor of our present varieties of maize is a wild grass called teosinte. They have long believed that the presence of Indian corn in America represented an evolution brought about by crude plant-breeding methods of the Indians extending through untold centuries. Luther Burbank, in order to prove the truth of this theory, has now carried the plant through successive developments and produced perfect ears of corn in the miraculously short period of eighteen years. Public announcement of this prodigy, which has been proceeding quietly at Burbank's experimental farm in California since 1903, and which constitutes one of the most notable achievements of the plant wizard's life, has just been made.

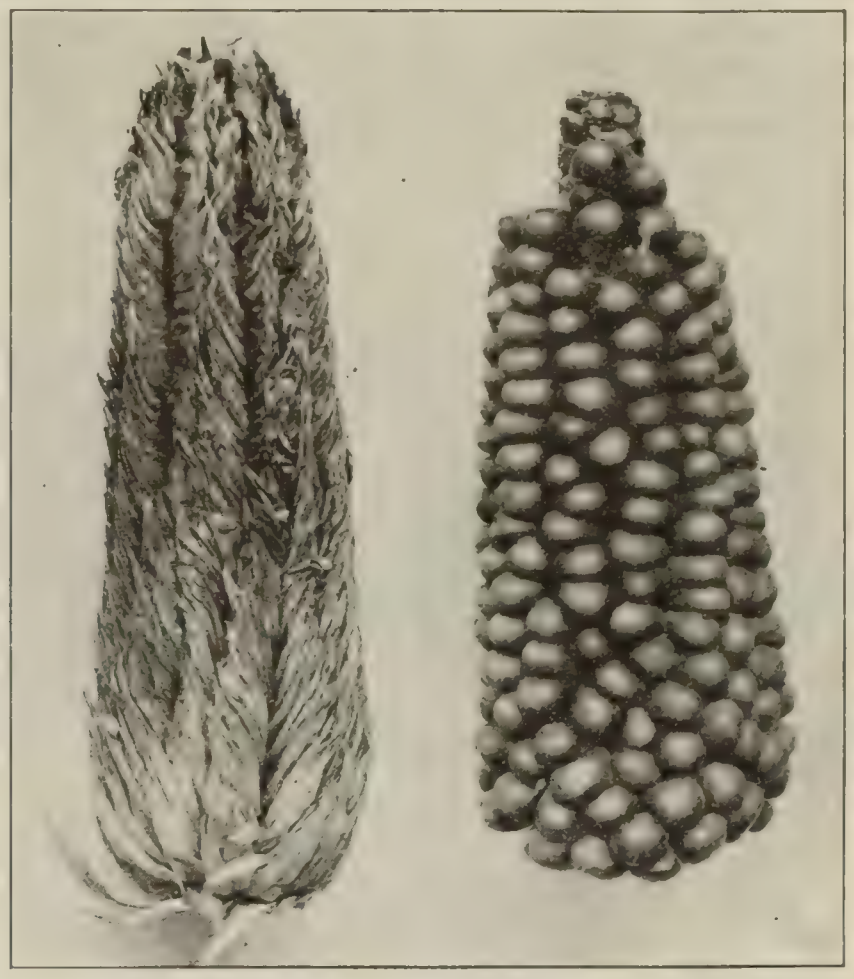
"It was the savage Indian, says Burbank, who gave us, here in America, the most important crop we have. It was the Indian who found the wild grass, teosinte, covering the plains and developed it into corn. Or, to turn it the other way around, it was the desire of the Indian for a food plant like this which led the teosinte grass, by gradual adaptation, to produce maize. On Burbank's farm there grows, to-day, this same teosinte which the Indian found. It bears tiny ears, with two rows of cornlike, kernels, on a cob the thickness of a lead-pencil, and from two to four inches long—slightly less in length than an average head of wheat.

Illustrations from the St. Louis "Post-Dispatch" Sunday Magazine.

STEPS OF DEVELOPMENT IN NINE YEARS.

Left to right, progress of tiny teosinte ear from grass toward corn.

"From its earlier stage of 'pod' corn, in which each kernel was encased in a separate sheath, or husk, like wheat, teosinte represented, no doubt, a hard-fought survival and adaptation like that of the flowering violet. And when the Indians came into its environment it responded to their influence as the pansy responded to care and cultivation in its new dooryard home.



"POD" CORN. AT THE END OF 18 YEARS.

At the left is seen the ear at an intermediary stage between teosinte and corn. At the right is the ear of corn evolved from grass.

"Where teosinte had formerly relied upon the frosts to loosen up the ground for the seed, it found in the Indian a friend who crudely but effectively scratched the soil and doubled the chance for its baby plant to grow. Where it had been choked by plant enemies, and starved for air and sunlight by weeds, it found in the Indian a friend who cut down and kept off its competitors. Where it had been destroyed by animals before its maturity, it found the selfish protection of the savages as grateful as if it had been inspired by altruism.

"Planted in patches, instead of struggling here and there as best it could before, the teosinte grass found its multiplication problem made easier through the multitude of pollen grains now floating through the air. And so, by slow degrees, it responded to its new environment by bearing more and bigger seed. As the seed kernels increased in numbers and size, the cob that bore them grew in length. From two, the rows of kernels increased to four, to six, to eight, to fourteen. Here, again, the selfish motives of the savages served to help the plant in its adaptation—for only the largest ears and those with the best kernels were saved for seed. So, under cultivation, the wild grass almost disappeared, and in its place there came, through adaptation, the transformed Indian corn."

This, in brief, says Mr. Moulton, summarizes Burbank's theory of the original evolution of teosinte into corn. How many centuries were required to bring about the development we

can only conjecture, for when white settlers came to America they found Indian corn, or maize, bearing eight-inch ears, with fourteen rows of improved kernels to the ear. It is not even known how long the Indians had been cultivating this improved corn. That it was long before the appearance of Europeans, however, is evident not only from its early and widespread cultivation, but from indications found in mounds and in the ancient pueblo ruins and cliff dwellings. He continues:

"It must be remembered that between the original wild grass and the corn which the white men found the Indian cultivating here, there was undoubtedly a very long period of the so-called 'pod' corn, in which each kernel was inclosed in a sheath. When it is considered that the elimination of this sheath in itself unquestionably required many centuries, some idea may be gained of the probable total length of time necessary to develop teosinte into the perfected ear of corn.

"It was nature's scheme of producing variations—her apparently unalterable will to create no duplicates—that opened up to Burbank his opportunity to carry forward the evolution of teosinte into corn in a comparatively few seasons. In his experiments with the plant he produced more than 10,000 specimens on his grounds. Among these thousands he found some offspring which were an improvement over the parent plants. It was then simply a matter of continued and intensive application of scientific methods of selection, from season to season, until the final result was achieved.

THE PLANT-WIZARD'S TRIUMPH.

Field of corn developed from parent spears of grass.

"Teosinte has no rachis, or cob, like other grains, but one kernel is piled on the next below, the kernels, when ripe, falling apart. By a gradual evolution a rachis and eventually a flat and later a round cob were developed, and this cob was finally covered with large, fat kernels. Teosinte seeds have always a flintlike, chitinous covering. But at the end of a few years Burbank found an occasional kernel that had emerged from its covering, and by breeding only these kernels, the chitinous sheath in time became only a remnant at the base of the kernels and finally disappeared altogether. The ears of corn which he produced at the end of eighteen years were equal in every respect to those which the Indians, with their unskilled efforts, had produced after many centuries of patient toil, and which they were cultivating at the time the white man first came to this continent. To the white men are due the superior varieties of corn which are grown to-day.

"During his experiments with teosinte Burbank not only changed the plant into corn, but incidentally created one of the most productive fodder plants on earth, and extended the latitude in which it can be profitably grown nearly or quite 1,000 miles farther north and south. Heretofore, all teosinte had to be raised in southern Florida or some tropical climate, but Burbank's improved varieties, developed as a result of his scientific plant-breeding, will produce, even in the Northern States, fifty times as much fodder as the commonly cultivated teosinte of the South and fifty times the amount of grain.

"Burbank's experiment with teosinte is a striking example of the fact that the plant-breeder, simply by taking the variations which nature gives him, can effect wonderful improvements in her plants, and, by urging nature into new variations through cross-breeding, can create at will an infinite number of new combinations or characteristics from which to select."

SAVING LIVES BY TEACHING SAFETY

ACCIDENTS TO SCHOOL-CHILDREN may be greatly lessened, if not entirely done away with, by proper school instruction in the principles of safety, and this may even decrease the number of accidents among non-attending children and among adults. This is the conclusion of Dr. E. George Payne, principal of Harris Teachers' College, St. Louis, and chairman of the School Hazards Committee of the National Safety Council, after a study of accidents among children in the various public schools of that city. Dr. Payne gives curves illustrating the sharp decline in coroners' inquests and in automobile accidents since the introduction of safety instruction in 1919, altho both had previously shown an upward trend. Statistics for separate schools show, he believes, that attitude of mind on the part of the children has a much greater effect on the proportion of accidents, which vary greatly from school to school, than has location or environment. This attitude, of course, can be favorably or unfavorably affected by training. Writes Dr. Payne in the *Report of the St. Louis Board of Education for 1920:*

"The conclusion from these statistics is that, on the one hand, in spite of congestion and other unfavorable conditions, proper school instruction will affect favorably, if not eliminate entirely, accidents to school-children and even decrease the number of accidents to those children who are not in school. The instruction will also decrease accidents to adults. On the other hand, these charts show that certain sections of the city have a high record of fatality to children or are 'sore spots' that need education in accident-prevention much more than others. Nineteen schools out of one hundred and twenty-two have more than half of the fatalities, and they show also that there is no definite relation between the number of accident opportunities and the number of fatalities. The obvious need is education in accident-prevention and the provision of additional play space.

"Another point of very great significance must be noted. During the four years covered by these statistics only two deaths resulted to persons of school age going to and from school, and no death occurred on school premises. During the same period approximately four hundred persons, under twenty, were killed by accident in the homes, on the street, and in industry. The serious problem is that of children and adults outside of school influence.

"The very patent conclusion from these data then is that instruction in accident prevention must be real education; it must not be spasmodic or misdirected if it is to be effective. The problem is specifically that of developing controls within the children themselves—*e.g.* habits, attitudes, and ideals—that will carry over into the complex life of the community when persons are unsupervised; when they are left to direct their own energies. This conclusion implies a generally misdirected effort by safety advocates in that they have directed unnecessary energy to the care of school-children coming out of schools and going home from and coming to school. The effort of the schools, the public-safety councils, and directors of safety should be centered upon the problem of the whole population away from school influences. The schools have the finest opportunity and the greatest possibility of effecting favorable results. Can we meet our opportunities?"

TOO MANY DAM FAILURES

DAMS ARE NOT STRONG ENOUGH; they fail too frequently. Perhaps the property loss from an occasional failure is not sufficient to warrant putting millions into stouter structures, but how about human lives? Doubtless we must expect lives to be lost, but we should not fail to guard against such loss much more carefully than against loss of dollars and cents. The writer of a leading article in *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago) believes that engineers will be blamed publicly in this matter and that they should do something about it. The immediate cause of this pronouncement is the disaster at Pueblo, Colo., due largely to the failure of dams. One trouble is, the writer believes, that engineers persist in thinking that the strains on a dam are as calculable as those on a bridge, which, he says, is not the case. The maximum weight on a bridge is easily figured, and the bridge is made stronger than necessary by what is called a "factor of safety." But in the case of a dam there is also a "factor of ignorance," due to our lack of exact knowledge of what may happen to it. We read:

From the Air Photo Co., Denver, Colo.

WHEN THE DAMS FAILED: WRECKAGE IN THE RAILROAD YARDS AT PUEBLO.

"The undeniable fact is that we have in the United States so long a list of dams which have failed under extreme high water that there ought to be a systematic investigation of these cases and comparisons of them with a large number of other cases in which dams have withstood floods. The right kind of study would, we believe, go far toward determining whether or not there are certain fundamental considerations common to these failures, due recognition of which would have avoided catastrophe.

"The editor believes that fundamentals have been overlooked in very many cases—as well among structures which have fortunately survived as among those which have failed. Structural analysis and design are not the fields in which we would first search; nor would we begin with foundations and ground conditions, difficult as are the problems thereof. We think that the very first consideration should be what would happen in case the dam should fail; and if human life is to be endangered the problem will require a different treatment than otherwise.

"It is usually possible to design and build a structure massive enough to withstand any conceivable flood. It is by no means always economic to do so. Paris could be protected against further damage from the River Seine, but it has been stated on apparently good authority that the interest on the cost of such protection would greatly exceed the losses due to the floods, which occur only at long intervals of years. Corresponding cases on smaller scales are numerous. These are economic problems and are to be solved as such. The chances of disaster are to be computed as well as may be; the cost of possible disaster is to be estimated; and out of the possible designs ranging from that affording complete security to the one having a minimum factor of safety, that design is to be chosen which shows the maximum net economy. If innocent parties are subject to injury in case of accident it is only just that they have some guaranty of reimbursement, but that is a matter of law rather than of engineering."

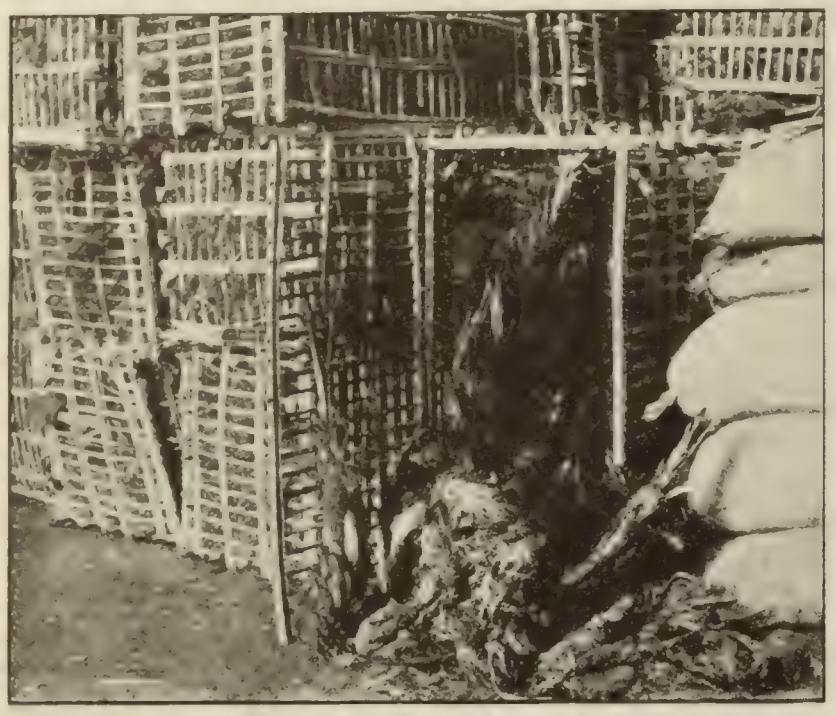
Just how far human life should be safeguarded the editor confesses that neither he nor any other man can say—nor can we measure a life's worth in money. All the computations of economists as to the worth of a man to society, and all the court awards for accidental deaths, are mere ratings in terms of food and shelter, and afford no measure whatever of that which was held dearest and was lost. Yet to make preservation of life our only aim would be to make life not worth preserving; and so we must go on with works which the laws of chance tell us will inevitably cost life while in progress and which in some instances will menace life after completion. Witness most conspicuously the automobile. He goes on:

"The forces acting on bridges are in the main definitely known. Even wind loads are provided for at a maximum exceeded only by tornadoes; and tornadoes and earthquakes are forces against which our designs seldom even pretend to provide. The time may come when they will be given more attention. But the case of the dam is often very different. It is impossible to say how high the water may rise; its possible velocity is a matter of some uncertainty; and the impact with which it may drive débris against the dam is a function of so many elements as to be practically unknown.

"A single dam failure may cost more lives than all the bridge failures of recent times."

AMERICAN-GROWN EGYPTIAN DATES

NEARLY THREE THOUSAND SHOOTS from the finest dates of the Nile Valley and the Libyan Desert have been brought to southern California after a search of twenty years by the United States Department of Agriculture. A writer in *Export American Industries* (New York), who terms this search and its successful termination "one of the romances that mark the history of the Department," tells us that these offshoots, mainly from the Saidy, or Wahi, and the Sewi varieties, were shipped from Alexandria to New York by Prof. S. C. Mason, arboriculturist of the Bureau of Plant Industry, who first discovered their sources in 1913, and are now at the bureau's date garden at Indio, southern California. This is the headquarters for the date work in the Salton Basin, comprising the Coachella Valley north of the Salton Sea and the Imperial Valley on the south, the one region in the United States combining the climatic features necessary to the successful cultivation of the choicest Old-World varieties of dates. The writer proceeds:



THE SAIDY DATE OFFSHOOTS.

Secured by Professor Mason, as they appeared on the dock at New York. They are now growing in California soil.

"For nearly twenty years the Department of Agriculture has been seeking offshoots of a large date known to commerce as the Wahi. These were regarded as the choicest dates obtained in Egypt, ranking next to the famous Deglet Noor of Algeria and Tunis, and with this difference—that while the Deglet Noor produces few offshoots from which young trees can be grown, the Wahi is prolific in this respect, producing from twenty to thirty offshoots in the lifetime of a tree. However, all efforts to find the source from which the Wahi came failed year after year.

"When Professor Mason went to Dakalieh in 1913, the first representative of the United States Department of Agriculture to visit that historic 'inner oasis,' he arrived in the time of the date harvest. When asked about the dates they were sending out in large quantities—for Dakalieh has nearly 200,000 date-palms—his desert host replied: 'This is the one commodity we have for export in all five of these oases. This date packs so well that we can send it on the long journey to the valley.' Professor Mason asked the name.

"'We desert people call it the Saidy,' said the sheik, 'but when these Bedouin traders get over to the valley with it they call it the Wahi.'

"To this friendly sheik was due the discovery of the true name of this valuable variety of date and the whereabouts of a quarter of a million trees in their home in the fastnesses of the Libyan Desert.

"Professor Mason was able to obtain only 108 Saidy offshoots on his expedition in 1913. These, with a very few obtained from an unknown origin a few years previously, were the only sources for the introduction of the variety in the United States up to the time of the recent visit.

"Professor Mason sailed from New York in March, 1920, and landed at Alexandria in April. With an expert Egyptian gardener from the Horticultural Experiment Station at Giza contracts were made in the best localities for 1,000 offshoots of the Sewi date from upper Giza, to be delivered at the horticultural packing-sheds. Another contract was made with a reliable Arab sheik whose friendship had been won on the former journey, at Kharga Oasis, for 1,000 offshoots of the Saidy variety to be placed on the cars of the narrow-gauge branch railway running from the Nile over the plateau to that oasis."

"BROADCAST" WIRELESS FOR ALL

THE BROADCASTING OF NEWS, music, and sermons by means of the wireless telephone is described in *The Scientific American* (New York) by L. H. Rosenberg. For years, Mr. Rosenberg reminds us, commercial stations have been using the wireless telegraph successfully, and amateurs, experimenting with the art, have spent hours in order to master the wonders of radio and to learn perfectly how to send and receive code messages. But now, he says, there is a new era, and we have radio in a new rôle. No longer is it limited to the expert, for to-day all may enjoy its benefits. Radio telephony has developed to such an extent that one does not need to be an expert to receive the messages of the air. He goes on:

"From many plants all over the United States music and actual talking can be picked up as broadcast from efficient broadcasting radio-telephone stations. One of the most successful of these stations is the experimental broadcasting station of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company at East Pittsburgh, Pa. Concerts are given nightly from this station, and they are heard over an area of three million square miles. In this territory there are hundreds of thousands of persons who hear these concerts. The programs for the evenings usually consist, in the main, of phonograph music and national and international news. The great success of this scheme, which is attracting wide attention, is the care taken in the selection of the program. For instance, a careful study has been made of phonograph music. Records which sound exceedingly well when played on the ordinary talking-machine may be entirely unsuited for this character of music. The best records are tenor and contralto solos, and it has been found that instrumental music such as the xylophone, saxophone, the accordion, and the cornet are very clear. The program for each night is carefully considered and a selection is made of instrumental and vocal, classical and popular.

"Not only is phonograph music transmitted from this station, but the sending out of a complete church service is the feature of each Sunday night. In the church and pulpit of the Calvary Episcopal Church, of Pittsburgh, are installed several transmitters. These transmitters are connected to a private telephone line which runs to the radio station seven miles from the church. When the choir sings or the rector preaches, these transmitters respond to the sound waves, and the music or sermon, as it may be, is transmitted to East Pittsburgh *via* the telephone line. There it is broadcast by means of the radio apparatus, thus allowing thousands of people to hear the service in their own homes. Think what this means to many people: the invalid, unable to go to church, can enjoy its benefits without leaving his bed or wheel-chair; the farmer, too far from town to go to church, has the service brought to him; and the sick in the hospital are encouraged to get well by the wonderful words of the preacher. It is marvelous, this transmitting of church services by radio. One can almost imagine being in church. The blending music of the sixty men and boys lifted in song and the ring of the deep-set voice of the preacher all make the service seem realistic.

"So many of the innovations with radio have proved successful that the possibilities of the radio broadcasting plan seem unlimited. When Herbert Hoover visited Pittsburgh to tell his story about the starving children in Europe, arrangements were made for sending this appeal broadcast by radio. A special speech was not necessary. Immediately in front of Mr. Hoover at the dinner, held at the Duquesne Club, was a transmitter. It was arranged in such a manner that it was unseen

by both Mr. Hoover and the audience, but this did not prevent it from working perfectly. Instead of making his plea to one or two hundred men gathered at dinner, Mr. Hoover was able to reach thousands of people who stayed at home listening to their wireless receiving sets."

A short time ago, Mr. Rosenberg goes on to say, Vladmir Karapetoff, professor of Electrical Engineering at Cornell University, who is also a musician, gave a lecture piano recital at the Westinghouse Club. Altho this event was held in a large hall, the attendance was limited. The music and discussion would have been limited to hundreds if it had not been for the wonder of radio broadcasting. To quote further:

"Besides the transmission of the concert music, the church service, the speech of prominent men, broadcasting of a more material nature is forthcoming. The farmer can receive the crop report at the present time; this is sent from Washington, D. C.; and the tired business man can get the high points of the latest news. When he gets his morning paper, if he lives in the city, he reads more about the happenings given in brief the previous night by radio.

"And let us predict further. When the radio broadcasting has reached a higher stage of development and is more fully utilized, the benefits will be enormous. It will be like a three-ring circus.

"Soon in radio you will be able to get popular music if you desire, or classical music, or church service, or speeches, or crop reports, or news. These will all be sent out at the same time, and it will merely be a question of 'looking in the proper direction' for the reception of your choice. This will be accomplished by transmitting in what is known as 'wave lengths.'

"One wave length will convey one kind of entertainment and another wave length will convey another kind. By a simple adjustment of the receiving apparatus, any wave-length reception may be selected.

"The apparatus necessary to receive this radio broadcasting is exceedingly simple, and can be purchased from a few dollars up, depending on the quality of reception desired and the distance from the broadcasting station.

"The original idea of the necessity of the telephone headset has been bettered, and now, by the addition of a loud-speaking horn to a good set of apparatus, many can hear the broadcasting from the same outfit.

"Altho much has been done with respect to these radio-telephone experiments, in a few years we will wonder that we were ever able to exist without enjoying its many benefits."

Illustrations by courtesy of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

CAN WE DUPLICATE THIS SCENE? THE SAIDY DATE-PALMS AT HOME.

Growing at the oasis of Dakalieh, in the Libyan Desert, about 200 miles west of Luxor, Egypt.

CALIFORNIA CAN ALREADY BOAST THIS.

Eight-year-old date-tree of the Thoory variety, growing at the government date garden at Indio, Cal. This date is dry and hard when ripe and is of the type much appreciated by the Arabs, but as yet unknown to the American market. At the base of the tree are seen young offshoots, the one to the right being about the proper size to be cut from the tree for planting.

SIGNIFICANT SANDWICHES — Nowadays, says a writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago), there is something convincing about calories. The word no longer is veiled in the mysterious uncertainty that formerly seemed to envelop it before the eyes of a student of medicine. The expression has become associated, even in the popular mind, with the idea of energy, a beneficent factor in human life. He goes on:

"During the war, and long thereafter, the cry for calories came from many parts of the world and helped to give concrete character to the problems of food fuel. Thus, it has come about that the 'substantial' foods and the important meals of the day furnish a reminder of high calory values. Such items of 'extra food' as sweetmeats, the ice-cream soda, the bite between meals, and the omnipresent box of candy are commonly thought of as incidental and relatively insignificant additions to the daily food. This reputation is by no means justified, as appears in numerous studies, particularly those of Benedict. The most recent analyses concern the composition of the American sandwich. Meat sandwiches, such as are commonly sold in this country in public places, average 75 grams in weight and represent approximately 225 calories in fuel value. The familiar Frankfurt variety usually is even richer in energy-yielding food. Salad sandwiches, with their complement of fat-containing mayonnaise, are usually looked on as mere morsels of food, insignificant in the day's supply of sustenance. Yet some of the purchased specimens exhibited a value equivalent to 485 calories—almost a lunch in itself. Such items are far from negligible in nutrition; and, as Benedict remarks, the sandwich taken as extra food is by no means without significance, particularly in cases of obesity. Verily, there is nothing elusive about calories, even between meals."

OUR PROPHET UNHONORED IN ART

A PROPHET IS NOT THE ONLY ONE who may be without honor in his own country. So may an artist and sculptor be unhonored and unsung, even tho, in the words of Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, he be "the superior of Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo in the delineation of various forms of art anatomy." Dr. William Rimmer, of Boston, who died in 1879, is the artist of whom Mr. Borglum writes so enthusiastically under the above title in the New York *Evening Post*. "In sculpture he worked more like Rodin at Rodin's best than any man in modern times," we are told. "Rimmer probably never heard of Rodin; it appears that he never went abroad, yet it is curious that he dealt with form with that strange, intense, plastic quality and that mastery of structural modeling which we see only in Rodin and one or two of his greatest contemporaries." Continues Sculptor Borglum of Sculptor Rimmer:

Illustrations from "The Art Life of William Rimmer," published by Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston.

EVENING, OR THE FALL OF DAY.

America's rival to Leonardo da Vinci and Rodin was William Rimmer, whom his countrymen neglected. "He was not seen, not understood," says Gutzon Borglum, "because there was no one to understand him."

"How such a force could have lived in New England and thought, talked, modeled, and painted as he did for a long lifetime (in the memory of many still alive) without recognition is utterly incomprehensible. In so far as his great ability and his great productions affected the civilization of his environment, he might as well have been in Greenland. The truth is that Rimmer was not seen, not understood, because there was no one to understand him.

"What seems more remarkable still is that he is yet unknown. Artists do not know him. Recently at a little dinner I referred to him. My fellow guests were among the ablest of our painters and sculptors. Only one out of six had even heard of him. He is unknown in the schools. I did not learn of him through the regular art channels. I found his book of drawings in the possession of an American lady of the generation of Rimmer. I borrowed it. I lost all interest in the world for a week after my discovery, and grew angry and despaired over a world that knew nothing of it. Later I found that Truman Bartlett had written his life, and that the cellar of the Boston Museum had long been the vault wherein many of his fragments were neglected or lost."

In the sixties and seventies Dr. Rimmer was known in Boston art circles as a remarkable lecturer on art anatomy, Mr. Bartlett says in his book, as the sculptor of several statues and busts, and as a man who had painted much without establishing a reputation as a painter. Yet, Mr. Borglum assures us, "I have seen nothing in the records of art by the great Italian masters (excepting a few works of Da Vinci) that is comparable with Dr. Rimmer's drawings as studies not only of anatomy but of character." This modern sculptor then goes on:

"Unless it be a few of Holbein's and one or two I have seen by Velasquez, there are no drawings extant of the Renaissance, whether in France, Italy, Spain, England, or Holland, that can compare with some ninety pages of work which this remarkable man produced at the request of Mrs. W. A. Tappan, a lady who attended his lectures. . . . . .

"The story runs that this benefactress of humanity asked Dr. Rimmer if he could not or would not make some of these drawings permanent so that the world might have them. He said that he would be glad to do it. She told him that she had a couple of thousand dollars she did not need, and asked him to take the money and do as much as he felt would be right for such a sum. With it he produced these ninety-odd pages, all of which are masterpieces for what they illustrate as well as works of art in character of line and general rendering. Half of them, at least, excel any drawings extant in pure beauty and as masterful demonstrations of knowledge of the human figure. They have a character of truth without exaggeration that is not unlike the Greek. The man is inspired by the same beauty and drama as the Italian Angelo, and in his drawings of hands and feet we feel the influence of the Renaissance masters, but in the form and structure of the figure and its proportion he is Greek."

Of Rimmer's origin very little is known, altho Mr. Borglum says he was the son of a French nobleman who fled that country after the Revolution and came to America. *En route* to the new country, the French refugee married an Irish lass in Liverpool, and it was there that the sculptor was born, in 1816. The father preceded his young wife to America, first landing at Nova Scotia and later going to Boston. Young Rimmer there learned the shoemaking business, studying medicine during his spare time, and appears to have received little art instruction from any one. As Mr. Borglum tells us:

"He made some decorations, painted some portraits. He carved in granite. His head of St. Stephen is one of the finest bits of real carving in its treatment of granite that I know of. Any one who knows granite, and knows how literally impossible it is to cut it, how the crystals must be crusht and bruised under the powerful blows of heavy tools—literally worn away—will understand what it means to render flesh in granite as Rimmer did in that head of Stephen, and we have it on good authority that it was produced by the artist himself, as is all great work. It was cut directly into the granite without a model. Rimmer produced his sculpture work by a process of drawing, cutting, or scraping away. This makes it all the more amazing that he produced such round, full, sculptural forms.

"He also created the Hamilton statue on Boston Common in granite, which is one of the most stately and dignified single pedestrian statues in America, academic, but noble, and self-contained.

"It has been said that William Rimmer's reputation rests most soundly upon his art anatomy. I believe there can be no disputing this. In the plates of his anatomical drawings we find nearly 900 drawings, not notes or sketches, but master products of a pencil craftsman and works of art of the first order. He begins with the skull; the first chart contains nine drawings, each illustrating a different aspect of the head, beginning with its basic structure, and in the last drawing showing muscular attachments. From this he carries the student through a most exhaustive study of the human head—unquestionably the most marvelous of all created things. Of the eighty-one charts, thirty-one are given to this study of the head, physically, artistically, and psychologically. He deals with primitive and highly developed forms, comparing and emphasizing the characteristics that civilization retains and those called elemental.

"This thoroughness one finds in all Rimmer's activities. A wonderful mind, wonderful visualization, and an imagination which contemplated all that was worth while or great in nature and art."

NEWSPAPER BLUNDERS—The literature of the stage is ample enough, but accurate information concerning it seems to be more uncommon in this field than in almost any other. Mr. W. E. Schultz writes to the New York *Tribune* to show how "gaily" our newspaper press improvised on the subject of "The Beggar's Opera." It is called "A Gay Mix-Up":

"*Sir:*

"I have amused myself this afternoon by searching for more errors of statement regarding one play, Gay's 'The Beggar's Opera,' so recently and so variously in the public linotype. Alas, my communication of June 12 now seems colorless indeed! Behold the latest findings from only a part of my clippings on the subject:

"'The Beggar's Opera' was revived in London in 1919 (Boston *Post*), instead of 1920. It came to America after 'a two years' brilliant run in London' (*Musical Leader*), instead of about seven months. It played in New York for eight weeks (Indianapolis *Star*), instead of a little over four weeks. It was written by Benjamin Gay (Chicago *Tribune*), instead of John. It contains sixty-eight songs (*The Drama*), instead of sixty-nine. Its music is 'a modernized version of old English tunes by Dr. Arne, Pepusch, Handel, and others of their time' (Chicago *American*), instead of old English ballad airs, mainly, of uncertain composition. It contains Handel's march from 'Rinaldo' as a *finale* for the second act (Boston *Post*), instead of close to the beginning of that act. It had a sequel called 'Polly Peachum' (Cincinnati *Commercial Tribune*), instead of 'Polly.' This sequel was originally published by Potts, of Dublin (Chicago *News*), instead of Watts, of London. The actress who played the part of *Polly* in 1728 and became the favorite of the town was Mrs. Sallee (London *Bazaar*), instead of Lavinia Fenton. 'Life is a jest,' etc., is 'a felicitous little couplet' from 'The Beggar's Opera' (Detroit *Free Press*), instead of Gay's famous epitaph. Finally, honorable mention should go to the most startling of all the *dramatis bolshevikæ:* 'Among Gay's colleagues were Chesterfield, Pope, Swift, Congreve, Cibber, Steele, and Hazlitt' (Boston *Post*), the last of whom was born nearly fifty years after Gay died.

"It was not necessarily my duty to bring these cases to light, for the sake of a good airing, but it is my right of citizenship to inquire, When did the multiplicity of literary blunders become fashionable?

"William Eben Schultz

"Culver-Stockton College, Canton, Mo., June 23, 1921."

FEARS OF MORE LAUREATES

LET MR. NEIHARDT ENJOY HIS LAURELS, but bring no peer near his throne. In other words, "Save us from more poets laureate" seems to be the considered reflection upon Nebraska's act in honoring her son. We dwelt upon this theme in our issue of May 14, just after the announcement of Mr. Neihardt's honors from the legislature of his State. Since then we have received communications claiming the

COMPARE IT WITH RODIN'S "THINKER."

This is Dr. Rimmer's "Despair," and is said to reproduce the face of the sculptor's father, a noble French *émigré*.

priority of other similar honors, tho the point to be considered in Mr. Neihardt's case is that an act of the legislature created the office in recognition of distinctly patriotic service in the realm of poetry. From California came the claim that Miss Ina Coolbrith had been awarded less formally the bays; but from California also, in the columns of the San Diego *Union*, comes the injunction that "it isn't necessary, or even advisable, that every other State in America should follow the example of Nebraska." It reads a homily to its own State:

"We hope that California will not be lured by this siren song of the Loreleis that warble their legislative prairie notes where rolls the turbid Platte and hears more sounds than its own dashings. Let us remember that in the capital city of Lincoln, William Jennings Bryan still holds the prose laureateship and wears the withering chaplet of Nebraskan bays bestowed by an admiring populace when he was but the 'boy orator,' many, many years agone. Sad enough, and ever to be regretted, is California's experience of imitative legislation derived from the Wisconsin statesmanship of Robert La Follette. Why should the burned child cease to fear the fire?

"Then, too, let us not forget that we have already sorrowed deeply as a consequence of undue familiarity with one or two of the Muses. Have we not provoked the ribald gaiety of the nation, derisively persistent, with our 'State song'? Why,

then, should we clamor for a 'laureate' like that which has been born unto Nebraska? Is it not enough that California is herself a poem of perennial melody and a song of self-praise among all the sweet singers of Israel?

"Nebraska probably has chosen her best poet to wear her laurel; but we have no guaranty that California would choose as wisely. Our poets are legion; many of them are quite bad; but all of them have political influence; and since the laureateship depends on a legislature as devoid of poetic afflatus as a gas-engine, this political influence would be more likely to crown a Tate, a Rowe, or a Pye than to appropriate a stipend and a butt of near-beer in compensation for the genius of a Chaucer, a Wordsworth, or a Tennyson.

"Let us be content with our uncrowned laureates—our Bret Hartes, our Joaquin Millers, our Edwin Markhams, our Louis Robinsons, our Edward Robson Taylors, our Herman Scheffauers, our John Vance Cheneys, our Edward Sills, our Ina Coolbriths, our George Sterlings, and our John McGroartys. Can Nebraska, or even Indiana, call a roll of bards as distinguished as that? We'll tell the world it can not. And, anyway, it isn't the best poet that brings home the laurel crown—usually, as in England, it is some obscure poetaster whose verses are fit only for the albums of legislators' wives and their literary womenfolk; some ready rimester with inspiration always on tap for panegyric of the laureate-makers and banal iambics for 'state occasions.' Let California, therefore, beware of this Nebraska pitfall, lest we forget that our legislature is as likely to confer this honor upon a maker of foolish free verse as upon one whose genius can raise a mortal to the skies or draw an angel down. Let us

"Beware the Jabberwock, my son!
The jaws that bite, the claws that catch!
Beware the Nebraska bird, and shun
The frumious Bandersnatch!"

This must have been designed for a useful purpose lest other Middle-West States be beguiled by the unction of the Grinnell *Review*, felicitating itself on Mr. Neihardt's appointment, when it boldly says that it "may not be altogether an accident" that this recognition of the poet "comes from a Middle-Western State," for—

"There are evidences that the intellectual and artistic center of the nation is shifting westward as surely as is its political and business center. New York still has the publishing-houses and the Metropolitan Opera as well as Wall Street, but few are aware how much of the output of those publishing-houses really emanates from the West."

Wisconsin, too, has doubts of "the ultimate happy result" of creating too many poets laureate. *The State Journal* observes:

"In the case of John G. Neihardt, poet laureate of Nebraska, the choice seems to have been sufficiently good, but one shudders to think of the effect on standards of verse in this country should the ordinary run of legislative taste in rime become regularly entrusted with the selection of such an officer. And think of the lobby of long-haired men and short-haired women that would waylay the legislators to impale them with proofs of poetic perfection! A poet-laureateship at its best seems rather a piece of foolishness, smacking of the sycophancy of courts, which literature has been well done with for several centuries. . . . Poetry in livery is Pegasus with his wings clipt and pastured in a chicken-yard. The true poet is a rebel and by his nature will not suffer to be yoked to the political band-wagon. We congratulate Mr. Neihardt on the honor paid him by his native State, but trust that the incident will not become a precedent."

In order, probably, that it shall not, the New York *World* treats the matter ironically:

"We are living in times of a great prohibitive spur. The spirit and purpose of regulation are in the air all about us. And the general tendency is, in the process of fixing things and fixing them right, to subdue Her Majesty the Sovereign State to the will of His Paternal Highness the Federal Government. Before the example of Nebraska shall be widely followed, it would seem to be prudent to inquire whether among powers still remaining to any State there is that of naming an official bard. And whether that right is likely to be affected by immediate constitutional change."

HUGE COST OF OUR FREE SCHOOLS

FREE SECONDARY EDUCATION has been looked upon as a birthright in the United States. Our system has fostered the belief; but we are rapidly reaching a point when we must ask ourselves if we can really afford it. An English educator declares his country can not; and he questions if we can in the long run. "Probably the people are not aware of the full scope and significance of the wonderful experiment America has launched," are his words, while he admits that Europe has nothing like it. Dr. Charles H. Judd, of Chicago University, writes in *Trained Men* (Scranton) to show that we are not paying the bills of our ambitious scheme. We should be spending $3,000,000,000 a year on education instead of $1,200,000,000. It is true that "legislatures have been passing new laws putting the tax limits at new levels." In Virginia the constitution was modified to admit higher school taxes; in California $30 for each school-child is to be paid out of the State funds; at Washington the House of Representatives has reported favorably a bill to give $100,000,000 from the Federal Treasury to the support of public education. Changes implied by such acts as these were not brought about by the war and the consequent rise in the costs of living. In fact, declares Dr. Judd, "schools were headed in the direction in which they are now going before the war began." And—

"The war merely brought us, a few months sooner than we should otherwise have come, to a recognition of one of the most fundamental facts in our national life—the fact that we are trying to give everybody in this country at public expense a higher education than he could get anywhere else in the world. . . . . .

"There are now in the high schools of this country 2,000,000, or 30 per cent. of the boys and girls of high-school age, and more are coming every year. The boy who expects to take up business goes; the girl who is preparing to be a stenographer goes; there is growing a general tradition that everybody ought to attend high school. It is not difficult to foresee that there will be within a few years a well-established habit on the part of our people which will carry at least half of the people into high schools.

"This sending of many people to high schools is something that Europe in its days of greatest peace and prosperity never dreamed of undertaking. Europe has no free high schools and never has had any. Only those who can afford to pay a tuition ever think of going to a high school in Europe."

In sharp contrast with the practises of Europe is our own, which is here set forth in brief:

"For the last fifty years we have been opening on every hand free public high schools which welcome all comers. In 1870 we had about 500 high schools. In 1880 we had nearly 1,000. At the end of the next ten years, that is, in 1890, we had 2,400, and since that time high schools have been opened up in every hamlet. They have been built in the open country. State laws have been passed making it an obligation for districts either to provide such schools or to pay the tuition of their children in the high school of a neighboring district. To-day we have 13,951 high schools with 81,034 teachers.

"Everywhere there has been unbounded enthusiasm for this program of free public higher education. The war contributed to the enthusiasm. The men in the ranks discovered that their officers had gained their commissions in large measure because of superior training secured in high school and college. The more ambitious men of the line came back thoroughly convinced of the value of an education. The result is a crowding of higher institutions and of high schools.

"Furthermore, the army examinations and tests revealed an unexpected amount of illiteracy, and the country is aroused to the necessity for an even greater emphasis than we have given in the past on general schooling. A greater emphasis on general schooling leads inevitably to a greater demand for higher education."

If this higher education is to be supplied to vast numbers of young people some one will have to pay the bills, so Dr. Judd comes in to trouble this rosy dream:

"It costs between $60 and $70 on the average to give a high-

school student his training for a year. In some better-equipped high schools these cost figures are doubled. There is no escaping these facts; for every 100,000 high-school students who get a free education the public has to tax itself six or seven or more millions of dollars. . . . Europe has always been used to taxes much higher than ours, but even so it has never ventured on the enormous expenditure which is involved in maintaining a system including free high schools. It is not at all probable that the American people will give up the enthusiasm which they have cultivated for a general higher education, but it is not clear that they are going to assume with equal enthusiasm the consequences of the policy which they have adopted."

A few of the indirect consequences of our comprehensive system are not always taken into consideration. One is the competition between school and general public needs; money that is required for such public utilities as policing, paving, etc., often cut into the appropriations for schools. Then, too, the spread of education tends to make difficult the servant problem. High-school graduates do not become servants, and the menial labor of the country suffers when immigration is restricted.

Statements similar to the foregoing could be applied to the question of the lower schools. In 1870, so Dr. Judd informs us, the average pupil attended school only 582 days in his whole lifetime. In 1920, the average pupil attends school nearly 1,200 days. The lengthening of schooling is also paralleled by important changes in the equipment of school buildings and by still more significant changes in the training of teachers, and finally, "the expansion of the elementary school and the high school has resulted in the expansion of the college." Dr. Judd goes on to show us that our national enthusiasm for education with its inevitably increased costs have led us face to face with some serious questions. Advocates there are of a policy of retrenchment, that is, a return "to the economical ways of Europe, and giving the common run of humanity a very limited education." Such a policy, it is felt, can assume no more than theoretical importance "so long as our institutions are dominated by the spirit of democracy." Another answer is seen in an appeal to the Federal Treasury, but this is forgetting that these funds eventually come out of the citizens' pockets, and many taxpayers of to-day believe that "the present taxes on property approach the point of becoming confiscatory." Dr. Judd does not pretend to have a solution. He feels it necessary, however, to bring to the people of the United States a clear realization of one of the most far-reaching experiments of our democracy. Dr. Judd continues:

"THE FALLING GLADIATOR."

Dr. Rimmer's subject shows the sculptural trend of the mid-nineteenth century, but in execution is "more like Rodin at Rodin's best than any work of modern times."

"The question of how this experiment is to be carried forward is, after all, secondary to the more fundamental questions: Is the experiment one to which we really have committed ourselves fully? Up to this time we have gone ahead blindly and without knowledge of the importance of our doings. Now, through a combination of circumstances, but chiefly because natural growth has been going on more rapidly than ever before, progress on the easy road of heedless expansion has been checked. If we go ahead it will have to be with a clear notion of what we are aiming to accomplish.

"It will be no easy task to bring this new lesson in public policy to the country. We have had home rule of such a narrow kind in school matters that we are disposed to resent any outside presentation of truth. Each of us has ideas about what children should do in school and we think of these ideas as valid and as sufficiently comprehensive to require no review by higher authority. We do not want the central government, for example, to encroach on our autonomy in matters educational and we are disposed to resent even governmental information as a first step in the direction of Federal control."

When the public at large is convinced that an investigation is needed, Dr. Judd urges the appointment of a Federal commission, or, at least, "a commission of broad, general connections" to make "recommendations as to the best methods of meeting the exacting demands of present and future expansion."

"Up to the present time the public has thought of the discussion of the last two years as dealing with something that is transient and self-correcting. This paper is an effort to turn the attention of the business world to the fundamental fact that the needs of the schools are matters of general public concern."

IDEAL SCHOOL HISTORIES—Agitation abounds, says the New York *World*, to "make American history safe for Americans." This is throwing into the popular phrase the "dissatisfaction which is exprest in many quarters at the character of instruction in American history which is contained in schoolbooks." *The World* is not rabid, and notes that so far American history "seems to have pretty well survived any assaults, open or covert, which have been made on it":

"Admittedly the school histories supplied to pupils of a former generation when reread by students of an older growth appear to fall short of thoroughness and impartial treatment.

"But who is to write the school history which will satisfy everybody? Is the task to be entrusted to some historian of eminence in a larger field to prepare a summary for school use, or is the choice of the text-book to be left, as of old, to the judgment of local school boards? Would a history certified by a Republican Congress possibly satisfy Democratic parents?

"A perfect compendium of American history for school pupils acceptable to their elders is about as unattainable as perpetual motion. The very disagreement of opinion over the merits of those in use indicates that at least they effect the purpose of inculcating good Americanism."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE ZIONIST SPLIT

"PALESTINE SCORED A VICTORY," we are told, when officers of the American Zionist Organization, refusing to bow to the dictates of the World Zionist Organization in managing the Keren Hayesod (Palestine Foundation Fund), resigned their leadership but reaffirmed their love for Zion. The discomfited American faction, headed by Judge Julian W. Mack, had sought a voice in the control of the $100,000,000 Foundation Fund, three-fourths of which is to be raised in this country, but were defeated by a heavy majority at the Cleveland convention of the American Zionist Organization, and even censured by resolution for committing a breach of discipline. In spite of this, the minority took its defeat with sportsmanlike zeal for the welfare of Zionism as a whole, and, in the words of Dr. Stephen S. Wise, its members "are Zionists still." However, there are some Jewish and Gentile papers which believe that the cause of Zionism in America has suffered a serious setback in the loss of its late leaders. The breach, we learn from press reports, was the outcome of a difference of opinion as to how the fund was to be raised and expended. The pro-Weizmann forces, headed by Dr. Chaim Weizmann, of London, president of the World Zionist Organization, contended that the fund must remain under the control and management of the World Organization, and that it must have the unqualified support of Zionists of all countries. Faults in the charter, it was held, could be remedied at the next International Zionist Congress. Judge Mack and his followers took the stand that "a budget must be set up for Palestine work, and that all expenditures for the upbuilding and development of that country must be in accordance with this budget, which is to be met monthly, and that the World Zionist Organization shall publish, monthly, a statement setting forth receipts and expenditures under this budget." But the majority of the members attending the convention disagreed with this view, and the action of Judge Mack and his followers was regarded as a breach of discipline, which, in the words of a condemnatory resolution, was "fraught with danger" to the integrity of the Zionist cause. The censure was followed by the resignation of Judge Mack, who was president of the Zionist Organization of America; Justice Louis D. Brandeis, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, and the majority of the others holding official positions in the American association. But, said Judge Mack, as he is quoted in press reports, "this is not a separatist movement. We continue members of the American Zionist Organization."

HE WON HIS FIGHT FOR CONTROL OF ZIONIST FUNDS.

Dr. Chaim Weizmann, head of the World Zionist Organization, whose policies of control "are roundly condemned by American leaders."

However, "the incident will strengthen the opposition to Zionism on the part of many Americans of Jewish faith, who have been disposed to regard the United States as a sufficiently good Zion for them and their children," observes the Boston *Transcript*. Furthermore—

"It is not likely that the element who were rebuked and in effect turned out at Cleveland will give up any of the principles that have actuated them. They may rather be expected to seek to make their ideas prevail in the control of the restoration movement, the purpose of which, in the language recently used by Louis Marshall in welcoming Dr. Weizmann in New York, they consider to be to 'build up Palestine not only as a home for homeless Jews, but as a religious, a spiritual, and a cultural center.' It will be observed that the word 'political' is left out of this collocation. If the gentlemen who resigned from the committee at Cleveland do not succeed in reorganizing American Zionism on the basis of their principles, it is hard to see how they can remain in the movement."

The Jews of America, at least, "want no central hierarchy, no imitation of the papacy in Jerusalem or elsewhere," declares the non-Zionist *American Israelite* (Cincinnati). "Educational and cultural projects can safely be left to the Jewish Palestinians themselves, to be established whenever conditions warrant." Money raised in the United States "should be, at least for the present, and probably for many years to come, devoted to providing for the present needs of immigrants and for assisting them in establishing themselves so as to become self-supporting in the shortest possible time." In a similar vein, the New York *American Hebrew* says that American Jews will not contribute $80,000,000—the American quota to the Foundation Fund—"without assurance that it will be safeguarded on the lines they so heroically advocated. Nor will American Jews,

A FAMILY DRINKING POISON RATHER THAN STARVE.

FAMINE SUFFERERS DRIVEN TO EATING BARK AND LEAVES.

POSTERS BROUGHT HOME THE HORROR TO WELL-FED CHINESE.

especially non-Zionists, contribute toward the 'Chartered Foundation Fund for Palestine' to any great extent at the behest of the European leaders, whose policies have been so roundly condemned by the American leaders who resigned, notwithstanding the fact that these Europeans were upheld by the Zionist delegates at Cleveland."

However, Dr. Weizmann received further evidences of support in a farewell meeting in New York, and he is reported to have taken with him $1,000,000 for his Palestine projects.

END OF THE CHINESE FAMINE

"CHINA IS FED," runs a welcome message recently flashed under the sea from Peking to New York and over our telegraph-wires to every city and hamlet where China's call for help had received generous response. The brief item is recorded in both the religious and secular press in a spirit of thankfulness that the great famine was stayed before whole provinces were depopulated. "We are glad to complete the record," says the New York *Herald*, "by congratulating the China Famine Fund and its committees and contributors upon the happy ending of their good work. . . . The public has been wearied by drives at its pocket these last few years, but the case of China was desperate and there was a ready response." According to recent dispatches, the prayers of the Chinese in the famine districts to the "Old Man of the Sky" have been answered with rains that have replenished the barren fields, thus insuring the future, and the money contributed by America, by other nations, and by the Chinese themselves has furnished grain to millions who otherwise would have starved before the first green thing sprouted. But the famine has not passed without taking a heavy toll. It has been impossible to obtain exact figures, we are informed, and estimates of the number who died from starvation range from hundreds of thousands to millions. More than 100,000,000 are said to have suffered from lack of food, and about 45,000,000 were in great distress and danger at one time. In March the death-rate was reported to be more than 1,500 a day. Bark, roots, and vegetables usually regarded as uneatable made up the daily diet of millions. When the need was made known in America the China Famine Fund was organized, and to such good effect did it canvass the country that subscriptions totaled $4,374,206, with some small amounts yet to be reported. This sum, in addition to $1,000,000 contributed by the Red Cross, $1,250,000 by various church agencies, and $250,000 by Chinese in this country, makes a national total of $6,874,000. The value of American effort toward relief of the famine, says Thomas W. Lamont, chairman of the Fund Committee, in a published statement, "could hardly be overemphasized, both from the point of view of the relief of millions of starving peoples and as an expression of the great sympathy of the United States for a sister nation in trouble." Help flowed in from other nations, too, according to a report in the New York *Times;* "millions were provided by Englishmen, Americans, and others resident in China."

Workers for the China Famine Fund have repeatedly denied charges that China has done nothing for her own. One of them points out that President Hsu Shih Chang set the example of

Illustrations by courtesy of "Asia," New York.

STARVING CHINESE BREAKING STONES FOR BREAD.

By building roadways, famine sufferers earn rations now and provide against future need.

individual giving with a contribution of $100,000, and among the many who followed his lead was a Shanghai family that gave $500,000. The Government raised a $4,000,000 famine-relief loan and several special taxes were levied. The total Chinese contribution has been estimated at over $17,000,000, worth perhaps half that in American gold.

Not only did China do "its best to meet the situation," continues the relief-worker who presents these facts in the New York *Times*, but the Republic may well look upon the aid from the Occident as a repayment of a debt, not a piece of charity. During the war, China extended appreciable aid to the Allies. In particular—

"When the United War Work Campaign was under way in the United States to raise funds for the various American organizations, it was decided to give Japan and China an opportunity to contribute. China's 'quota' was fixt at $100,000. When her contribution came in, it totaled more than $1,500,000."

No such famine will occur again, if preventive measures now being undertaken can avail. Surplus funds raised in America will be devoted to preventive activity, it is announced. According to the New York *Evening Post*, the American Red Cross early this year was employing 10,000 laborers with destitute families on a million-dollar road, 500 miles long, in Shantung; the Presbyterian-Canadian mission was employing 5,000 on roads in Honan. "If China had an adequate system of railroads and wagon roads, no part of the great diversified agricultural nation would need to fear famine," says *The Post*, adding that—

"The Chinese Government has recognized the necessity of such undertakings and has authorized the construction of two short lines, one for a direct connection between Tientsin and famine-stricken Shansi, one from Chefoo to the Shantung line. But funds for any extensive improvements must come from beyond China's borders, as they have come in the past. In return, the unification of the country by better communications and the enhancement of its prosperity by development of its resources will mean the increased stabilization of the Government."

HOW MARRIAGE CAN BE SAVED

THE "DAMAGED GOODS" OF DIVORCE, including the separated and their children, are said to have reached the enormous total of 5,585,696 persons in the last twenty years, or about one-twentieth of the total population of the United States. The rapid increase in divorces in this country has been noted recently in these columns. One writer on the subject, Bishop William Hall Moreland, of Sacramento, is not content with denouncing the "divorce poison" as responsible for "the wreckage of homes, the casting adrift of children, the unhappiness of millions of citizens, and the threatening of our moral ideals," or with asking, "Is marriage worth saving?" The Episcopal Bishop goes so far, in an article in the New York *Times*, as to outline five remedies for the situation which, he says, have received the general indorsement of statesmen and students. They are: A Federal marriage and divorce law; delay in the issue of marriage licenses; a divorce proctor; education, and religious influence. We are first of all told why "a uniform divorce law for all States is an imperative necessity":

"At present there are forty-nine different codes attempting to regulate marriage and divorce in the United States. A man may be lawfully married in one State and a bigamist when he crosses the line into another. A woman may be a wife in one State, but, removing to another, she becomes neither maid, wife, nor widow. Children are pronounced born in wedlock or branded as illegitimate by a change of residence. Property rights are imperiled or completely wiped out by a geographical line. Court records in literally thousands of cases, involving domicile, jurisdiction, legality of decrees granted in one State and not recognized in another, illustrate the confusion growing out of our present contradictory codes. The tragedy, heartbreak, domestic ruin created by the situation must be left to the imagination.

"Congress has recognized the need of a uniform Federal law governing bankruptcy, income tax, and matters relating to property. It is inevitable that sooner or later marriage and divorce in the United States will be regulated in like manner."

Getting married is one of the few occasions where a little more of the "law's delays" would be extremely useful, in Bishop Moreland's opinion. Five or ten days' public notice before a license can be issued is a requirement in some States now, it seems, and "ought to be obligatory everywhere."

"Ten days' public notice of intention will expose fraud, give warning to parents and guardians, allow opportunity for the exercise of caution and influence of affectionate counsel, thereby saving many young folk from a lifetime of unhappiness and preventing the wreckage of divorce."

Then, too, "a divorce proctor appointed by the court to expose collusion and perjury has been found effective in several States," the California Bishop next informs us. "In States where the public interest is represented in court by an officer especially appointed, divorces by collusion and perjury are less numerous," he says, "and divorce itself becomes difficult and unpopular."

Since "laws are the expression of enlightened opinion," a sentiment opposed to divorce must be created by education. That is, "education of the people in a realization of the dignity and permanency of the marriage bond is essential if legislation against divorce is to be effective." In particular, as the Bishop continues, there must be teaching of "the true nature and obligations of married life" to counteract the influence of so many of our modern novels and magazine short stories, which "are tainted with an insidious form of free love presented in literary form."

But, after all, "religion is the most important agency in correcting the divorce evil," because:

"It not only rebukes vice and selfishness, holds up virtue, constancy, and faithfulness as first principles of family life, but it furnishes moral strength and personal fortitude to enable the individual suffering from hardship, disappointment, and lost happiness to stand firm and resist temptation.

"The home is God's own institution. Christ elevated marriage to the rank of a sacrament in his Church. Husband and wife are cooperating with the Creator for the future of the race. Therefore are they given grace to bear their common burden. Love, not passion, is the Christian law of the home. Not till passion is transformed into the calm, steady face of love is the will of God fulfilled. . . . . .

"It is greatly to be regretted that, generally speaking, Protestant ministers do not guard the sanctity of the Christian marriage bond as do the Roman Catholic, Episcopal, and Eastern Orthodox churches. . . . Ministers who marry divorced persons are largely responsible for the magnitude of the divorce evil. Led away by personal sympathy, forgetting or ignoring the great issues at stake, losing sight of the welfare of home, marriage, and country, considering only the two pleading individuals before them, having no ecclesiastical authority to call them to account, and influenced by the prospect of a fee, these freelance ministers make it practically impossible for the Church to bring its united influence to bear upon the problem. The scandal of the situation is that not a single case of divorced persons seeking remarriage, no matter how notorious, filthy, or offensive to American nostrils, has failed to find an obliging Protestant minister to give the blessing of Christ to a union which Christ pronounced adulterous.

"Here is a fruitful field for practical Christian cooperation. When divorced persons are compelled to go in vain from priest to minister, from rectory to parsonage, unable to find a minister willing to bless in Christ's name a union he has forbidden, and finally are compelled to seek a magistrate, Christian marriage will then be recognized as in a class by itself, and the whole conception of marriage will be elevated to a high position in the esteem of the American people."

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CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

EXPANDING Keats's line, "Thou wast not born for death," Mrs Meynell, in the London *Mercury* (June), sings with a wistful melancholy that can scarcely be approached:

THE POET TO THE BIRDS

By Alice Meynell

You bid me hold my peace,
Or so I think, you birds—you'll not forgive
My kill-joy song that makes the wild song cease,
Silent or fugitive.

You thrush stopt in mid-phrase
At my mere footfall: and a longer note
Took wing and fled afield, and went its ways
Within the blackbird's throat.

Hereditary song,
Illyrian lark and Paduan nightingale,
Is yours, unchangeable the ages long;
Assyria heard your tale;

Therefore you do not die.
But single, local, lonely, mortal, new,
Unlike, and thus like all my race, am I,
Preluding my adieu.

My human song must be
My human thought. Be patient till 'tis done.
I shall not ever hold my peace; for me
There is no peace but one.

WAS it Mark Twain's ribaldry that spoke of the "boresome" occupations of heaven? It seems that theology has found it difficult to picture delights to our human sense that will compensate for the loss of all earthly ones. This thought is in a *North American Review* poem:

THERE SHALL BE NO MORE SEA

By Anne Atwood Dodge

There shall be no more sea!
Then presently
We shall turn listless eyes
On Paradise,
And carelessly behold
Jasper and beaten gold.
Aimlessly up and down
The streets of God's tall town
That was not built by hands,
Throughout untroubled lands
Where glassy rivers flow,
Our restless feet will go;
And to the crystal walls,
Whence the sight falls
And falters in the bright
Incredible light,
We shall come wistfully
Straining our eyes to see,
Wonderfully small and far,
Our sea-enameled star.

How shall we sing
God's praises, wearying
For the wind and the fog and the brave
Thunder of wave upon wave,
For salt upon our lips
And the excellent beauty of ships,
For sound and sight
Of all our old delight?

God, whom our fathers wrought
Out of their travailing thought,
Deal with us generously—
Give us our sea!

HERE is the same thing contemporaneously in *The Nation and the Athenæum* (London), only the sufferer represents a humbler walk in life:

KIPPS

By Humbert Wolfe

Don't flash your bull's-eye on me. I'm all right.
I shan't do nothing wrong—nor I'm not lost
Nor drunk. You've seen me 'ere before at night?
Quite likely! Well, who am I? I'm a ghost.

Haunting? Well, 'ardly (Hardly I should say).
But as to bein' dead, well, who'll deny
He'll not come back again, not Folkestone way—
Art Kipps—the shop assistant—who was I?

You'd 'ardly guess how lonely Heaven can be,
Constable—for a chap who has no use
For all this business of immortality
And those dark trees in the long avenues!

It's like a church—only this difference:
The saints 'as left the windows, and the bells
Are always ringing, and you've got the sense
That all you see and 'ear means something else.

I'm puzzled in Heaven. See? I am. It's not
What I've been used to. Makes me want to
come—
Badly—to see poor Buggins and his lot
Tidying up the old Emporium.

I've thought of them when swells with some great
name
'Ave spoken to me—not that they are proud,
But swells and me can never be the same;
I want to be along of my old crowd.

My sort don't suit with immortality.
It hurts, does living after death—it's wrong—
I want to rest with other chaps like me—
Must you be going? Well, ole chap—so long.

SINCE psychoanalysis took possession of all the illuminati it has doubtless seemed another primrose path to the uninitiated. The *London Mercury* (June) prepares the unwary for what they are to find in its pursuits:

ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY

By Barrington Gates

I am, they say, a darkling pool
Where huge and cunning lurks a fool
Childish and monstrous, untaught of time;
Still wallowing in primeval slime.
All powerful he with fang and claw
To fill his red capacious maw,
And not a thousand thousand years
Have eased his belly, stilled his fears.
But ever with dim consuming fire
Swirl the slow eddies of desire
About his sprawling limbs, and lull
The torments of his brutish skull.
He is most merciless, lone, and proud,
There in the scaly darkness bow'd,
And sleeps, and eats, and lusts, and cries,
And never lives, and never dies.

Nay, but above this stagnant night
The lovely highways of the light
Sweep on with winds and dawning flowers
And stoop to touch its midnight hours.
If I am he, I'm also one
With all that's brave beneath the sun,
With lovers' singing, and tall great trees,
And the white glory of morning seas.
What of this silence, so there stay
Child's laughter to the end of day?
And what of dark, if on the hill
Eve is a burning opal still?

THE Far West of our land has had many devotees among adventurous Englishmen, some of whom have left their stones of memory in place-names. The Denver *Times* calls up the history of one of the early wayfarers whose record is preserved in the following note: From Manitou this week came word that Ruxton Creek was booming. The annals of the West hold few tales more vivid, heroic, tragic than that of an intrepid and long-forgotten English boy, Lieut. George Frederick Ruxton, of her Majesty's Eighty-ninth Regiment. Ruxton became an adventurer at seventeen, and at twenty-eight, the time of his pitiful death in St. Louis in 1848, had become intimate with practically all of frontier America, Mexico, and much of Africa. Just before his last fatal trip to America, he wrote: "My movements are uncertain, for I am trying to get up a yacht voyage to Borneo and the Indian archipelago; have volunteered to Government to explore Central Africa, and the Aborigines Protection Society wish me to go out to Canada to organize the Indian tribes; while, for my own part and inclination, I wish to go to all parts of the world at once." He particularly loved the South Park country of Colorado.

RUXTON CREEK

By Thomas Hornsby Ferril

Alone through dusk he sat—
Safe in Bayou Salade above the Platte,
Safe from the rumbling dust to Santa Fé,
Cool in the woven spruce that curtained day,
While good Panchito browsed along the sage
Beyond the picket-fire; it was an age
For picket-fires.
Broiled beaver-tail was good,
Better than dripping hump-ribs—cedar-wood
Was sweet in flapping, snapping, crackling
bright—
Alone, the boy, Bayou Salade, and Night.

And much was in the fire: green Sandhurst,
cricket—

(What would Panchito think of Sandhurst cricket,
Or Euclid, Covent Garden, polka-dancers?)
Panchito would not mind Diego's lancers,
For there was fine hot galloping in Spain,
Good fun, those civil wars, to come again!
And more was in the fire: How might he seek
A trail through Africa to Mozambique,
Or track from Liverpool to Borneo,
Or down through Canada to Mexico?

An idle hand crept through his hunting vest,
Where Isabella's cross had touched his breast,
And Drake, and Cook, and Raleigh stood around
Till he was sound asleep upon the ground,
And stars swept up in royal gallopade,
And night was purple in Bayou Salade.

Shout, little stream, burst into racing flame,
For in you burns the spirit of a name,
Sweep till the seven seas have felt your foam,
Thunder on every shore. The world is home.

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PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

Courtesy of "Harper's Bazar."

ONE ARTIST'S IDEA OF WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO SOCIETY.

Distances between couples have decreased, it appears from these drawings of contrasted social epochs, and the old custom of "permitting the women to withdraw" while the men finished their wine is apparently no longer observed.

TO-DAY'S MORALS AND MANNERS—THE SIDE OF "THE GIRLS"

"DO YOU NOT THINK it is time one of the girls expressed an opinion upon the subject of clothes and morals which is so stirring the world?" So asks a correspondent, speaking for many others of the same mind, all of whose letters appeared in that "heavy mail" which followed THE DIGEST'S recent long article headed "Is the Younger Generation in Peril?" This article, it may be remembered, supplemented by one entitled "The Religious Press on Youthful Morals," presented opinions from representative clergymen, college presidents and deans, religious editors, newspaper editors, and the student editors of college publications. Such writers, of course, might come under the general head of "specialists" on the subject, but their expert opinions, it appears, have not appealed to some of "the girls" under discussion. Thus, Mrs. H. Fletcher Brown, of Wilmington, Del., who explains that she is "'one of the girls' in the forties, who has struggled through all the difficulties of the past styles," objects to specialist opinion in general on the ground that it so often contradicts itself, even when it doesn't find difficulties where none exist. "Give the girls a chance to speak for themselves," she demands, and proceeds with this attack on the specialist in general:

If you feel perfectly well, and happen to run into a nose specialist, he will probably find what to him are glaring defects, while to you your nose seems a perfectly good nose and has served you comfortably and happily for many years. If, however, you take his advice and allow him to cut your nose all up to suit his own ideas, the chances are it will be a nuisance to you for the rest of your life, and the next specialist whose victim you will be will be a nerve specialist. Each of these specialists is looking for perfection in the machinery of his own department, while the supervisor of all the departments—namely, the owner of the nose—has to use all the machinery of all his departments together and can not live for his nose alone. Furthermore, if you go to a dozen nose specialists, the chances are that each one will consider his predecessor a bungling fool any way and will assure you that something quite different should be done.

Do, then, she urges, "take a look at the subject of clothes and morals from the standpoint of one of the girls who has to live with the clothes and morals that all these clergymen, school-teachers, newspaper writers, and legislators seem about to dictate." "When I was a *young* girl," she goes on,

I walked and skated and played tennis and coasted, and climbed stairs and mountains and in and out of rowboats and sailboats, and gardened and chickened and stabled, and swept and dusted, and did all imaginable things that girls of various ages did during the period of the heel-to-ankle, modestly full, and full skirts. Let me say that I suffered much physical and mental misery by reason of stumbling around into torn braids and hems, and also by reason of wet ankles, due to the length and fulness of the confounded skirt getting underfoot and dipping into all the dirt and water in the world, not to mention time spent in repairs and original manufacture. Skirts can't be too short for me, now that at this age I am climbing in and out of automobiles, and gardening in the mud, and playing golf in all weathers.

I am reminded of the remark of the conductor of a Fifth Avenue bus, who was waiting, more or less patiently, for a lady to come modestly down from the top on a windy day, while traffic was held up behind.

"Come right on down, lady," he said in a bored voice; "legs ain't no treat to me!"

Legs ain't no treat to anybody any more, thanks be, and we girls can go on about our business with our minds undistracted from the business of the moment by the petty details of our clothes.

Think of the ease of laundering the simple modern clothes, suggests Mrs. Brown, and the time saved in fitting. Manufacturers turn out gowns in sizes by the gross, and almost any

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figure can wear them with little or no alteration. "As to the rest of our clothes," she goes on:

Take the corset, for instance. I wonder how long any of the men would stand one of them, with bones digging in and garters pulling at every move. No wonder the modern athletic girl wants them off. As to high-heeled shoes, I am not a physician, but I observe that most of the women of former generations have suffered with just as much foot misery as we of this.

As to the exaggeration of any of the styles, both old and new, that has always been. High and low necks, ruffs and ruffles, bustles and trains and jewels have always been exaggerated by a certain class, particularly by those persons to whom possession of these things is new. People always attach an unnatural importance to the things of which they have never had enough. They have not had them long enough to learn what a nuisance they are. That is why, in these days of many new fortunes and large salaries we see such a display of clothes and jewels in public. It will be noted that the people who have been accustomed to these things for generations attach little importance to them, except for association. This class of people are the ones who, as a rule, wear the simplest and plainest clothes. Class! Yes, there are classes, and there always will be. There will always be people who prefer pink to blue, and these make two classes. Then there are the people who prefer the smell of violets to the smell of onions, and these make two more classes. Then there are the people who prefer clean faces to dirty ones, and the people who prefer smooth linen to rumpled linen, and some who prefer no linen at all; and the people who prefer talking to working, and those who prefer working to talking, and those who prefer the songs of human beings to the song of birds, and those who prefer to work out their own destinies and salvation rather than to have some one else hand them out all planned and cut by a pattern.

In this last group you have all young people of any age or station or sex.

Don't antagonize them by railing at them and laying down the law. Educate them and tell them facts. Train their minds to work out conclusions and they will save themselves. The other day I pointed out a dirty, shambling, shiftless-looking man of about forty years of age to a young girl who was with me. "Do you see that man, my dear?" "Ugh! Yes," she said. "Isn't he horrid?" I said, "Yes, but he probably was a nice-looking, pink-cheeked, attractive boy not so many years ago. How would you like to have that man, or one like him, sidle up to you some day in the future, when you are a handsome matron like me (!), with a pretty, frisky daughter like you, and hear him whisper: 'Say, Mary, do you remember how we used to spoon and kiss in the automobile in the dark corner of the park summer nights? Do you remember how one night I kissed you all across your face? Some fancy little armful, I'll say you were!' How would you like to hear him say that to-day to your mother?"

If you could have seen that girl's face! "Oh, how perfectly awful!" she shuddered. "I never thought of that."

The young people pride themselves on their frankness and their boldness in calling a spade a spade. All right, let them have it. Tell them the ugly facts and show them the beauties of refinement. Anybody would choose a pleasant, sunshiny, clean path to walk in rather than a dirty, muddy, squalid one.

Our young people are all right, folks, take it from me. I'm one of them. You just hustle along with us instead of standing still in the road and roaring our faults at us.

A correspondent in Pine Bluff, Ark., who signs herself "Very Respectfully, One Girl," begins with a complaint, similar to Mrs. Brown's, that "the ministers, the college professors, and even the young college men of the country" have been permitted to "sit in judgment upon our manners, morals, and style of dress," while the girls have not had an opportunity to say a word in their own behalf. "It is a question that should be taken up with the girls of the country," she insists, "the real girl; the girl who takes an interest in her studies; in athletics; likes to dance; enjoys life; and likes to have friends of the opposite sex." There is also the case of the girl in business, "who earns her own living and is constantly thrown with men of all kinds and descriptions." Ask some of these girls, she continues,

What kind of a time they would have at a dance now if they wore dresses that were seven inches from the floor, had Dutch necks and elbow sleeves, and insisted on dancing the old-fashioned dances? Have you any idea what the answer would be?

Why should men be permitted to tell us how to dress? Why should women always have to protect their "feelings"? Why are not men made to control these "feelings" just as women are? Why should the fact that a girl has legs arouse the wrong kind of impulses in a man? Does he think we travel on wheels? We are mere human beings, but we have just as much feelings as men do, and we can be just as emotional, but we have been taught to control these feelings because they are wrong; but men have always let their feelings control them, and now they blame it on women.

And so, Mr. Editor, let the men of the world show by their choice that they prefer nice, modest girls who are capable of doing something besides dancing cheek dances and shimmying —and then, and only then, will girls give up their present manners and morals.

There are still lovely girls who wear their dresses seven inches from the ground, and who would not appear in an extreme *décolleté*, but, my dear sir, these girls go to the "movies" with their mothers or brothers, and their holidays are spent entertaining the neighborhood children or with girl friends. How many young men are there in the country to-day who live up to even part of the standard they have set for us? Let the young men of the country tell us why it is they rush the girl who arouses their emotions and let the sensible girl be a wall-flower.

I am a girl, and I like to have a good time and have friends among the opposite sex, and I do not think that the moral crusade should be waged entirely against the girls and their style of dress. I am making this an anonymous contribution because my name would mean nothing to you and could have no effect one way or the other. I am simply a working girl in a small town, and you may think that I am presumptuous in putting my opinion against that of college professors, but I am sure you will agree that girls have a right to tell their side of this question, since it concerns them.

Another strong presentation of the girl's view of the whole matter comes, by proxy, in the letter of a father of six daughters, who was inspired by THE DIGEST's article to consult his girls on the matter of modern morals, manners, styles, and dances. The writer, Mr. S. Sutton, of Jacksonville, Fla., identifies himself as a man "fifty-one years old and a reader of your very ordinary journal for twenty years of an energetic life, mostly devoted to 'raising,' in cooperation with a devoted but possibly mistaken mother, six girl children—daughters, you might say." He presents as follows his point of view, "plus a little experience":

Two of our girls are high-school graduates this year; this ends their public schooling; their mother says they are competent civilized cooks and could qualify as a gentleman's housekeeper, keeping the house "neat and tidy." The others range down in years, but all are "normal."

I asked them into my smoky study to consider the leading article in your serious weekly endeavor to steady the vacillating, willing, but untrained world, and just as a matter of curiosity to hear the opinion of a real representative of a decent, informed girl of a representative American family on the *ipse dixit* of an ill-informed clergy.

To come to the point, thus sayeth the young girl, graduate or otherwise:

"From the beginning of the History of Men were there not women who forgot their mothers?"

"Are the women whom you love, wives, daughters, sisters, mothers, aunts, cousins, nice, kindly, forbearing, helpful good comrades, or wide-eyed hoidens dancing in the market-places?"

"Do they not, your women, exalt your name every day in activities that in the hard endeavors of your daily battle in commerce you have no time even to note? Aren't most of them as good as yours?"

"And, daddy, do we please you? Are we nice girls, trying to help but not knowing very much and showing ourselves to our mother before we go out to any public entertainment?"

These girls said that and more, and I gathered them together on my lap and I said:

"Magazines must be printed, interest must be maintained to secure circulation, sometimes real interest is back of published statements, but, my dears, so long as you remain the sensible, good, representative, unspoiled daughters of an understanding American daddy, who loves, understands, and adores you, you may wear any costume that you fancy."

In the same mail with this encouraging view, a correspondent informs us that the girls and boys who attend the high-school

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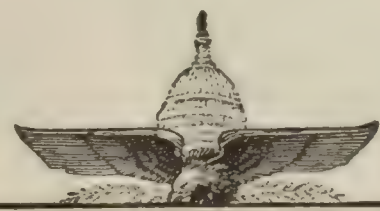

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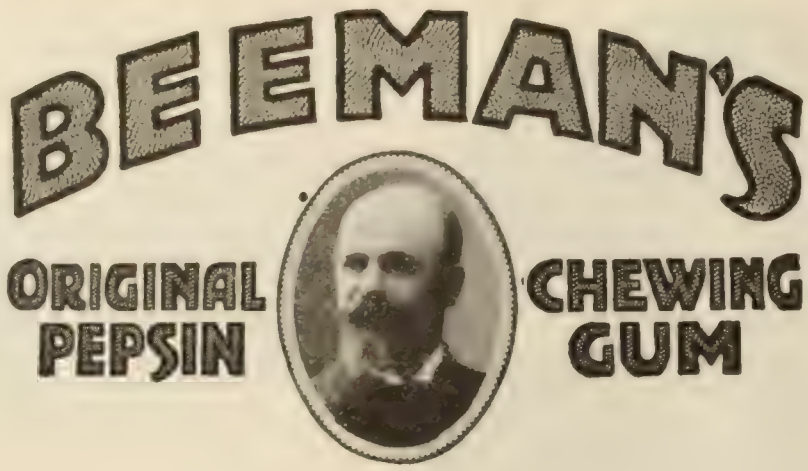
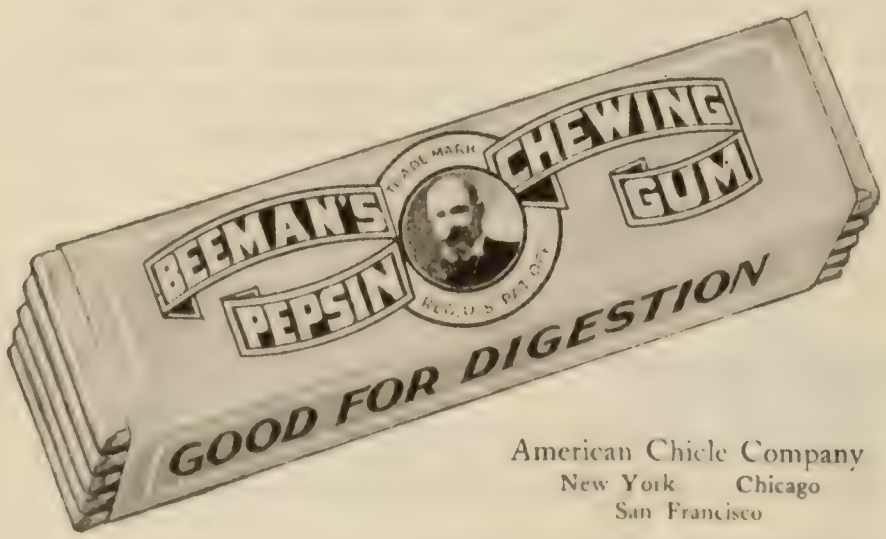


Business Efficiency and Good Digestion

Many a man is a failure because of his petulant, fault-finding manner. To his associates his faults are attributable to a bad disposition. In reality his trouble may be wholly due to bad digestion.

If such a man will pay strict attention to his diet and chew Beeman's Original Pepsin Gum for ten minutes after each meal, he will find it will help him maintain good digestion.



American Chicle Company
New York Chicago
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

dances in one of the small cities near New York are not allowed to return, if they leave the hall in the course of the evening. The reason for this ruling is as simple as it is disturbing. Many of the dancers, whose average age is put at sixteen years, came to the dances with liquor in their motor-cars, and it was almost found necessary, for a while, to discontinue the dances altogether, so common was the habit of drinking between dances.

In districts where the Jewish population is predominant, however, as previously noted by THE DIGEST, most of the Jewish organizations do not seem to be seriously alarmed. "There is a reason for this," writes Mollie Walkow, of Wichita, Kans., who describes herself as "a young high-school girl who is very fond of dancing." "A Jewish girl is rarely seen out at night with a young man before she is of proper age. She is given just the necessary liberty and no more. Her mother explains to her why she can not do certain things, and the girl has a dear friend to answer her questions and give her advice." She argues further:

> It is true that things have gone to the extreme, but why blame the young folks? They do not deserve all the blame, and it is not fair to give it to them entirely.
>
> Where are the mothers? Why don't the mothers take care of their daughters as the mothers of olden times did? Why are girls allowed to go out at night before the proper age and without chaperones? Girls fourteen and fifteen years of age go out at night with young men and do not have to give an account of themselves at home. Whose fault is it? If these girls had been taught differently this would not happen. How many Christian mothers are there nowadays to whom a growing girl can speak her heart and get good sound advice? There are not many. Instead of "hitting" the clothes and dances, why don't some of the ministers and churches try to reform some of the homes? If a girl is brought up properly she will act properly. Her home life is the greatest factor in her mental development.
>
> I do not blame the mothers entirely, because some of them can not help themselves, but some mothers can help it, and they can be "chummy" with their daughters and explain things before the girls get uncontrollable.

Nine girls, members of a modern history class in a Seattle high school, object to "a majority of the opinions expressed" in the former articles on the ground that these opinions were "extreme." The boys in their class, they say, are "perfectly respectable," yet THE DIGEST's articles "raised disgusting comment," and the girls "believe it wiser to let well enough alone than to make matters worse by giving the few extremes so much of the notoriety which they desire."

Another correspondent, the mother of a growing girl, Mrs. M. A. Stone, does not agree that all the young men of to-day are "perfectly respectable" or entirely blame-

less in the matter. "Personally," she writes, "I think folks are barking up the wrong tree. Set about cleaning house in the masculine mind and these other things will take care of themselves." And even if there are extremes in modern dress—

"The short, not too narrow skirt and the throat freed from the stiff, uncomfortable collar are a decided improvement in woman's dress. Do you remember the old-fashioned riding-habit for woman, which hampered her movements and endangered her life, and do you remember the cry that went up when she ventured out in riding-breeches and decided she would ride astride? Has the devil claimed any more in consequence? Men ride beside her in the field to-day without being much disturbed by the sight.

"No, the girl of to-day is not going bad. She is in a fair way to make a finer, healthier wife and mother and to produce a cleaner, stronger generation than ever before."

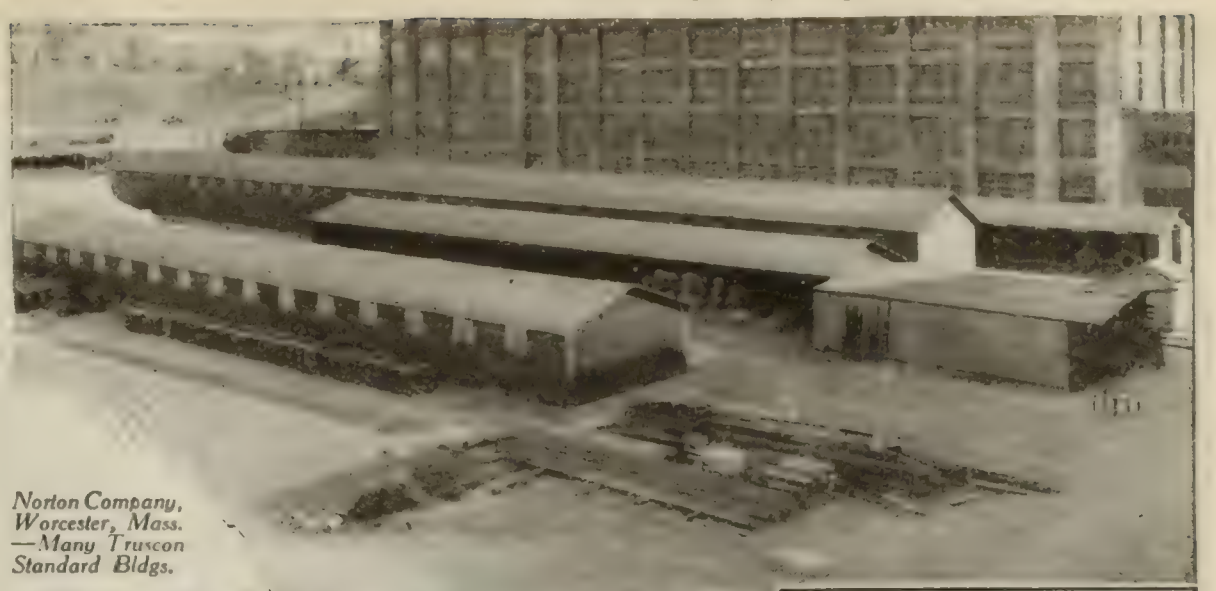
The attitude of the modern man in the general matter of styles and modesty is commented on in most of these letters. One editorial writer, a member of the staff of the Boston *Herald*, takes up the cudgels for the girls in an editorial entitled "Making the World Safe for Masculinity." The attitude of the men writers in the former articles, he (or she) comments, shows "The ancient masculine genius for 'passing the buck' to the female of the species." He (or she) goes on:

In nearly all the quoted opinions runs a calm assumption that the chaste male is in danger from the shameless female, and that something must be done to protect him. It appears that something is being done. In more than a dozen States bills are before the legislatures which will standardize the length of women's skirts and the height of *décolletage*. So far so good. No one, however, seems to have thought of passing a bill compelling all men over the age of sixteen to wear blinders.

There is one great difficulty, however, in this program to preserve the innocence of our men. How many of them really want the world made safe for masculinity? Do they not, in their secret souls, relish a world where danger greets them on every hand? If they, poor souls, really do pine in secret for the "good, old-fashioned girl," in place of the perfumed, gauzy creature they pretend to like, they easily can get her.

The wife of a student at an Eastern university, from her observation of conditions that surround college students, puts some of the blame upon "the girls" and their home life. She tells of one home, however, which is "different," and suggests to her a way to lift moral conditions in our colleges. She writes:

In one town there are moving-picture places, one vaudeville theater, and one dance hall as the public amusements. Then there are the girls. For the students with money the homes of "society" are open, but to be acceptable to most of those girls the boys must be "gayer" than would be allowed in many old-fashioned homes, liquor and dancing being the custom in most of them. For the students who have no money the same attractions are open in homes that are not society. There is practically no entertaining done of more



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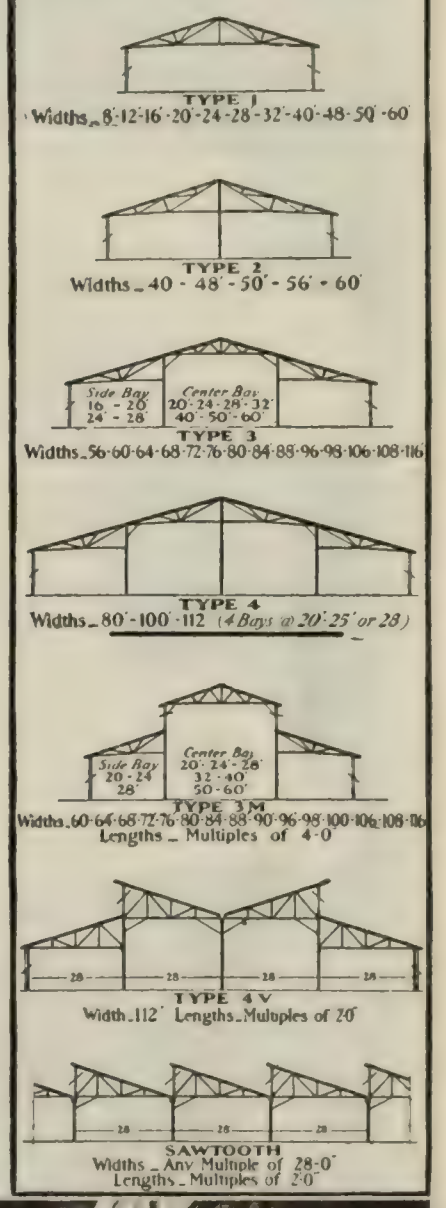

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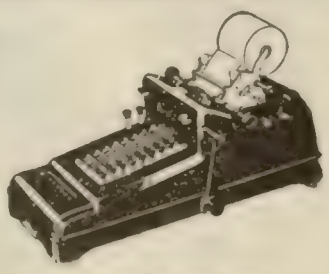

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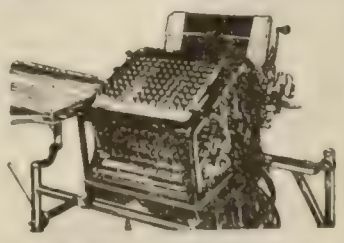

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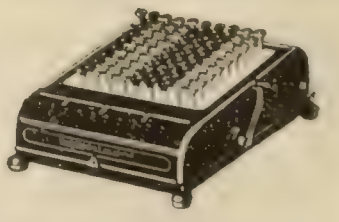

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"Whose check book?" Why, Mr. Customer's check book, of course.

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If John has the money today, why don't you ask him for it?

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Those businesses are most successful that collect their accounts most promptly. They keep their capital invested in merchandise and turn over each dollar more times a year than they could if they let their customers use this money for two or three months without interest.

Each day payment is deferred, the profit on the sale decreases until profit is turned into loss. Prompt collections will safeguard your profits and prompt remittances result from early statements.

There is a moderate priced Burroughs Figuring Machine, built especially for making statements, that just fits the needs of small and medium size businesses. Let this machine make your statements and you will reach Mr. Customer while his check book is open.

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"Before the Burroughs came into our place," said Joseph Bur of The Bur Grocery Company, Green Bay, Wisconsin, "our bookkeeper spent much of her time every month itemizing statements in the old hand-written way. They were never ready to mail until after the fifth of the month and very often contained errors.

"Now—what a difference! We have 450 charge accounts. On the last day of the month, after proving the day's postings, we start making statements on the machine and the bookkeeper gets them all in the mail that day.

Collections are Better

"They are neat and accurate and our collections are much better than they used to be. Our customers like the printed statement better than the old one too. They can read it easily and it is correct.

"There are a hundred other uses about the store that make the machine valuable to us:—adding sales and charge tickets, footing all the figures on our books, taking the trial balance and making weekly and monthly records of sales and expenses that we never tried to get before."

If you are still using the pen-and-ink method call up the Burroughs office and ask them to show you the Statement Machine.

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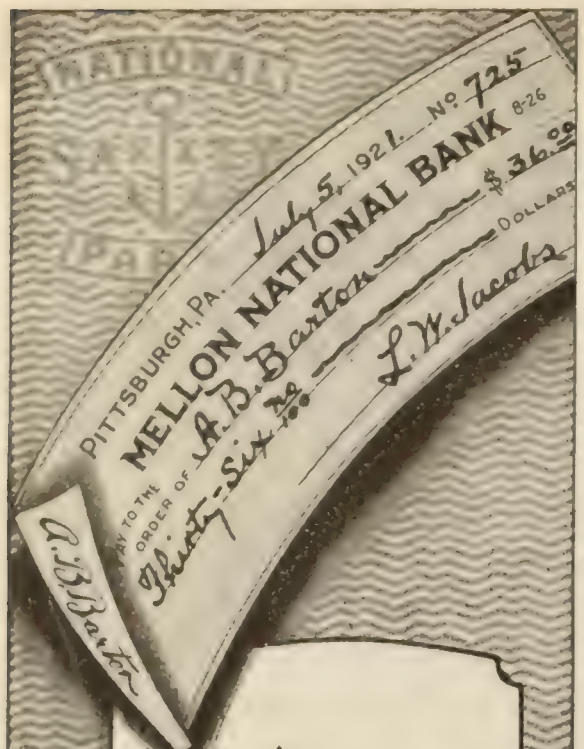
Burroughs

Adding – Bookkeeping – Calculating Machines



Are your checks *safe?*

Your checks sometimes pass through many strange hands. If they are on plain paper they can be altered almost as easily as written.

Perhaps you protect the *amount.* That does not remove all danger—the *payee's name* is altered as often as the amount, and the date and endorsements are often changed.

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National Safety Paper protects all the writing on both sides of a check—amount, payee's name, date and endorsements. Any alteration made with acid, eraser or knife instantly produces a glaring white spot in the paper—the crime is immediately exposed.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

than one boy, and at the most two boys, at a time.

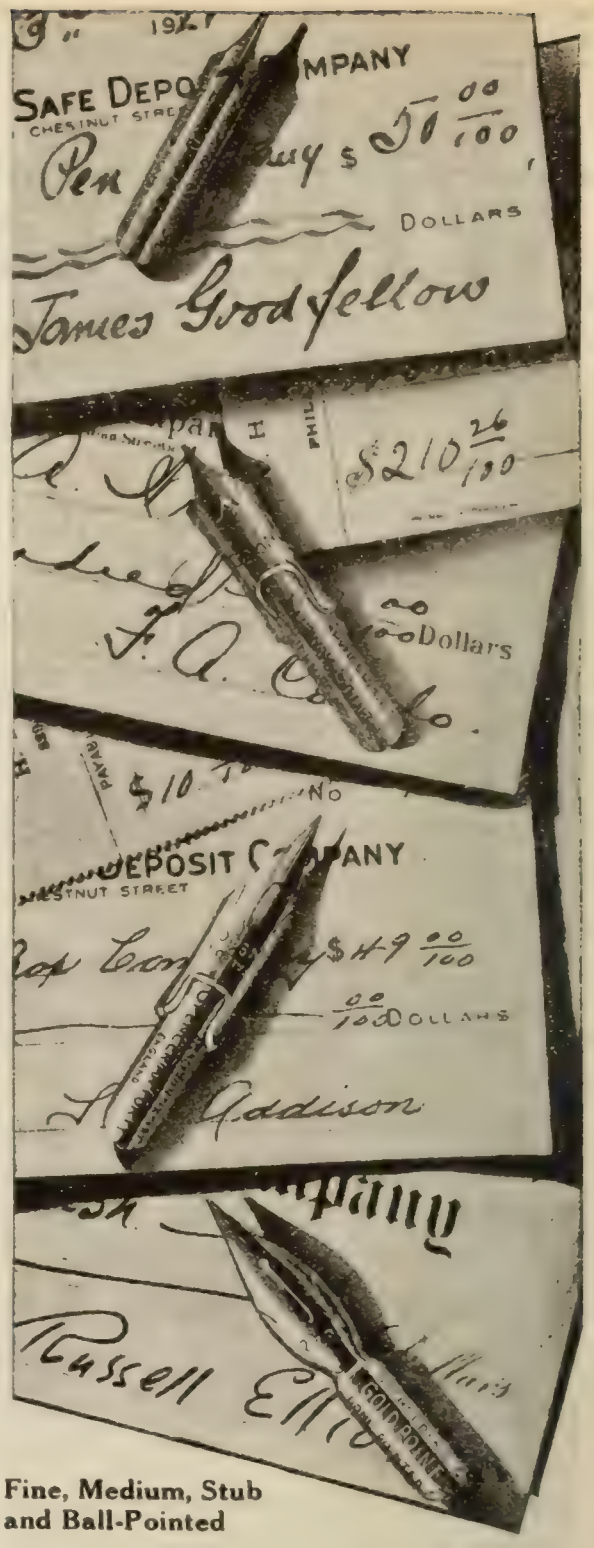
There is one home, however, where, when the girls are home from college, the boys can go and have a good, old-fashioned time such as people are trying to revive. It is wonderful to see the response that the boys give to those girls and to their mother's invitation to an evening "At Home." Please notice the "At Home," because that is what it is. Also please take note that I include the mother as giving the invitation. Very seldom are there costly refreshments; perhaps they will serve lemonade and crackers, sometimes ice-cream, once in a while a simple supper served by the girls and boys, who are as at home in the kitchen, where they have helped unpack the ice-cream, as they are on the dance floor.

My object in writing to you is not to criticize dancing, movies, clothes, boys, or girls, but to try to offer a solution to the present-day boy-and-girl problem.

In the five years between my school-days and my marriage I could count on my fingers the number of home parties that were given by my friends, and my husband's experience was the same. We were asked to go to dances at clubs, movies, theater, etc., but never to a party that would cause the parents and the house to be disturbed. Open your homes and save your children and your neighbor's children.

THE CURB MARKET DESERTS THE CURB

WALL STREET'S famous "prep school," with its undergraduate body of stock-brokers and embryo "bull" and "bear" leaders, has now retired from the street and open air into a handsome walled retreat in Trinity Place, across from historic Trinity Church. The change in rendezvous of the lesser princes of fortune and kinglets of finance means the closing of "one of New York's best and biggest shows." Heretofore, no real tourist who has "done" New York has failed to take in "The Curb," and then to remember it in thrilling narratives to the folks back home. One of the favorite current stories is of two youths—one a messenger-boy—who made enough on the Curb to buy seats on the Stock Exchange at $70,000 each. Of course, it doesn't always happen like that. But the Curb was the poor man's market. There were no seats to buy. In its deals it reached every corner of the country. New England spinsters, Pennsylvania miners, Michigan farmers, California movie actors, Texas oil-hands responded to its stock-buying, or stock-gambling, call. As for the Curb brokers, they were looked upon as the hardy Norsemen of finance; they lived outdoors, grabbing their lunch when and where they could. They were husky, deep-throated, and strong. When they opened up, the noise was a miniature Niagara roar, and it lasted five hours every day. Now all is changed, writes Will R. Hammond in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger.* Who that has seen it will not miss



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the frenzied spectacle, with its stampede of humans, the raucous call of orders and acceptances, the peculiar wigwagging from street to window and *vice versa*, the clanging of bells, the dog-fights, and all the other fights that have contributed to this very human and colorful panorama? To the one who has seen it, says the writer:

It has all been so typically American; something of a conglomeration of a world-series crowd in front of a newspaper scoreboard, a football jam in the Yale bowl, an election-night celebration, and a May-day riot.

Like a flash the picture bursts on one who has wormed his way down Wall into Broad Street, and thence into the midst of the mêlée at the elbow between Exchange Place and Beaver Street near the east side of the New York Exchange. It is ten o'clock in the morning. A great crowd has assembled here in the ravine of this skyscraper cañon. It is a cosmopolitan crowd of men of all sizes, shapes, ages, and personalities. Some of them are dressed in freakish "dusters" and straw hats. Others bear legends upon their caps or hats. They are standing idly in groups chatting, smoking, laughing. Here and there newsboys are engaged in a game of dice.

It is a holiday crowd, the mob scene from "Julius Cæsar"; a parade awaiting signal of formation; an incipient riot—all in one. But there is no riot call and no detail of police telling the crowd to "move on."

Suddenly a big brass gong on the side of an ancient building in Broad Street clangs, and immediately the crowd leaps into action. In a trice, young, middle-aged, and old men let loose in a flare of vocal pyrotechnics. Several hundred hands are in the air. Arms are waved back and forth; fingers are crooked in various fashions. Every instant the clamor increases. From the windows on either side of the cañon other faces appear. Boys leap to the ledges and sit crouched over telephones held between their knees. They, too, are wigwagging with arms and fingers.

Every few minutes some one in the street throng unburdens himself of an Apache Indian yell. Whereupon the crowd closes in on him after the manner of an approved football rush. The babel of voices mounts higher and higher in response to the war-whoop. Suddenly the author of the war-whoop points a long forefinger at another "Indian" and howls the one word "sold." They both scribble memoranda upon paper and deliver it to boys, who scurry off with more yelling up adjacent side streets.

Rip! zam! roar! This is the scene continued throughout the financial day, from ten o'clock in the morning until the Curb closes at three in the afternoon. There is no such thing as the lunch-hour. A sandwich or a handful of fruit bought on the fly from a push-cart vender is the nearest approach to anything like lunch.

Reduced to more concrete terms, the process of buying and selling on the Curb was like this: A customer up-town somewhere, say, telephones an order to a Curb broker in Broad Street. The broker's boy takes the message at his seat in a window and signals to his employer in the sign language. An order and sale out in the street—on the Curb—takes less than a minute. The Stock Exchange deals in "listed" stock only, that is, stock which has been passed upon by the Board of

MONROE

REG. TRADE MARK

Calculating Machine

Photograph of section of offices of Export Department, The Texas Co., N. Y.

It Saves the Texas Co. *over* 960 hrs. each week

THE TEXAS CO. SAYS:
"We have in use in the Export Department 32 Monroes. These are used for the purpose of arriving at the values per unit, marketing costs and net backs."

32 Monroes in the Export Department alone! In 1916 the entire Texas Co. was using only 2 Monroes. Today they are using 70 Monroes in different departments, a significant tribute to the valuable services of the Monroe.

"There are approximately 159 employees using these machines. We do not have regular operators for same."

Note that:—159 employees are using the 32 Monroes in the Export Dept. No special training is necessary to operate the Monroe. Everyone is able to use it almost immediately. Easily carried from desk to desk or department to department, wherever figure-work is being done.

"We estimate that the results obtained are about one-third of the time required to do the work by hand . . . approximately 30 hours per week are saved by the use of each machine."

"One-third the time required"—the Monroe is thus saving the Texas Co. many thousands of dollars in this one department alone. The practical dollars and cents value of the Monroe is equally evident in any department of any business.

It costs you money—in salaries and in unlocated errors—to be without a Monroe, regardless of the kind of business you are in. The coupon is for your convenience. Tear off and mail now. It will be referred to the Monroe office nearest you—and there are over 100 offices rendering Monroe service in the United States and Canada.

Monroe Calculating Machine Co., Woolworth Building, New York
Without placing us under any obligation (check items desired):

[] Send me a copy of **"Monroe Methods in Modern Accounting."**
[] Send me special folders for technical men.
[] Send me special information on_____

Firm Name_____
My Name_____
Address_____

L.D.-7-9-21

THE one way to have clean and bright furniture and woodwork is to use O-Cedar Polish.

For O-Cedar Polish "Cleans as it Polishes." It removes finger marks, dust, grime and scum and imparts a hard, dry lustre that does not get gummy or sticky.

It brings out the original beauty of the grain of the wood and adds years to the life of varnished, painted or finished surfaces.

For 100% satisfaction—use O-Cedar Polish the O-Cedar Polish way: Wet a piece of cheese-cloth in water and wring it almost dry, add as much O-Cedar as the cloth contains water. Go over the surface and polish with a dry cloth.

O-Cedar Polish is sold under a positive guarantee—if you are not delighted with the results your dealer will refund your money without a question.

O-Cedar Polish

30c to $3 Sizes—All Dealers

Channell Chemical Co.

Chicago Toronto London Paris

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

Governors as possessing certain prescribed requirements. On the Curb Market the broker may deal in unlisted stock. In other words, the Curb trading is uncurbed. So it has filled a real need, and is second only to the Stock Exchange in the amount of business done. As the writer further describes this financial hurly-burly:

It is the side-show to the big circus, the jitney of the street-car line, the boarding-house of the summer hotel, and the "movie" of the legitimate drama, as one writer has put it; but it is far and above scorn or jest. It is a strange anomaly in that while it has no legal right to exist, it is the world's largest temporary stock-market. It has been described as "the great crucible in which are tested the thousand-and-one hasty stock-flotations of each new era of expansion in the country," and it is therefore the training-school of all the young stocks that later became the eminently respectable and highly remunerative securities of the American financial markets.

Tradition has associated the Curb Market always with the open air—the canopy of blue sky that stretches above the skyscraper limits of Broad and Wall Streets. There are many who believe it a great mistake to take the Curb indoors. They say it no longer will be a Curb, but may go the way of the old Consolidated that lost its identity in the New York Stock Exchange. At various times there has been talk of housing this unique organization. The view maintains that, come what may, there must always be an open, outside, overflow stock-market.

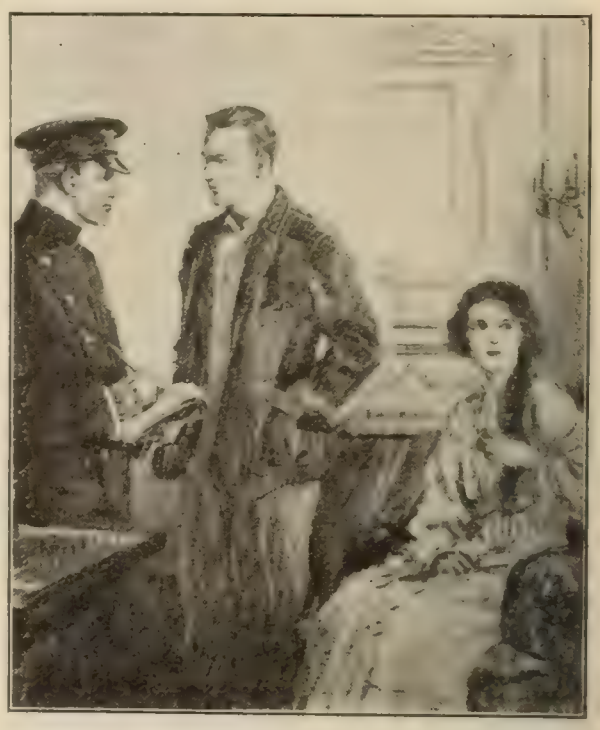
For one thing it has always been argued that removal indoors would boost the value of Curb membership. It is said these memberships might go up as high as $20,000 or more. And if the total commissions on the Curb figure as high as $50,000,000 a year, and if once access to this market is restricted and limited, what is to prevent the value of seats soaring like the dizziest of war brides?

All of which remains to be proved after the Curb Market shall have moved into its new indoor quarters. The movement began in earnest a year ago. The market now is housed in a building three stories high of simple classic design. The main entrance, on Trinity Place, opens directly into the main board-room with an auxiliary entrance on Greenwich Street.

Many there are who profess to a belief that but a short time will elapse until a new Curb Market will spring up again—out under the open sky as of yore. It is argued first of all that the limited membership made necessary by confining the present Curb Market to a building will eventually bring about another overflow organization. Promoters of the new enterprise say they will take with them indoors all the reputable stocks now traded in on the Curb, so that all that will remain or come after will be regarded as "outlaws." But it is pointed out that with the Curb Market indoors strictly enforcing its rules there will be shut off some stocks which have sufficient of real worth to make them good speculative propositions.

Now that the Curb Market Association has gone indoors, it is interesting to note that a new association of Curb brokers is actually doing business on Broad Street.

Why Tom Burns' Wife Urged Her Husband to Buy a Colt



"I avoided the policeman's eye."

I HAD always had the woman's dread of firearms. Didn't really believe anyone would break into our house anyway. But after that awful night Tom asked me what I thought about getting a Colt Automatic Pistol, and I urged him to do so.

It must have been about two o'clock in the morning when I thought I heard someone downstairs; I was afraid to awaken Tom and send him to investigate. He hadn't a revolver, so I just lay there listening and trembling, and then fell asleep.

In the morning—my dear, what a sight! Everything of value gone. We called the police and the first question the officer asked was:

"Didn't you hear anything, Mr. Burns?"

"No, I didn't hear a sound," said Tom ruefully. I avoided the policeman's eye. I didn't want him to question me and have to tell him what I had heard.

I know Tom would have blamed me for not letting him at least try to protect his property. But what could he have done empty-handed!

It makes me shudder to think of what might have happened to him—to all of us in fact—because I had been so foolish in not letting him buy a Colt before.

And we lost all our beautiful silverware because we didn't have a Colt.

* * *

YOUR dealer will be glad to show you the various models of Colt Automatic Pistols or Colt Revolvers, and advise you which is the best for your home protection. They are manufactured by the historic Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Conn.

* * *

WRITE to the Colt Company for "The Romance of a Colt," a very interesting booklet which they will be glad to send you free for the asking.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

ARE THE LEFT-HANDED INFERIOR?

MAN is so standardized that he is prone to think that any one who departs from the standard must be either better or worse than his fellows. How about the man, or woman, who naturally uses the left hand more readily than the right? Theories of right- and left-handedness jostle each other rudely in the pages of our physiologies. It has been asserted by some that we are naturally "both-handed"; by others that the left hand should be trained to regular use; and by others still that it is dangerous so to train it. An editorial writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago) tells us of a theory that would assign definite mental inferiority to the left-handed, altho he hesitates to approve it. He writes:

"The number of persons whose eyes do not possess normal color vision is larger than the untutored are likely to suppose. Among men, from two to four out of every hundred are color-blind, the proportion being somewhat smaller among women. Altho this imperfection is usually congenital, it has not been regarded as a sign of inferiority; in fact, the earliest profound student of the subject, the eminent English chemist Dalton himself, was afflicted with a sort of color-blindness which was, for a time, designated as Daltonism. The distinguished anatomist Waldeyer also was color-blind.

"Even larger is the proportion of persons who exhibit another physiologic peculiarity, left-handedness, found in at least 4 per cent. of our population. There is considerable evidence to show that left-handedness also is hereditary. It will come as a surprize to most persons who continually encounter the condition among their associates in every-day life to learn that a suspicion of relative inferiority in the organization of the central nervous system has been attached to the left-handed. Quinan, who has lately been investigating the question, suggests that the relatively frequent occurrence of speech defects, such as stammering, among them in comparison with right-handed persons points to a disadvantage in the execution of finely coordinated movements. He states that left-handedness is exceptionally prevalent among the feeble-minded. In a survey made of approximately 600 men between the ages of forty-four and eighty-nine, and including 7 per cent. of left-handed persons, it was observed not only that stammering occurred with a frequency from three to seven times greater in the 'sinistrals' than the 'dextrals,' but also that high arterial tension was comparatively more common in the left-handed.

"It would be rash to accept Quinan's conclusion that because left-handedness, a hereditary peculiarity, has been given a reputation of association with defective organization of the central nervous system, therefore hereditary predisposition is a definite factor in the etiology of high blood pressure, and that high arterial tension is suggestive of constitutional inferiority. We can not condemn a large number of our population on such slender evidence."

The Cash Value of a Healthy Mouth

He places it at $20,000 a year —for that is what he earns. Forty-five, but he works with the vigor of youth. He has the perfect health which permits the perfect functioning of body and brain.

Perfect health means health of the mouth, as well as of the body. It concerns the condition of both gums and teeth. Scientific research has proved this.

Normal gums are snug to the teeth. They are firm and of the natural pink color that shows a free and healthy circulation in the gum-tissue.

Gums that are not normal may indicate Pyorrhea, especially in older people.

Pyorrhea is something to guard against. Your dentist will tell you that. Visit him often for tooth and gum inspection. And as an additional preventive measure—use Forhan's For the Gums.

Forhan's For the Gums is a dentifrice which, if used in time and used consistently, will keep the gums firm and healthy. It will also keep the teeth white and clean; yet it is without harsh or irritating ingredients.

How to Use Forhan's

Use it twice daily, year in and year out. Wet your brush in cold water, plac a half-inch of the refreshing, healing paste on it, then brush your teeth *up and down.* Use a rolling motion to clean the crevices. Brush the grinding and back surfaces of the teeth. Massage your gums with your Forhan-coated brush —gently at first until the gums harden, then more vigorously. If the gums are very tender, massage with the finger, instead of the brush. If gum-shrinkage has already set in, use Forhan's according to directions, and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

35c and 60c tubes in the United States and Canada. At all druggists.

Formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S.

Forhan Company, New York
Forhan's, Limited, Montreal

Brush Your Teeth With It

Up the Saguenay River

"Niagara to the Sea"

THE most satisfying trip in America for health and recreation. Almost 1,000 miles of lakes, rivers and rapids, including the Thousand Islands, the exciting descent of the marvelous rapids, the historic associations of Montreal, Quebec with its famous miracle-working shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupré, and the renowned Saguenay River with its stupendous Capes "Trinity" and "Eternity," higher than Gibraltar.

Send 2c postage for illustrated booklet, map and guide, to John F. Pierce, Pass. Traffic Mgr., Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., 115 C. S. L. Building, Montreal, Canada.

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AT THIS TIME, when the attractiveness of soundly managed utility investments is fully apparent, we are particularly well equipped to serve the interests of investors.

We offer thoroughly tested and dependable securities based on utilities serving upwards of 500 cities and towns—institutions which have been built up and successfully operated for years by our own engineering and management organization. These companies have 25,000 home shareholders.

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The story of what happened to them is interesting and may prove profitable to you. Write for pamphlet of that name, which also gives some facts about

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$100 Bonds; $500 Bonds; $1000 Bonds
Interest payable twice yearly
To yield 8 per cent.
Partial payment accounts invited

G. L. MILLER & CO.
INCORPORATED
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"First—The Investor's Welfare"

Recreation Ranches in Montana

Outdoor Life in the west. Plains or Mountains. Horseback Riding. Hunting. Fishing. Comfortable Ranch Houses. Good Table, suitable for the whole family. Illustrated descriptive pamphlet sent on request.

GEO. B. HAYNES, General Passenger Agent
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1348 Railway Exchange, Chicago

INVESTMENTS • AND • FINANCE

TWO SMASHES AND A BOOM

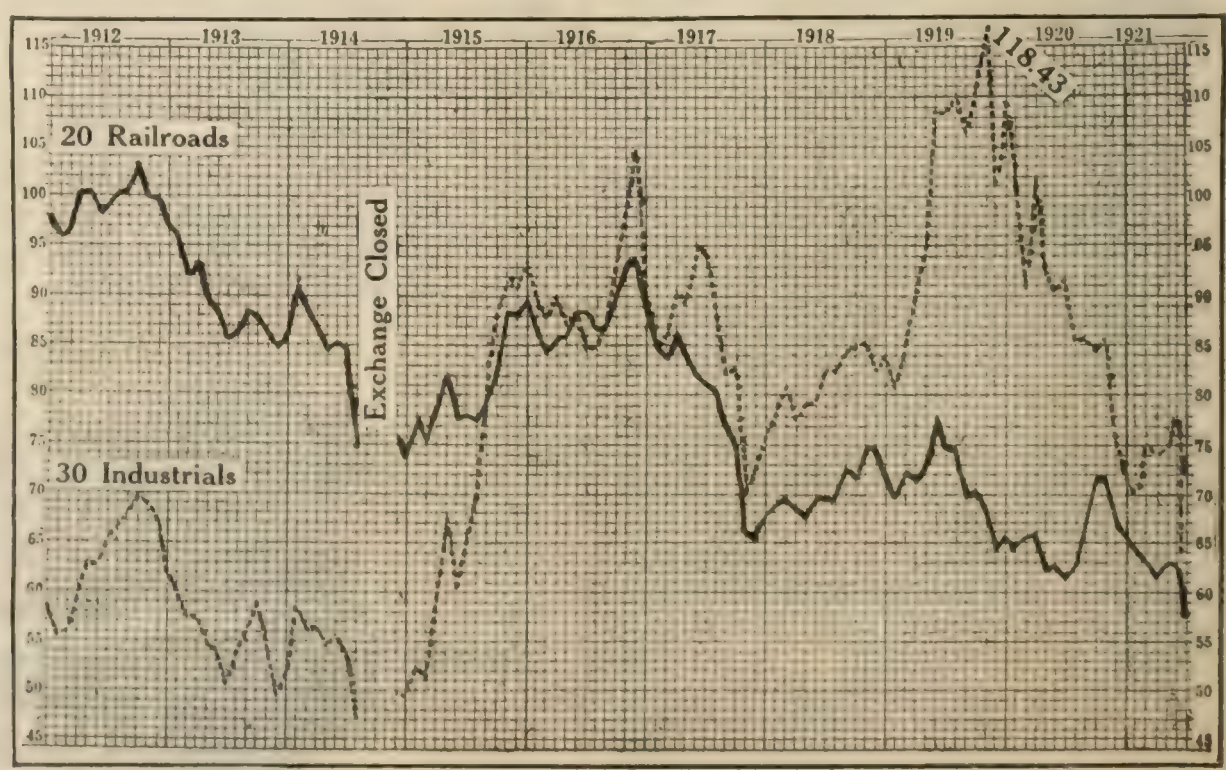
SO runs the history of the stock-market for the last ten years, or nine years and a half, to make it precise. Since the beginning of 1912, as the New York *Tribune* notes on its financial page, we have seen a prewar decline in stock prices, a terrific wartime slump at the outbreak of the war which led to the closing of the Stock Exchange for a time, a recovery culminating in the great war boom of 1919, and the postwar decline, the end of which is not yet. This history is graphically outlined on the accompanying chart. It is based on the fluctuations of the average price of thirty industrial and twenty railroad stocks. The former, it may be noted, is now within 20 points of the extreme low "that obtained when the New York Stock Exchange closed its doors in the summer of 1914 to prevent complete obliteration of values because of the deluge of liquidation let loose by the outbreak of war," and it is nearly 60 points below the 1919 peak. Rails have not gone so low, but then "they never enjoyed the fantastic experience of the industrials in rising to unheard-of heights." The writer in *The Tribune* notes that "the tendency of the industrial and rail averages has been to converge, and it is not inconceivable that this is a trend that may in course of time restore the rails to the prewar position, when they always held a position above the industrials in the average." We read further:

The great bear campaign which the market is now experiencing began in the closing months of 1919. The speculative boom of the preceding year had reached a climax when the average price of thirty industrial issues bulged to 118.43. From that high peak the average entered upon its long decline, which is still apparently under way.

Going back before the war, the chart shows a prewar decline in the averages starting toward the end of 1912 which ran, without much interruption, through 1913. It was checked in the early months of 1914, but had been resumed several months before the actual outbreak of the war. The prewar fall, as shown in the averages, has been viewed by many market experts as reflecting increasing tension in the world's financial markets caused by apprehension of an impending catastrophe.

The terrific smash in average prices when the war broke out, in August, 1914, is still fresh in the mind of the Street. The exchange was closed for four months. When transactions in stocks were resumed, early in 1915, there began the most remarkable series of bull markets in history. Both industrials and rails rose spectacularly. War orders had begun to flow in, and the market anticipated the increase in earnings that was to follow. The movement thus started in 1915 carried the industrial average to approximately 105 at the peak of 1916, and the rails had touched 95—the industrials by this time had outstript the rails in the rapidity of their rise—when the famous "peace panic" unleashed forces which caused a decline, running with periodical recoveries through our entrance into the war and into November of 1917. Then, with the end of the war less than a year distant, a new upswing began which went on through 1918 and became sensationally violent in 1919, when postwar inflation produced a wild riot of speculation.

WORLD-WIDE DECLINE IN BANK RATES—The causes and probable effect of the decline in bank-discount rates were noted at some length recently in the shape of quotations from the daily and financial press. It has been pointed out that the movement is by no means local but rather



From the New York "Tribune"

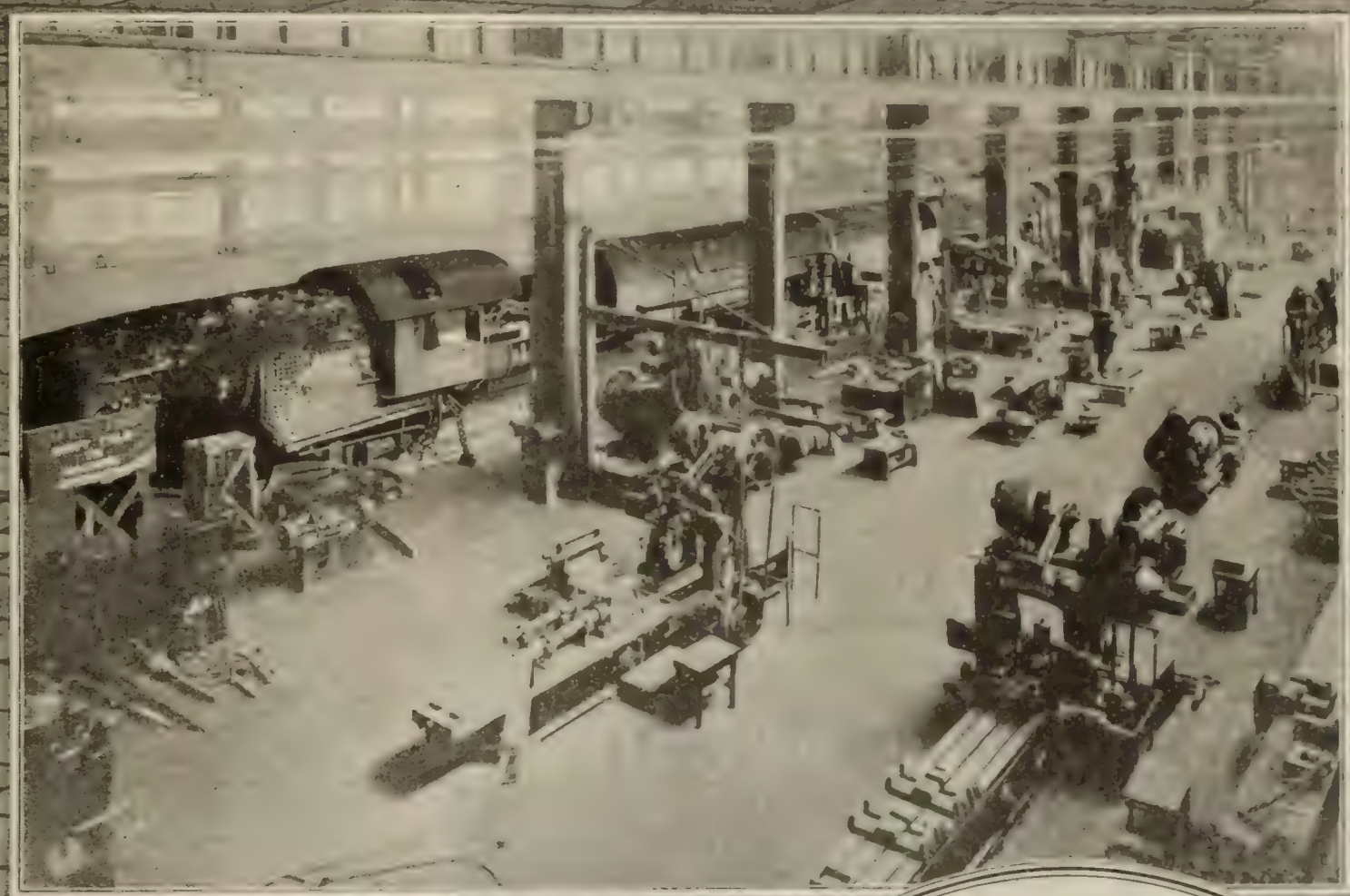
WHAT WAR AND PEACE HAVE DONE TO THE STOCK-MARKET,

As shown by the price fluctuations of 30 industrials and 20 railroad stocks since January, 1912.

KREOLITE WOOD BLOCK FLOORS

Outlast the Factory

Where Excess Tonnage Meets Dogged Endurance



HERE is the supreme test for factory floors—ton after ton of ponderous weight—year after year of grinding strain. Few floors could survive such terrific abuse encountered in these mammoth railroad shops.

Some would be ground to powder; others would crack and splinter. Kreolite Floors *endure* in service such as this because they are the *one* factory floor best fitted to the needs of all industry. They are bound together for unit-strength. The tough end of the wood *alone* is exposed to wear.

In addition to their lasting qualities they are warm under foot, quiet, and practically dustless.

Kreolite Floors are particularly adaptable for use in machine shops, foundries, warehouses, loading platforms, areaways, roundhouses, paper mills, tanneries and stables.

Consult our factory floor engineers, or write for our book on Kreolite Floors.

The Jennison-Wright Co., Toledo, Ohio

Branches: Albany, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Toronto and other Principal Cities

Western Sales Distributors—Western Wood Preserving Company, Spokane, Washington

Rain?

Here are Your Curtains!

Here's a more convenient tool box. Fastens to heel board of front seat. Keeps tools handy and makes more room.

At the first drop, and without moving from your seat, you can get curtains out if they're kept in this Victor Curtain Box for Fords, Chevrolets, and Overlands. This improved holder folds against heel board of rear seat. Keeps curtains in two neat rolls, protected from dirt and grease, safe from wear and tear, and always handy on the instant. Attachable with two screws in a minute's time. See your dealer—get one before the next rain.

The Corcoran-Victor Co., *710 Reading Road*, Cincinnati, O.

Victor TRADE MARK **CURTAIN HOLDERS**
for Ford, Chevrolet and Overland Cars

YOUR TROUBLES ARE OVER

The most important part of your car is the little Transformer, which cures the uneven, missing, jerky motor and makes self starters live up to their name.
"VKCO"

Van Kerr Transformers

Decrease gasoline consumption—give greater power—reduce carbon deposits. They can be attached in a few minutes, and from that time on you will have a sweet, smoothly running motor which starts easily even in zero weather.

Does Your Motor Pump Oil? Don't Worry!

Van Kerr Transformers cure the troubles which are due to this condition. Their patented, fireproof construction allows the current of electricity to be broken in the open air without danger of igniting any vapors under the hood. The more combustible spark so produced burns every particle of oil and gas, giving greater power and leaving no carbon. The Van Kerr method of ignition eliminates the necessity for reboring cylinders and installing new piston rings and instantly removes the difficulty caused by motors pumping oil. For pleasure cars, tractors, motorcycles, and gas engines.

We Will Send You a Set of Transformers

Attach them yourself. All kind of car and drive. Send no money. Simply pay the postman $2.00 for a four-cylinder set or $2.50 for a six-cylinder set. Use them ten days and if you are not satisfied that they do all we say they will, return them and you will get your money back.

You need it in two minutes and a pair of pliers.

The Van Kerr Co., Dept. 153, 3160 N. Clark St., Chicago

Over 100,000 satisfied customers are using Van Kerr Transformers.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

world-wide. Six countries, the United States, England, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, and India, have reduced their bank rates since the first of the year, notes *The Wall Street Journal*, which presents the following table showing bank rates in the leading financial centers, with the date of most recent change in each case:

Country	*Date of Change*	*Rate*
Amsterdam, Holland	July 1, 1915	4½%
Athens, Greece	May 15 1920	6½
Berlin, Germany	Dec. 23, 1914	5
Brussels, Belgium	Apr. 29, 1920	5½
Calcutta, India	Mar. 3, 1921	6
Christiania, Norway	June 25, 1920	7
Copenhagen, Denmark	May 4, 1921	6½
Helsingfors, Finland	Nov. 8, 1920	9
London, England	June 23, 1921	6
Lisbon, Portugal	Sept. 3, 1920	7
Madrid, Spain	Nov. 4, 1920	6
New York, U. S.	June 15, 1921	6
Paris, France	Apr. 8, 1920	6
Prague, Czecho-Slovakia	May 12, 1920	6
Rome, Italy	May 11, 1920	6
Stockholm, Sweden	May 3, 1921	6½
Switzerland	Apr. 6, 1921	4½
Tokyo, Japan	Nov. 18, 1919	8
Vienna, Austria	Apr. 12, 1915	5

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET DECIDES TO REFORM

THE agitation for abolition or regulation of the Chicago grain market in both Washington and Springfield, Ill., seems to have convinced officials of the Chicago Board of Trade that the time has come to do away with some of the abuses and objectionable practises that have been so widely advertised. A reform program is to be in operation this month, according to a Chicago dispatch to the New York *Evening Post:*

The Board proposes to abolish trading in "indemnities," which is another name for the old-style "puts and calls." Manipulation of the markets up and down, overspeculation, spectacular trading, matching orders, and other objectionable features are to be cut out. It is expected that restrictions or regulations will be placed on individual operations, so that it will not be possible for the big professional traders to buy or sell 5,000,000 or 10,000,000 bushels to sharply influence market values to the detriment of the small operator.

Regulation of private wires, the operation of which has been complained of by the smaller commission houses, is to be taken in hand.

The general public and many members of the grain exchanges, particularly those in other markets, have been against trading in "puts and calls," or "indemnities" in theory, but many of them make a practise of operating in them almost daily. These practises have their good and bad points. One objectionable feature is that large operators sell 500,000 to 1,000,000 indemnities almost daily and this has a restricting effect on price changes, altho operations against them on the part of the holders and the sellers are a factor in creating trade. As an insurance proposition they are valuable, but common practise has made them a speculative feature. They enable a trader of small means to do about ten times as much business as he has license to from the size of his capital.

When all reforms proposed are inaugurated it is expected that the grain exchanges will function more satisfactorily and greatly benefit the grain interests, not

only of Chicago, but of the whole world, as Chicago is the clearing-house for the world's grain trade.

OUR BIGGEST MONEY-MAKER

THE Standard Oil Company of New Jersey made more money in 1920 than any other business in the United States, according to *The Wall Street Journal*. Its net profits before dividends, we are told, amounted to $164,461,409, which was $55,000,000 more than the United States Steel Corporation earned, and over $100,000,000 in excess of the earnings of Standard Oil of Indiana, the second largest money-maker of the Standard Oil group. While the New Jersey Company does not give out figures on its gross business, *The Wall Street Journal* makes an estimate of about $1,500,000,000. This is a little less than the United States Steel Corporation's gross total of $1,755,477,025, which included, however, $405,000,000 of intercompany sales. The remarkable recent growth of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, as shown in the latest reports, is commented on as follows:

Standard Oil of New Jersey as at present constituted is a great deal larger organization, both in earning power and in assets, than the entire old Standard Oil group before it was disintegrated. For the first time in its history the New Jersey company is admittedly a "Billion Dollar Corporation"—its assets are given in the report at $1,102,312,595.

The New Jersey company finished the year with a working capital exceeding half a billion dollars, the like of which can only be found in the statement of the Steel Corporation. Below is presented a three-year comparison of the company's current assets, current liabilities, and working capital showing:

	1920	1919	1918
Assets			
Investments	$110,167,110	$100,121,983	$116,461,819
Inventories	284,340,961	185,750,373	160,505,280
Receivables	288,158,551	236,896,057	151,320,086
Cash	33,788,328	17,819,055	13,201,852
	$716,454,950	$541,087,468	$441,489,037
Liabilities			
Payables	$183,834,313	$157,005,383	$116,816,715
Tax reserve	28,901,489	14,000,000	.....
Working capital	$503,719,158	$370,082,085	$324 672,322

The enormous jump of more than $130,000,000 in working capital account in a single year is a reflection of the heavy volume of business conducted by the company last year. As is indicated, the major part of the gain was put in inventories of crude and refined oils. These inventories, as is stated in the report, have decreased largely in value since the turn of the year and would bear considerable marking down in their value.

However, it is the history of the oil business that big organizations make money in times of low oil prices. It is entirely likely that the company worked off a large part of its oil during the early months of 1921 through its sales of refined products at prices which returned good profits, and that it is now working almost entirely on low-priced crude. It is in times such as those now existing that big companies like Standard of New Jersey stock up with large amounts of low-priced crude oil which give it a good average cost price. This crude, later, can be worked off when refined prices are ascending.

Cleveland-Buffalo Daily $5.56

Seeandbee

Largest and most costly steamer on inland waters of the world. 500 ft. long, 98 ft. 6 in. broad. 510 staterooms and parlors, accommodating 1,500 persons

East or West—A Good Night's Rest

Let old Lake Erie lull you to sleep for one night of your trip—East or West. You'll find comfort and quiet on a completely appointed steamer and will wake up refreshed.

Great Ship "*Seeandbee*" and Steamers "*City of Erie*" and "*City of Buffalo*." Daily, May 1 to November 15.

Railroad tickets between Cleveland and Buffalo good for transportation on our steamers.

Daylight trips every Saturday from July 16th to September 3rd.

Ask your ticket agent or any tourist agency for tickets via C. & B. Line.

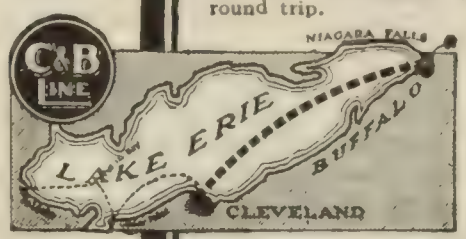
New Tourist Automobile Rate — $10.00 round trip with two days return limit for cars not exceeding 127 inches wheelbase. Cars over 127 inches wheelbase, $14.50 round trip.

Tourist map for automobilists sent on request.

Daily Service — June 25th to Sept. 5th between Toledo and Buffalo, via Put-in-Bay and Cedar Point. Fare $6.67.

Send 5 cents for colored puzzle chart of the Great Ship "Seeandbee." Also ask for pictorial booklet (free).

(Fares quoted do not include War Tax.)



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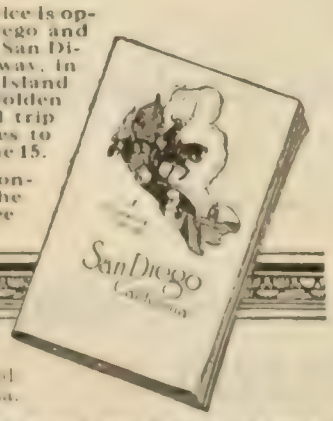

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

June 22.—King George opens the Ulster Parliament, and urges the factions to end strife.

The British Labor party rejects the radical left wing's proposal to accept Communist affiliation.

Premier Briand extends tacit recognition to the new political, economic, and military union of the four Caucasian republics—Armenia, Georgia, North Caucasia, and Azerbaijan.

June 23.—Mahomed Fahmy, leader of the Young Egyptians, asks the Council of the League of Nations to mediate between Egypt and Great Britain.

Desultory fighting and attempted uprisings on a small scale are reported from different parts of Mexico, but the Obregon Government believes no serious revolutionary movement is threatened.

June 24.—The Council of the League of Nations awards the Aland Islands in the Baltic Sea to Finland, and Sweden accepts the decision.

Eamonn De Valera, President of the "Irish Republic," is arrested by mistake by Crown forces, and is released on an official order.

June 25.—Premier Lloyd George invites Eamonn De Valera, the Irish Republican leader, and Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, to a peace parley in London.

Greece formally declines the offer of France, Great Britain, and Italy to mediate with the Turkish Nationalists in order to end hostilities between them and the Greeks in Asia Minor.

June 26.—Police and firemen strike in Quebec, following the refusal of the arbitration commission to grant the firemen an increase in wages.

A dispatch from Harbin, Manchuria, reports that the Japanese Government and the Chita Government in Eastern Siberia have drawn up a preliminary agreement.

Chancellor Wirth proclaims dissolution of the Bavarian *Einwohnerwehr*, the East Prussian local military bodies, and the *Orgesch*, as demanded in the Allied ultimatum.

The Council of the League of Nations decides to repatriate, or redistribute, 2,000,000 Russian refugees, provided the interested countries furnish the 250,000,000 francs required.

June 27.—The Cabinet of Premier Giolitti of Italy resigns after receiving a small vote of confidence.

June 28.—Sir James Craig, Ulster Premier, accepts Premier Lloyd George's invitation to a peace conference in London, and Eamonn De Valera replies that he is first seeking consultation with representatives of the political minority.

Great Britain and Japan have agreed to postpone renewal of their alliance, to permit full discussion and an opportunity to consult the United States, it is reported in London.

The British coal-miners' strike is ended by a fifteen months' truce, in which profit-sharing is to be tested.

Germany pays 44,000,000 gold marks to the Reparations Commission, making a total of about one-quarter of a billion marks Germany has paid the Commission.

CONGRESS

June 22.—The Army Appropriation Bill, providing for the reduction of the Army

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from 220,000 men to 150,000 by October 1, is agreed to by the Senate and goes to the President.

June 23.—The Administration Bill to enable the refunding of the obligations of foreign governments to the United States, amounting to more than $10,000,000,000, is introduced by Senator Penrose. Under the bill the Treasury would have authority to reconvert or extend loans or interest payments, to accept foreign securities in payment, and to settle all claims not now secured.

House and Senate conferees agree on the Naval Appropriation Bill, fixing the personnel of the Navy at 106,000 and of the marine corps at 21,000, the total appropriation being $413,067,039.23.

June 27.—The House passes the Willis-Campbell Antibeer Bill by a vote of 250 to 93.

DOMESTIC

June 22.—Eight members of the Japanese Diet, representing the four political parties in the Japanese Parliament, arrive on a mission to allay misunderstanding between the two countries.

The American Federation of Labor, meeting in Denver, adopts resolutions asking the United States to take the leading step for world disarmament by agreement.

June 23.—Seven are killed and seven injured in the collapse of a moving-picture theater in Barnesboro, Pa.

Exports to Europe during May aggregated $177,000,000 compared with $384,000,000 in May of last year, according to the monthly report of the Commerce Department. For the eleven months ending with May the total was $3,231,000,000 as compared with $4,568,000,000 for the same period of 1920.

The racial composition of the population of the United States in 1920, as announced by the Census Bureau, shows 94,822,431 whites; 10,463,013 negroes; 242,959 Indians; 111,025 Japanese; 61,686 Chinese; and 9,485 others.

June 24.—A public reprimand is administered by Secretary of the Navy Denby to Admiral W. S. Sims for his speech in England criticizing the Sinn-Fein element in America.

Charles B. Warren, of Michigan, is nominated by President Harding as Ambassador to Japan.

The American Federation of Labor adopts a report condemning the Russian Soviet Government as an enemy of labor and for imposing a vicious tyranny upon the Russian people.

June 25.—President Samuel Gompers and his entire administration are returned to office by the American Federation of Labor by an overwhelming vote.

The Socialist party of the United States, in annual convention at Detroit, refuses by a vote of 35 to 4 to affiliate with the Third Internationale of Moscow, and declares against international relations of any kind.

June 26.—According to an announcement by Director C. R. Forbes, of the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, the Government has disbursed $226,486,891.34 in meeting compensation claims of disabled service men and death claims of the dependents of those who were killed.

June 27.—The United States Railroad Labor Board extends its 12 per cent. wage-reduction order, effective from July 1, practically to every large railroad in the country.

The Socialist national convention indorses the general strike as a theory, but declares its advocacy in the United States under present conditions would be folly.

O. Henry's Tribute to Rand McNally

O. Henry, master of the American short story, pays a graceful tribute to *Map Headquarters* in his story, "A Municipal Report:"

"But, dear cousins all (from Adam and Eve descended) it is a rash one who will lay his finger on the map and say: 'In this town there can be no romance—what could happen here?' Yes, it is a bold and rash deed, to challenge in one sentence, history, romance and RAND McNALLY."

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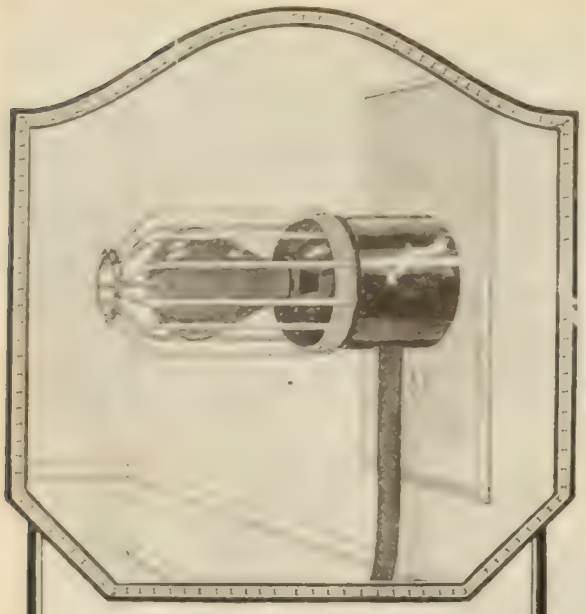

WASTED current is wasted money. An iron, toaster, percolator, or other heating appliance operates so quietly it is easily forgotten. Clothes might be scorched, toast burned, and coffee boiled away through the lack of a simple reminder to pull out the cap when leaving the room.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

The Feminine Vice.—"Why did you quit smoking?"

"It has gotten so it looks effeminate."—*The Fun Book.*

Not as Hopeless as That.—HE—"I could dance on like this forever."

SHE—"Oh, I'm sure you don't mean it! You're bound to improve."—*The Fun Book.*

Learning His Trade.—"Johnny," said the teacher reprovingly, "you misspelled most of the words in your composition."

"Yes'm; I'm going to be a dialect writer."—*Washington Star.*

His Destination.—FRIEND—"That movie actor is very pompous. He boasts that he has arrived."

DIRECTOR.—"He has. This is where he gets off."—*Boston Transcript.*

She Didn't Know Beans.—GROCER—"We have some very fine string beans to-day."

MRS. NEWBRIDE—"How much are they a string?"—*The Fun Book.*

A Millennial Recipe.—"Dis world is gineter be all right," said Uncle Eben, "jes' as soon as de crowd cheers a kind word or a generous action de same as it does a home run."—*Washington Star.*

Her One Opportunity.—MRS. MYLES—"Ever catch your husband flirting?"

MRS. STYLES—"Yes; once."

MRS. MYLES—"What did you do to him?"

MRS. STYLES—"Married him."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Suspicious Welfare Work.—MOTHER—"No, Bobbie, I can't allow you to play with that little Kim boy. He might have a bad influence over you."

BOBBIE—"But, mother, can I play with him for the good influence I might have over him?"—*New York Globe.*

Justice on the Job.—The bedraggled individual indignantly denied that he was intoxicated when the police officer testified that he found the prisoner lying in the street.

"Very well, then," retorted the versatile judge. "You're fined $5 for parking more than six inches from the curb."—*Buffalo Express.*

Setting It Right.—KANSAS PAPER—We wish to apologize for the manner in which we disgraced the beautiful wedding last week. Through an error of the typesetter we were made to say "the roses were punk." What we should have said was "the noses were pink."—*Boston Transcript.*

Favored, if Not Flavored.—ANGRY DINER—"See here, waiter, what's this collar-button doing in my soup?"

WAITER—"Not so loud, sir, please. Don't let that gentleman at the next table hear you. He's dined here regularly for two years and we've never thrown in anything extra for him."—*Boston Transcript.*

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No matter where you travel have your baggage protected. It's the prudent and economical thing to do.

Be sure to get a North America Tourist Baggage policy. It gives you adequate protection at a nominal cost.

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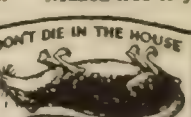

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Discouraging Discovery.—"So you've given up the idea of taking singing lessons?"

"Yes; I found it would take me three years to sing as well as I thought I sang already."—*London Opinion.*

Fashion Note.—The zenith in punctilio has been received by the New Vendome Hotel, of Evansville, Ind.: "Only gentlemen wearing belts are permitted to remove their coats."—*New York Illustrated News.*

The Wherewithal.—GUFF—"Some bandits robbed the bank and escaped in your car."

NUFF—"Robbed the bank? Well, then, maybe they can afford to run the car."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Ready for More.—FATHER—"Is he thrifty?"

DAUGHTER—"Thrifty, daddie! Why, Jack's saved over $10,000 out of that $100,000 his grandfather left him year before last."—*Boston Globe.*

Warning!—

Oily to bed,
And oily to rise,
Is the fate of a man
When a motor he buys.
—*London Opinion.*

Natural Alarm Clock.—MACTAVISH—"Ay, it's a wunnerfu' echo. When folk roond aboot here gang tae their beds, they juist put their heids oot o' the window an' shout, an' the echo waukens them i' the mornin'!"—*The Passing Show (London.)*

Fiction Provided For.—The husband was seeing his beloved wife off for a holiday. "Maggie, dear," he said, "hadn't you better take some fiction with you to while away the time?"

"Oh, no, George," she said, "you'll be sending me some letters."—*Western Christian Advocate (Cincinnati).*

Force of Example.—"Do the boys in Crimson Gulch shoot on sight the way they used to?"

"No," replied Cactus Joe. "Us desperadoes are all tamed down. We're afraid to get out in the street and act reckless for fear we'll be mistook for movie actors."—*Washington Star.*

The Error of His Ways.—It was visiting-day at the jail and the uplifters were on deck.

"My good man," said one kindly lady, "I hope that since you have come here you have had time for meditation and have decided to correct your faults."

"I have that, mum," replied the prisoner in heartfelt tones. "Believe me, the next job I pull, this baby wears gloves."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

And One Is Sufficient.—"Robert," said the mother sternly to her offspring who had just broken a window with a baseball, "I'm going to give you a good whipping—not because you broke the window, but because you broke your promise to me that you would stop playing ball near the house."

"Aw, ma," whimpered the boy, "can't you do it for breakin' the window? Dad'll have to lick somebody for that."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

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Always in a Sealpax Envelope

"BOY, oh Boy," you appreciate Sealpax when you're mixed up in a crowd, when it's hot—and stuffy—and everybody 'round you is sweltering! ***Sealpax keeps you cool as a cucumber.*** It's that kind of an underwear—built for man-sized comfort. Cool because the fine nainsook fabric is cool—comfortable because it is cut to follow the movements of your body—no chafe—no irritation—the coolest, finest underwear a man can slip into.

Yes, Sealpax is a better athletic underwear and it is sold in a cleaner way—packed in the individual Sealpax envelope which keeps it as fresh and clean as the day it was made and laundered. Ask your dealer to show you Sealpax—it's the best, yet costs less.

If your dealer can't supply you, write us direct. Send for "The Sealpax Family" booklet, describing the Sealpax line. Address Dept. X-3.

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Is the oil lamp coming back?

—a possibility foreseen by men in the electric light business

"IN the lamp-light jewels glittered and soft eyes shone again, while elusive perfumes mingled with the odor of kerosene."

Two or three years hence shall we be reading some such description of social gatherings? Yet this absurdity will actually come to pass unless we do something to rescue our gas and electric companies from their present predicament.

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"Why haven't they money enough?" is a question we have a right to ask. Well, during a time when expenses for coal, equipment and wages advanced several hundred percent, the rate for electricity went up less than twenty percent (national average). A financial condition not likely to attract investors to the lighting companies.

So it looks as though the next move were up to us the people. Perhaps a cent or two more on the rate will prove just the stimulus needed to start capital coming in by the millions.

A benefit to all concerned, but for us the people most of all. Those millions will be working for us. They will enable the electric company to keep pace with the growing needs of our bigger, better, brighter city.

And certainly to represent this day of progress the torch of civilization can be no smoky oil lamp—but rather a blazing electric light, with its economy, efficiency and safety.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"E. G.," Joplin, Mo.—"In addressing a married lady after the death of her husband, is it proper to give her first name, or is it correct to still use the name of her husband? For instance, 'Mrs. Agnes B. Henderson' or 'Mrs. George Henderson.'"

While her husband is living, a woman is correctly addressed by her husband's name, as *Mrs. George Henderson*, but if she be a widow, the proper way to address her is with her own given name—*Mrs. Agnes B. Henderson*.

"C. B. F.," Topeka, Kan.—"Kindly give me the correct pronunciation of the word *cinema*."

The word *cinema* is correctly pronounced *sin'a-ma*—*i* as in *hit*, *a*'s as in *final*.

"T. N. F.," Chicago, Ill.—"Please advise me if it is now considered good form to close a business letter with the phrase, 'Trusting that this information will be of some service to you, I remain.' I am under the impression that the use of 'I remain' at the closing of a letter is obsolete."

The word "remain" in the complimentary close of a letter implies previous correspondence. The first letter should close with "I am," if such a term be used at all. Therefore, if you have had previous correspondence with the person to whom you are writing, the use of "I remain" in the sentence you quote is correct. If you have not had previous correspondence with him, use "I am."

"C. U. R.," Dayton, Ohio.—"Which is correct—'They ask for a *raise* in wages' or 'They ask for a *rise* in wages'?"

When referring to an increase in salary or wages *raise* is used, but this use of the word is colloquial and should be avoided. "Increase" of salary is to be preferred. The tendency to introduce *rise*, commonly employed in England when referring to wages, may be due to the influence exerted by the newspaper press.

"H. F. D.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"Please tell me which is correct—*preventive* or *preventative*."

Preventative is a spurious variant of *preventive*, formed to correspond with such words as *demonstrative*, but resting on a false analogy, since there is no form *preventate* from which to derive it. Moreover, there is no "antecedent blank" to be supplied by it, *preventive* being the universally accepted word for the idea to be expressed by it.

"S. W.," Tulsa, Okla.—"In writing 'My dear sir,' as a salutation, should all three words begin with capitals, or merely the words 'My' and 'Sir'?"

The correct form is, "*My* dear *Sir*."

"W. S. T.," Prague, Okla.—"What is the meaning of the word *soviet*?"

A *soviet* is a council, especially a soldiers' and workmen's council or assembly of delegates in Russia, 1917–19.

"C. C. E.," Montgomery, Ala.—"Please give me the correct pronunciation of *faux pas* and *opponent*."

The phrase *faux pas* is pronounced *fo"pa'*—*o* as in *go*, *a* as in *art*, and the word *opponent* is pronounced *o-po'nent*—first *o* as in *not*, second *o* as in *go*, *e* as in *get*.

"N. F.," North Charleroi, Pa.—"Is there a distinction between the pronunciation of the verb *hear* and the adverb *here*?"

The two words *hear* and *here* are pronounced alike, namely, *hir*—*i* as in *police*.

"F. L.," Norfolk, Va.—"Kindly give me the correct pronunciation of *Derby*. I have always pronounced it as though it were spelled *Darby*, and a party from Louisville, where they have the famous Derby races, says it is pronounced there as though spelled *Darby*."

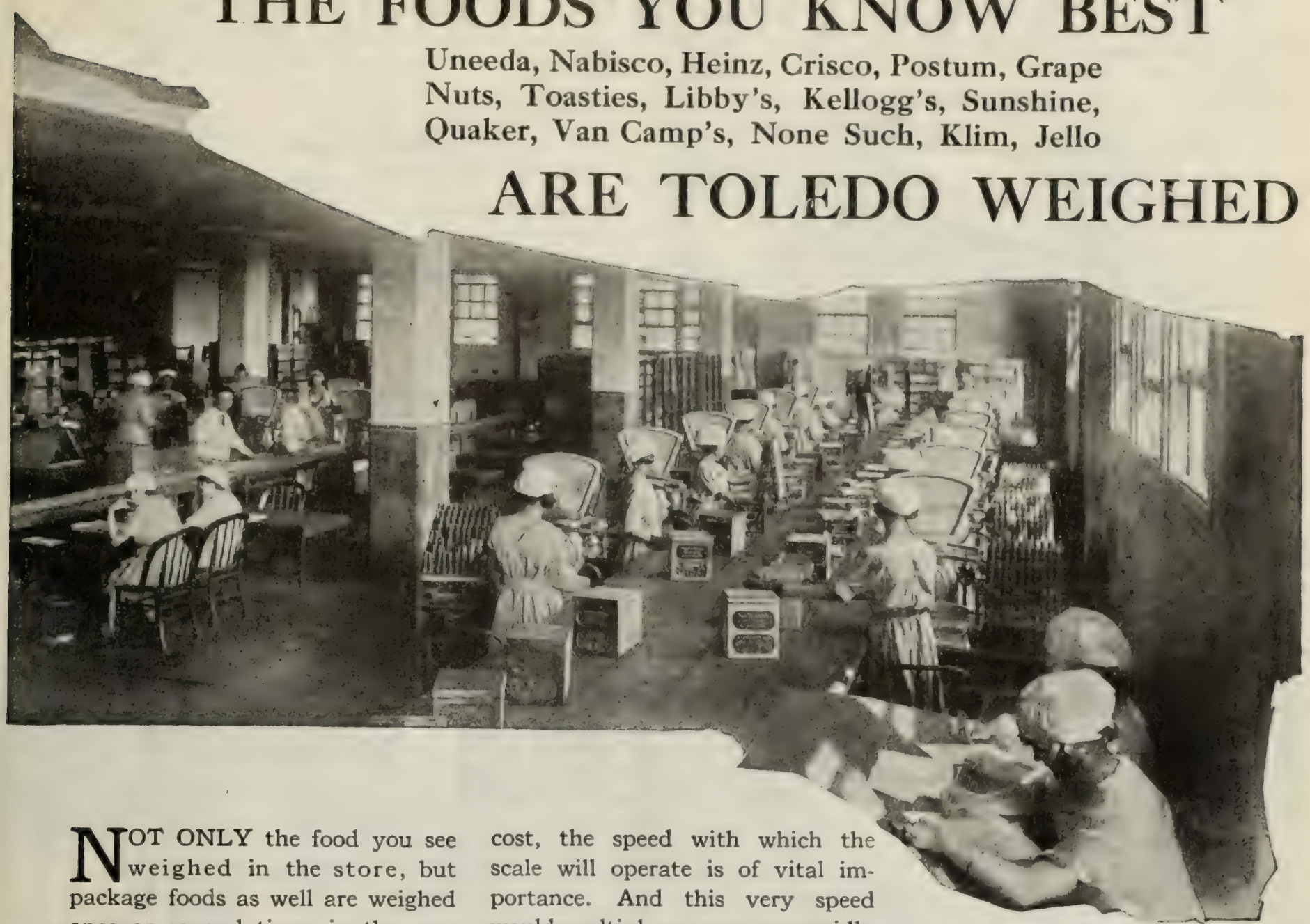
The pronunciation *dur'bi* (*u* as in *burn*, *i* as in *habit*) represents the pronunciation of the United States and Northern and Middle England, while *der'by* (*a* as in *arm*, *y* as *i* in *hit*) is that in vogue in Southern England. Formerly the name of the English town and shire was also sometimes spelled *Darby*.

"J. E. R.," Memphis, Tenn.—There is no authority for the use of *headquarter* as a verb, and only rarely is this word used in the singular as a noun.

THE FOODS YOU KNOW BEST

Uneeda, Nabisco, Heinz, Crisco, Postum, Grape Nuts, Toasties, Libby's, Kellogg's, Sunshine, Quaker, Van Camp's, None Such, Klim, Jello

ARE TOLEDO WEIGHED



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TOLEDO SCALES

NO SPRINGS—HONEST WEIGHT

Volume 70 No. 3

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July 16, 1921

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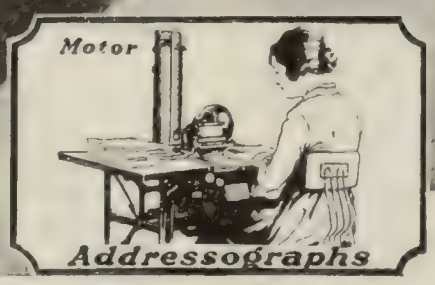

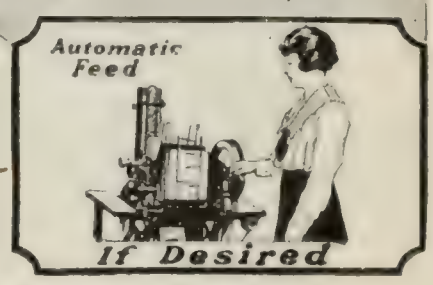

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The Literary Digest School and College Directory

LITERARY DIGEST readers seeking educational advantages for their children will find in our pages for fourteen weeks, between May 14th and September 10th, a Classified Directory containing the names and addresses of some of the best known Boarding, Vocational and Professional Schools and Colleges.

Our readers will find this Directory convenient for reference and are invited to correspond with the schools which interest them. Descriptive announcements of the schools appearing in this Directory will be found in one or more of the following issues:

June 4th **July 2nd** **August 6th** **September 3rd**

The School Department continues this year to serve as it has for many years, parents and schools, *without fees or obligation of any sort.* The Literary Digest's School Manager has direct personal knowledge of these institutions and gives to each letter individual attention.

All requests for educational information should be made by mail as no advice can be given by telephone. It is necessary that inquirers state definitely the age and sex of the child to be placed; approximate price to be expended for board and tuition; locality and size of school preferred.

Schools for Girls and Colleges for Women

Judson College....Judson Street, Marion, Ala.
Crescent College....Box L, Eureka Springs, Ark.
Anna Head School for Girls....2540 Channing Way, Berkeley, Cal.
Girls' Collegiate School....Adams & Hoover Sts., Los Angeles, Cal.
Marlborough School....5041 W. 3rd St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Hillside School....Prospect Avenue, Norwalk, Conn.
Colonial School....1533 18th St., Washington, D. C.
Fairmont School....Washington, D. C.
Immaculata Seminary....4230 Wisconsin Ave., Washington, D. C.
Cathedral School for Girls....Orlando, Fla.
Aikin Open Air School....St. Petersburg, Fla.
Brenau College Conservatory....Box L, Gainesville, Ga.
Miss Haire's School....1106 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
Monticello Seminary....Godfrey, Madison Co., Ill.
Illinois Woman's College....Box C, Jacksonville, Ill.
Frances Shimer School....Box 648, Mount Carroll, Ill.
Saint Mary-of-the-Woods....Box 130, Saint Mary-of-the-Woods, Ind.
The Girls' Latin School....1223 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.
National Park Seminary....Box 157, Forest Glen, Md.
Maryland College for Women....Box Q, Lutherville, Md.
Mount Ida School....2300 Summit St., Newton, Mass.
Gulf Park College....Box R, Gulfport, Miss.
William Woods College....Fulton, Mo.
Miss White's School....4148 Lindell Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.
Lindenwood College for Women....Box E, St. Charles, Mo.
Knox School for Girls....Cooperstown, N. Y.
Ursuline Academy....Grand Avenue, Middletown, N. Y.
Ossining School for Girls....Box 7-D, Ossining-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Putnam Hall School....Box 804, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Highland Manor....Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Miss Mason's School for Girls....Box 710, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
St. Mary's Episcopal School....Box 28, Raleigh, N. C.
Glendale College....Box 1, Glendale, Ohio
Oxford College....Box 54, Oxford, Ohio
Birmingham School for Girls, The Mountain School....Birmingham, Pa.
Linden Hall Seminary....Box 123, Lititz, Pa.
Ogontz School....Montgomery County, Pa.
Centenary College....Box F, Cleveland, Tenn.
Ward-Belmont....Box F, Belmont Heights, Nashville, Tenn.
Sullins College....Box D, Bristol, Va.
Southern Seminary....Box 988, Buena Vista, Va.
Hollins College....Box 313, Hollins, Va.
Virginia College....Box T, Roanoke, Va.
Stuart Hall....Box L, Staunton, Va.
Sweet Briar College....Box 13, Sweet Briar, Va.

Boys' Preparatory

Todd Seminary for Boys....Woodstock, Ill.
Boys Preparatory School....Central Ave. at 15th St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Shattuck School....Faribault, Minn.
Blair Academy....Box W, Blairstown, N. J.
Peddie School....Box 7-P, Hightstown, N. J.
Princeton Preparatory School....Princeton, N. J.
Stone School....Box 17, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Cascadilla School....Box 118, Ithaca, N. Y.
Mackenzie School....Box 27 (On Lake Walton), Monroe, N. Y.
Cook Academy....Montour Falls, N Y
Irving School....Box 905, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Franklin & Marshall Academy....Box 407, Lancaster, Pa.
Mercersburg Academy....Box 103, Mercersburg, Pa.
Baylor School....P. O. Box 28, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Co-Educational

Lake Forest College....Lake Forest, Ill.
Starkey Seminary....Box 437, Lakemont, N. Y.
Social Motive Day School....Dept. H, 526 West 114th St., N. Y. City
Mrs. Burt's School for Tiny Tots....1130 Constant Ave., Peekskill, N. Y.
Grand River Institute....Box 17, Austinburg, Ohio
Wyoming Seminary....Kingston, Pa.
Montessori Country and City Schools....Wycombe and Philadelphia, Pa.
Temple University....Box 1, Philadelphia, Pa.

Theological

Gordon College of Theology and Missions....Boston, Mass.

Military Schools and Colleges

Marion Institute, The Army and Navy College....Box B, Marion, Ala.
Pasadena Military Academy....Box 418, Pasadena, Cal.
San Diego Army & Navy Academy....San Diego, Cal.
Hitchcock Military Academy....San Rafael, Cal.
Western Military Academy....Box 44, Alton, Ill.
Culver Military Academy....Culver, Ind.
Gulf Coast Military Academy....Gulfport, Miss.
Wentworth Military Academy....187 Washington Ave., Lexington, Mo.
Bordentown Military Institute....Drawer C-7, Bordentown, N. J.
Roosevelt Military Academy....Box 15, West Englewood, N. J.
St. John's School....Box 10, Manlius, N. Y.
St. John's School....Ossining, N. Y.
Miami Military Institute....Box 72, Germantown, Ohio
Bailey Military Institute....Box L, Greenwood, S. C.
Junior Mil. Sch., formerly Castle Heights Jr. Sch....Bloomington Springs, Tenn.
Columbia Military Academy....Box D, Columbia, Tenn.
Castle Heights Military Academy....Box 100, Lebanon, Tenn.
Branham & Hughes Military Academy....Box 4, Spring Hill, Tenn.
West Texas Militay Academy....San Antonio, Texas
Texas Military College....College Park, Terrell, Texas
Blackstone Military Academy....Box B, Blackstone, Va.
Randolph-Macon Academy....Box 410, Front Royal, Va.
Staunton Military Academy....Box D, Staunton, Kable Sta., Va.
Fishburne Military School....Box 404, Waynesboro, Va.
St. John's Military Academy....Box 12-G, Delafield, Wis.
Northwestern Military & Naval Academy....Lake Geneva, Wis.

Vocational and Professional

Cumnock School of Expression....Box 400, Los Angeles, Cal.
American College of Physical Education....D-7, Chicago, Ill.
Bush Conservatory of Music....L. D., 839 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
College of Dentistry....Box 41, 1838 W. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.
School of Elementary & Home Education....721 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.
Northwestern University Sch. of Speech 116 University Hall, Evanston, Ill.
Burdett Bus. Administration College....18 Boylston St., Boston, 11, Mass.
Babson Institute (Resident), 130 Washington St., Wellesley Hills, 82, Mass.
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Ithaca Academy of Public School Music....305 DeWitt Park, Ithaca, N. Y.
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Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, Highland Ave. & Oak St., Cincinnati, Ohio
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Technical

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For Backward Children

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Trowbridge Training School....Chambers Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Miss Compton's School for Girls....3809 Flad Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Miss Woods School for Exceptional Children....Box 160, Roslyn, Pa.

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Special

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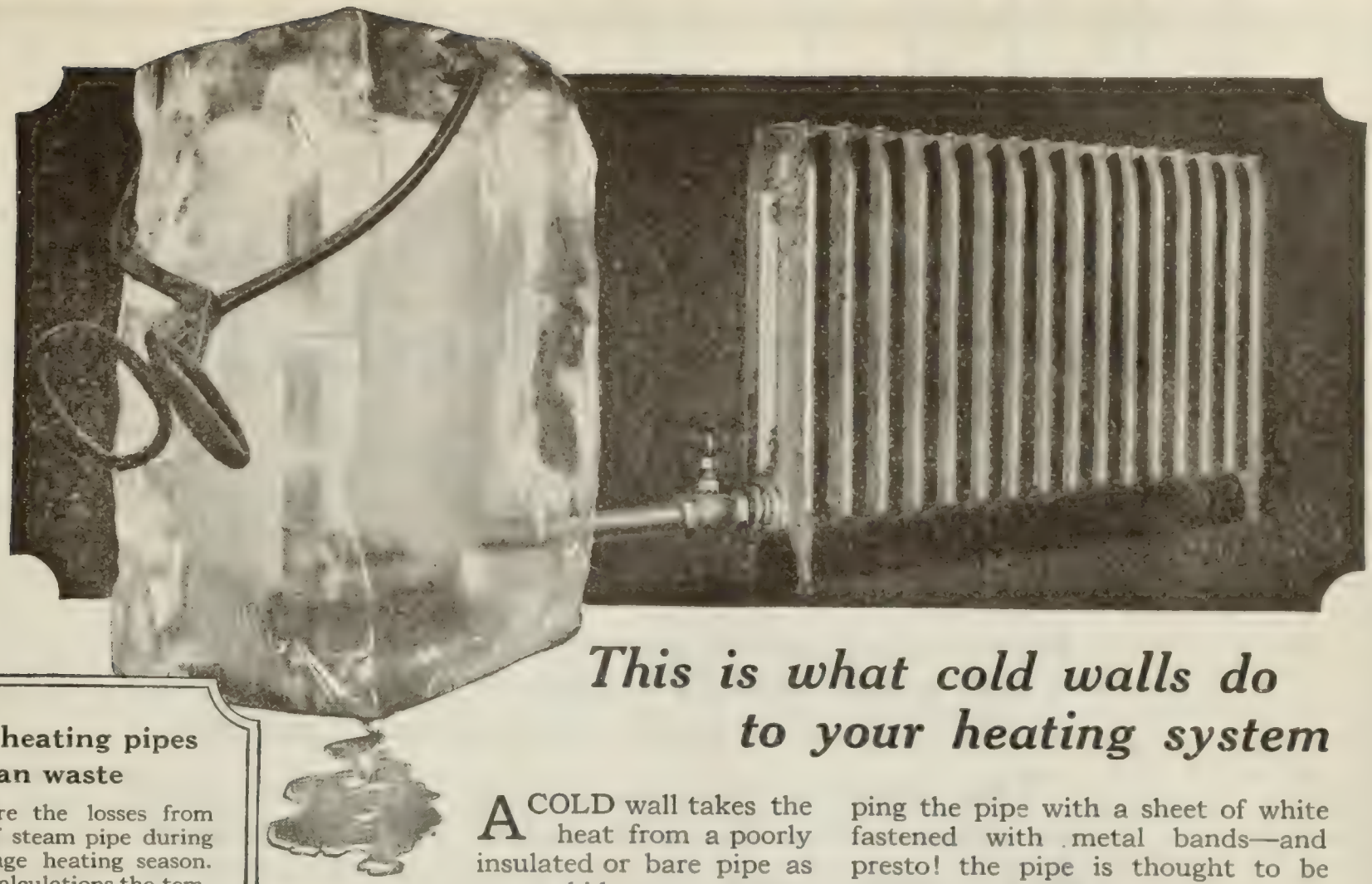

This is what cold walls do to your heating system

What heating pipes can waste

Here are the losses from 50 feet of steam pipe during one average heating season. In these calculations the temperature of the steam is placed at 220° F. and the temperature outside the pipe at 70° F.

1 inch pipe — 1½ Tons

2 inch pipe — 2 8/10 Tons

3 inch pipe — 4 1/10 Tons

4 inch pipe — 5 3/10 Tons

A COLD wall takes the heat from a poorly insulated or bare pipe as greedily as a sponge drinks up water.

We are apt to think of a heating plant as something in the cellar which produces heat in the rooms overhead, and we forget that hundreds of feet of pipe connect furnace to radiator or register, running through floors and walls and wasting heat unless properly insulated.

To folks who buy fuel for heating

People who buy coal or other fuel for heating should take this matter of heat insulation to heart. It concerns your coal bill and your comfort.

To insist that pipes be just covered is not enough, because covering pipes as commonly practiced does not mean proper insulation. A common method consists of wrapping the pipe with a sheet of white fastened with metal bands—and presto! the pipe is thought to be covered once and for all.

Nothing could be further from the truth. All coverings do not properly insulate, nor can you tell a good insulation from a bad by looking at it. But your coal pile is never fooled, and each year you pay the bill.

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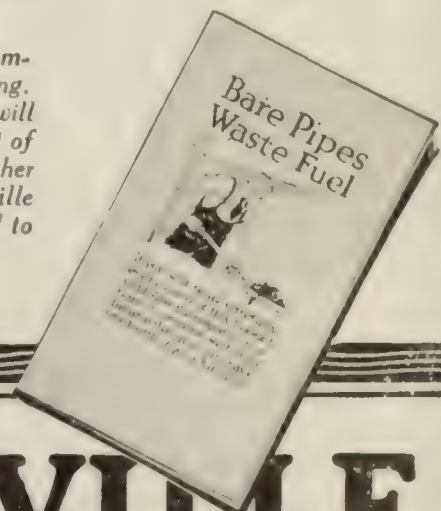

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The amount of reduction is important only in relation to the amount of increase which had occurred, not over pre-war levels merely, but over the *lowest previous figures.*

That is the only reliable indication of rock bottom.

During the period of abnormal increases, White Truck prices were *held down.* Their average advance was the smallest in the industry.

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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WILL THE NEW TARIFF BRING BETTER TIMES?

THE BEST INTENTIONS oft fail of appreciation. Six days a week, from January 6 till June 29, Republican tariff-makers labor on a bill intended to "become the Magna Carta for the perpetuation of our American standard of living and to be the constitution of a uniform and universal prosperity," only to be informed by one of the most influential and regular Republican dailies of New England, that if their bill were to be made law now "we should probably find ourselves on the edge of a deeper plunge into public and private adversity than we have yet taken." The chairman of the committee that drafted the bill modestly disavows having produced a panacea for all national ills, yet ventures to "predict with great confidence that its effect upon American industry and American labor will be entirely beneficial," and he is told by a leading business journal that his schedules "have been so framed as to delay and perhaps check complete restoration of prosperity." Friends of a protective tariff as represented by dailies like the Republican Buffalo *Express* and the Independent Washington *Post* agree with the Congressman from Wisconsin, however, that the enactment of the tariff law he has proposed will be most beneficial and will hasten "the progress of business revival." Democratic critics concentrate upon the effect which they think the tariff schedules proposed by Mr. Fordney would have on the consumer. They are "extortions," says one; they "will victimize the consumer," declares another. "Vicious," "monstrous," and "indefensible" are other characterizations coming from papers which dislike a protective tariff on general principles. Thus another tariff fight is on in the press as well as in Congress, and the battle is being fought chiefly over the effect of the new rates upon prices and business conditions. The first onset seems to be made by the attacking party, and we therefore find editorial defense of the Fordney tariff plan somewhat scarce as yet; the defenders are apparently still engaged in bringing up and unlimbering their big guns. But on both sides the combatants seem to be hampered by what we might call "low visibility." It is practically impossible to tell just how much higher the suggested rates will be than those now existing or to estimate how closely they parallel those of the old Payne-Aldrich Law. It is difficult to say what their effect will be on business, since all the duties are to be estimated on an entirely new principle and most of them are to be subject to modification by executive decree. So the lines of battle are likely to shift and be redrawn again and again from time to time, and there will be amending and clarifying of the measure by both friends and foes before the new Republican tariff law is finally enacted. The Fordney Bill, reported formally in the House on July 6, is to be voted on July 21. Correspondents expect that it will be adopted, possibly with amendments. It will go to the Senate, where it will be debated at length and perhaps virtually redrawn. It may be shunted aside in favor of the new revenue bill. None of the correspondents expects final action before September or October at the very earliest. Thus it is evident that there will be time for expressions of public opinion to have their effect upon the form which the bill eventually takes.

In the past tariffs have generally been revised by simply taking the old schedules and changing the rates opposite each article on the list. But Mr. Fordney and his committee have completely broken with the past, and their chief innovations must be noted at the outset in order that editorial commendation and criticism may be intelligible to the reader. As the New York *Evening Post's* Washington correspondent calls attention to some of the "high spots" in the bill:

"1. The American valuation plan, virtually a novelty in this country's tariff legislation. As a result of the adoption of this plan, it is impossible to size up the effect of the bill as a whole, even the experts being divided as to whether it imposes rates higher or lower than those of the Payne-Aldrich Law of 1909.

"2. The dye-licensing feature, which is also a distinct innovation. If this scheme is adopted a virtual embargo will be placed on competitive German dyestuffs, and the United States Tariff Commission will be given powers of administration and control similar to those exercised during the war by the War-Trade Board.

"3. A set of administrative provisions more comprehensive in scope than those of any previous bill.

"4. A set of schedules varying greatly in quality—some the work of old-line protectionists and some the more moderate product of the Tariff Commission. In the latter category, for instance, is the classification in the chemical schedule, said to be the latest word in scientific construction.

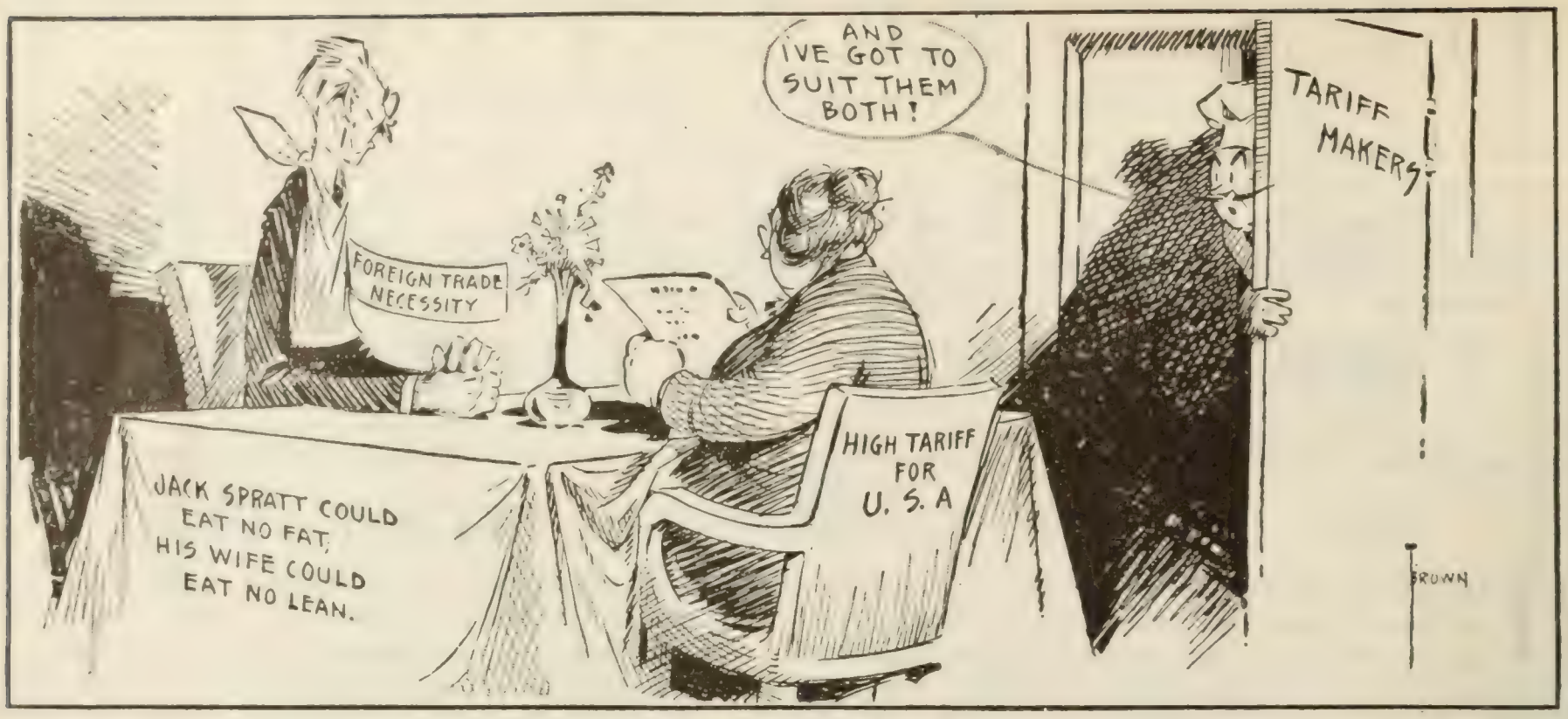
"5. A number of sections which give the President unprecedented powers to bargain with other nations in matters of tariff on a basis of special concessions."

Nearly $700,000,000 in revenue will be raised annually by the proposed law, say Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee, as compared with the $322,000,000 raised by the Underwood tariff last year. While accurate comparison is impossible, it would seem from various estimates that the rates in the new bill will be roughly the same as those of the Payne-Aldrich Law and perhaps three times as great as those of the existing tariff.

Chairman Fordney's belief that "the rates prescribed in the new tariff bill will stimulate American industries and cause a revival of business in general," are, he says, based on the fact that—

"Under existing rates many products from Germany, Japan, and other countries are coming upon the American markets at far less than the American cost of production. The displacement of American labor is the inevitable result. The purpose of the new bill is to enable American industries to meet the severe competition to which they are now subjected.

"If time would permit, a long list of industries now seriously affected by the importation of articles at prices with which they can not compete and maintain the American standard of wages could be cited. Cutlery, glassware, many kinds of textiles,



PROBLEM FOR THE COOK.

Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*

and other commodities of foreign production are displacing similar domestic articles which can and should be made in the United States by American labor, and which we trust will be when the new bill becomes a law."

The industrial depression now felt in this country is, according to the majority report of the Ways and Means Committee, "the inevitable result of the offering of foreign goods upon the American market at less than the American cost of production." The proposed rates, we read, "will permit the products of American labor to compete with foreign goods in the American market without sacrificing the American standard of living." The high rates on agricultural products are defended thus:

"This is an all-American tariff on a normal basis. The act of 1913 practically placed the farmer on the free list. In the rehabilitation of our industries the products of agricultural industry, in which some 30,000,000 of our people are engaged, are entitled to protection on the same basis as those of other industries. From the farms come the raw materials for two prime necessities of life, food and clothing, in the production of which we should at all times be self-sustaining."

The virtual embargo on foreign dyestuffs is declared to be justified by the fact that the German dye syndicate is now "as rich and powerful as ever," and the "whole huge German dye industry, capable before the war of supplying the entire demand of the world, is now combined in a single immense trust organized on purpose to fight its way back to the former German world monopoly."

The Committee's reasons for adopting the "American-valuation system" were these:

"1. The assessing of duties on home values will to a large degree eliminate fraudulent undervaluation, a long-continued practise.

"2. The assessment of *ad valorem* duties on American values will equalize the amount of duty to be collected on similar articles from various countries, regardless of variation in foreign-market values and fluctuations in currency."

In the main, this is a good measure, in the opinion of the Buffalo *Express* (Rep.), "and its early enactment should help the progress of business revival." The Washington *Post*, generally considered an Administration spokesman, similarly believes that there is a justifiable difference of opinion with regard to certain schedules, but indorses the bill as a whole:

"If there be any oversanguine citizens who look forward to an instantaneous cure of the industrial and business maladies which afflict the nation solely by the passage of the new tariff act, they are doomed to disappointment. But there is every reason to expect that the new tariff, built on protective lines, will contribute very materially to the cure.

"It is an old argument, but one which nevertheless has lost none of its impressive truth, that every ship-load of foreign goods brought into this country displaces a like amount of American-made goods and to that extent brings a loss to American capital and labor.

"The needed protection will be afforded by the new tariff which Congress is about to enact. The average *ad valorem* rates in the bill that has been framed are about three times as great as the average rates in the Underwood tariff, and they are made more effective still through the provision for American valuation of imports. Home industries thus will be encouraged to resume operations, giving employment to many idle workers, capital will again be busy, and in this way Chairman Fordney's prediction that the new tariff will be beneficial to both industry and labor will be fulfilled.

"The good effects which will accrue from a protective tariff under existing world conditions can not be overestimated. Idle capital and labor create a situation which is not pleasant to contemplate and relief from which is highly desirable. It would be folly to entertain the thought that a protective tariff would of itself readjust the world and right the topsyturvy conditions that have followed in the wake of the war, but that it will assist in doing so can not be doubted."

Turning to the numerous company of critics, we note the declaration of Congressman John Garner (Dem., Texas), ranking minority member of the Ways and Means Committee, that instead of bringing relief, the proposed schedules would be such a burden upon American consumers that they would compel its repeal or modification within the life of the present Congress. If the new rates can bring in all the revenue its advocates say, continues Mr. Garner,

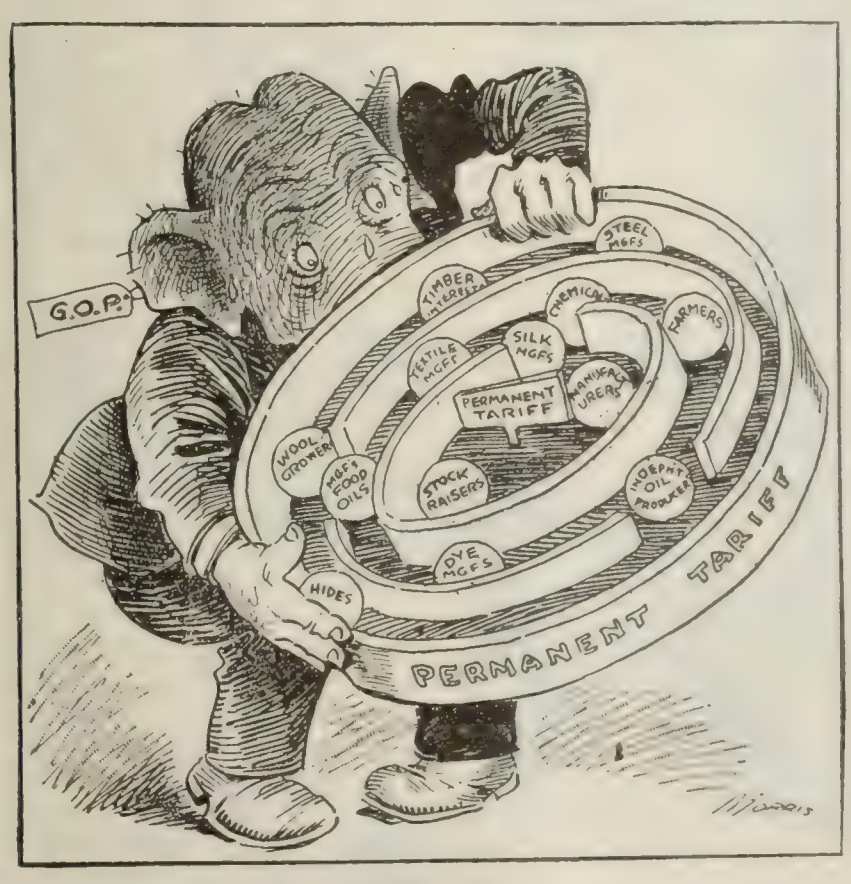
"It means an additional cost to the consumers of this nation of at least $2,000,000,000, and it will be observed that the larger portion of this burden will fall upon the actual necessities of life. That means that every man, woman, and child in the United States during the life of this measure will be compelled to contribute to the beneficiaries of these rates the sum of $20 per annum each."

The member from Texas speaks the mind of many a Democratic editor. In whatever form the law is adopted, declares the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, it "is certain to make for higher costs of living on articles of every-day consumption at a time when the trend of prices and of money wages is downward." The only interests who want this kind of a tariff, declares the Brooklyn *Eagle*, are those "whose bank accounts will be swelled at the

expense of American people who buy goods." For every dollar raised in revenue "increased prices will mulct buyers two dollars additional to enrich the lobbying interests." As *The Eagle* goes on to specify what will happen to the consumer under the proposed tariff:

"The duty on butter is tripled. Eggs, which were free, will pay six cents a dozen, enough to hamper any outside competition in markets very seriously. Meats, free by the Underwood Act, are taxable from one to two cents a pound. Fresh milk and evaporated milk are taxed, but only slightly. Duties on milled rice are doubled. Bananas, lemons, raisins, all free now, are taxed for the benefit of growers in the United States. Sugar rates are swelled. Most of our building lumber, free at present, is taxed. Steel beams, girders, and joists—10 per cent. by the Underwood Bill—are dutiable at seven-twentieths of a cent per pound. For staple foods and for home-building we must prepare to pay more; most people think we are already paying too much. But most of the effects produced on prices will be indirect. For example, if the coal-tar products added burden of seven cents a pound—about the price at which the Germans could afford to sell us carbolic-acid crystals in 1914—goes through unchanged, the buyers of all cotton and woolen goods will feel it. Dye manufacturers were the most active of lobbyists."

"Just as commodity prices are making a distant approach to normal levels," at a time "when the people are painfully counting the decimals by which the cost of living is fractionally reduced from month to month or from year to year," the Republicans, scathingly observes the New York *Times*, offer a tariff bill to send prices sky-rocketing again. The independent New York *Globe*, generally more sympathetic with the Republicans than the Democrats, declares that a tariff like this is not a party issue: "it is a conflict between special privilege on the one hand and the interests of the public on the other." *The Globe* notes that the agricultural items nearly all represent increases over the existing tariff. Mr. Fordney, as *The Globe* recalls, has stated "that lumber is on the free list, and it is true that the original intention to impose a 25 per cent. retaliatory tariff on Canadian lumber was given up following a wide-spread protest against it. But the bill gives the President the right to impose such a tariff



SOME JOB.

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

by executive order, so that the whole issue will have to be fought out later, with the interested lumbermen in a position of vantage."

If it were possible to enact and to put into force the new tariff at once, "we should probably find ourselves on the edge of a deeper plunge into public and private adversity than we have yet taken," declares the always stanchly Republican Boston *Transcript*: "it is far too much in the nature of a horizontal increase of expenses to the worker, of embarrassment for the manufacturer." *The Transcript* particularly attacks the pro-

IT WORKS BOTH WAYS.

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

posed duty on crude petroleum, as a "handicap on industry and transportation," and as being in the direction of "the exhaustion of the American oil supply for the sake of the temporary prosperity of a certain section and of certain men."

Almost the whole vocabulary of denunciation and condemnation is used by the New York *Journal of Commerce* in expressing its opinion of the tariff bill proposed by Mr. Fordney. It is "obnoxious and reactionary," "menacing" and "iniquitous." Its schedules are "so framed as to delay and perhaps check complete restoration of prosperity."

But we are reminded by some papers like the independent, but strongly anti-Democratic New York *Herald*, that even the framers of the new tariff measure do not consider it perfect in its present form. *The Herald* would judge it rather as "experimental framework, which will be reconstructed to national advantage." In so far as the bill "proposes in the dye, chemical, and similar schedules to preserve within the country the tools, supplies, and conditions that are essential to the safety of the nation when attacked from without, it is a wise and a necessary measure." Again, it is held justifiable in so far as its aim "is to enable the wool and clothing industries to thrive on their merits without preying upon the public." Moreover, continues *The Herald*, "in so far as it tries to appraise the value of imports in American coin rather than in the thirty-nine different varieties of foreign currencies it is sensible and it is fair." *The Herald* also likes the bargaining power given to the President. But, it continues, in so far as the Fordney Bill tries to shut out the products of some of our best foreign customers, "it is an invitation to suicide"; in so far as it threatens to drain our domestic oil supply "it is rank stupidity"; and in so far as it might try to slip into the tariff a duty on lumber "to devastate what is left of our thinned-out forests and to promote domestic piracy against home-builders, rent-payers, and other American consumers of lumber, it would be sheer butchery."

CONGRESS DRIER THAN EVER

THE BEER-LEAK WHICH WAS FOUND in the Volstead Law by Attorney-General Palmer a few hours before he went out of office is effectually stopt by the House of Representatives, which absolutely prohibits the prescription of beer as medicine. This, the first amendment to

HE'S THE DOCTOR!

—Wahl in the Sacramento *Bee*.

the Volstead Law, is of special interest as the first test of prohibition strength in the new House, and "it indicates that the dry majority is slightly larger than ever," notes the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*. The antibeer measure won by a vote of 250 to 93, or more than two-thirds majority. No time was lost in passing it and getting it before the Senate, because, points out the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "haste in enacting the bill into law was necessary to prevent regulations being issued for the prescription of beer by physicians, as authorized by the ruling of Attorney-General Palmer'—and left unchanged by his successor in office. In other words, remarks the New York *Tribune*, "Congress assumed the rôle of medical supreme court," with the result that, "whatever one's individual opinion, the lid on booze is nailed down and reinforced with bands of steel, and it is not at all probable that the present generation will see the prohibition amendment repealed," as the Los Angeles *Times* sees the future.

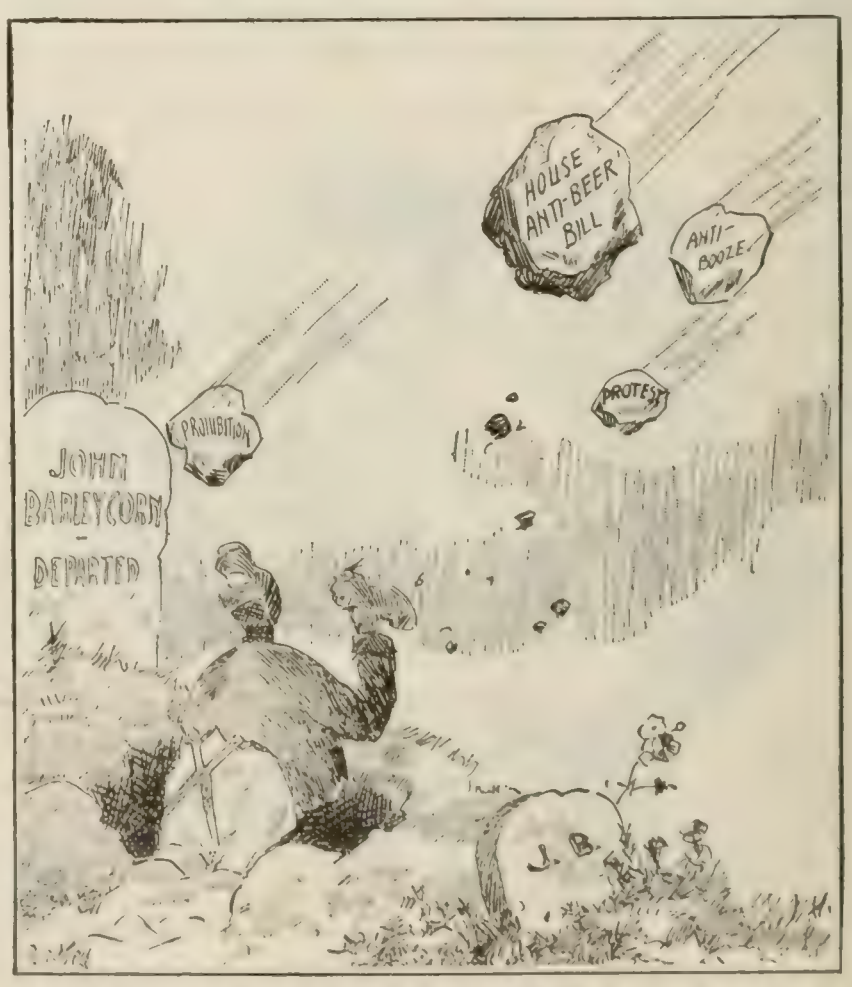
"The action of the House was a perfectly sensible performance, as the Palmer ruling that beer could be used as a medicine was a subterfuge," maintains the Baltimore *American;* "that this loophole was left was due to an oversight and not to an intention, so the House merely corrected a defect which had slipt through unobserved." "In this action there is no comfort for those who look for prohibition repeal or modification," declares the Washington *Star*, which interprets the vote of the House as a declaration in favor of "a more strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment." Continues this Washington paper:

"This vote is no sign of the often-claimed reaction in public sentiment against prohibition enforcement. The House as the more representative body may be regarded as reflecting public feeling. If there had been since the enactment of the Volstead Law a change in public opinion on this subject it would undoubtedly have been evidenced in this test vote on a measure designed not merely to maintain but to stiffen the enforcement provisions of the law. On the contrary, the 'dry' vote was larger than ever. The deduction is plain that if there has been any reaction it has been against laxity of enforcement instead of severity; in favor of stricter prohibition instead of law evasion and modification. If this ban is enforced strictly, continued consumption constitutes a heavy drain upon visible stocks, which are not without limit."

"Regardless of what we may think of prohibition, we can not fail to realize that the American people, as their sentiment finds reflection in Congress, favor prohibition and intend to keep it," agrees the Boston *Herald*. Since the more rigid enforcement of prohibition "home conditions have improved, children have been better clothed and sent to school, and the efficiency of men in general has been raised throughout the country," argued Representative Raker, of California, in speaking for the House bill. "Had the bill not been passed, the brewers would have reopened for the manufacture of intoxicating beer and the saloons for the sale of it; there could be no such thing as the sale of light wines and beer for beverage purposes without reopening the saloons, declared Representative Barkley, of Kentucky. "Many mothers appeared before the Committee on the Judiciary and advocated passage of the measure. No mother, no woman, no minister spoke against it, and the only woman member of the House supported the antibeer bill," Representative Tillman, of Arkansas, tells us. Mr. Campbell, of Kansas, one of the authors of the bill, also declared on the floor of the House that "the sooner the people of this country realize the fact that prohibition is here to stay, the better it will be for them and the whole country." As we read in the Adrian (Mich.) *Telegram:*

"The medicinal value of alcohol is largely a myth anyway. It is mostly a survival of ancient medical tradition and custom. But even giving it all the value that its best friends claim for it, that value is infinitely small compared with the amount of trouble, loss, public expense, crime, and moral delinquency that would result from letting the whole army of doctors write all the booze prescriptions they please.

"What ordinary citizens are after is the greatest net good.



GET IN YOUR HOLE, JOHN, THEY'VE GOT YOUR RANGE!

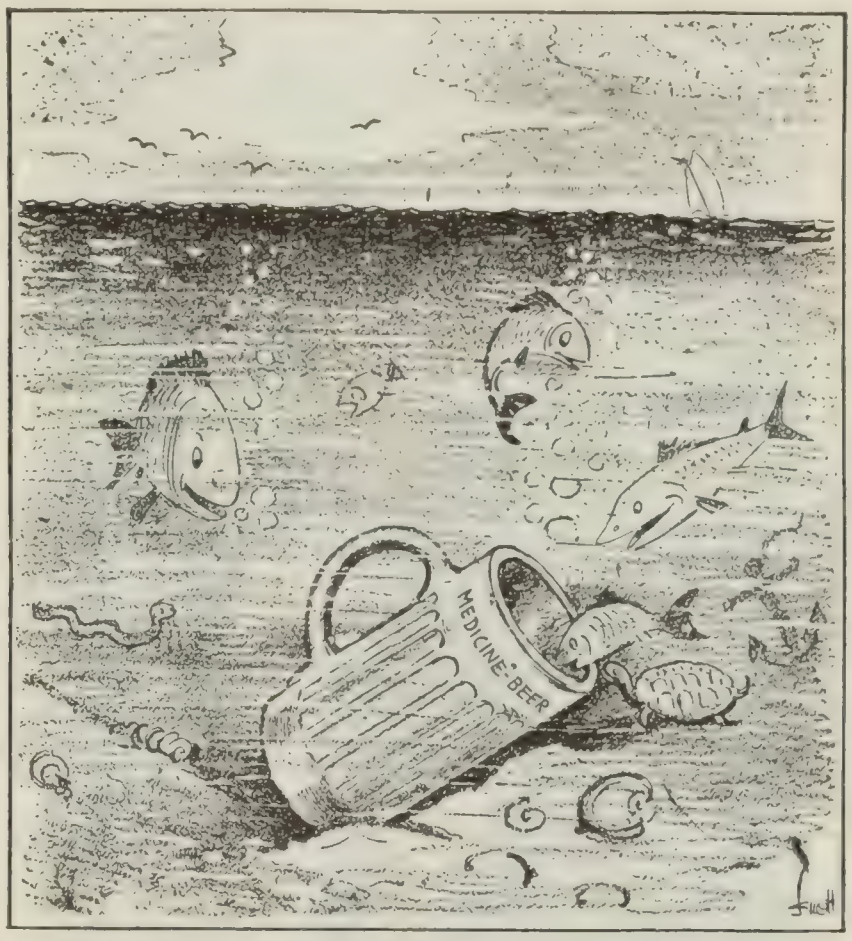
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

It would be very much better to let one patient actually suffer from lack of alcohol (if that ever really happens) than to have ten thousand persons injured more or less by the abuse of it. And that would probably be a pretty fair estimate of the effects of complete 'medical freedom' as regards alcohol.

"*The Telegram* has profound respect for real science, but there is such a thing as an alloy of science and bunk. There is also such a thing as science getting in the way of common sense."

But there is also such a thing as the invasion of the rights of both physicians and the people, maintain others. "The bill, in intent, is a piece of impudent invasion of the field of authority which the physician must occupy," asserts the Rochester *Herald*. "What, indeed, is the country coming to when Congress can dictate what medicines a physician can prescribe for his patients!" exclaims the Buffalo *Commercial*. "If but one doctor in a hundred felt that beer was the best of all tonics in a particular case, he should be left entirely free to prescribe it," believes the Newark *Evening News*. Besides, argues Representative Classon, of Wisconsin, "you can not make people good by legislation, and you can not enforce a law if you have not implanted in the people a sense of moral wrong in its violation." "At the very best, the main effect of the anti-beer bill will not be to help along real prohibition enforcement," thinks the Detroit *Free Press*.

Senator Broussard, of Louisiana, believes that the antibeer bill "will bring about more dissatisfaction, discontent, disrespect and contempt for the law than any one of the other causes which have been discust in Congress." The large vote for the amendment is explained by the Brooklyn *Eagle* as caused by "fear of a money campaign against them in their districts." "Not since the Adamson Bill was driven through under compulsion of the railroad brotherhoods has there been a more edifying specimen of involuntary legislation," asserts the New York *Times*. In the words of the Syracuse *Herald*, "so far as prohibition legislation is concerned, the Anti-Saloon League is still securely in the saddle." This paper then explains how the drys were able to "put over" their victory:



ADD THE OLD SCHOONER TO THE LIST OF MISSING VESSELS.

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

"While there are many signs of a popular reaction against the rigidity of the present statutory execution of the Eighteenth Amendment, we are not at all surprized at the size of the House majority for the antibeer bill. It would have been difficult for the liberal constructionists to have presented a weaker issue. In forcing to a showdown the proposition that the sale of beer as medicine on physicians' prescriptions should be legalized, they unmistakably played into the hands of the extreme prohibitionists. All they had to do was to point to the probability that if beer should be legally recognized as a remedy or palliative in sickness, the number of ailing persons in the United States would be tremendously multiplied; and we must confess that this would be a reasonable contention. . . . . .

"If the manufacture and sale of beer are to be legalized by statute law, let the thing be done frankly and aboveboard on the theory, which is widely prevalent, that beer with a small alcoholic content is not an intoxicating beverage within the meaning of the prohibition amendment.

"Sooner or later that question will be submitted to Congress and seriously considered. It will be time enough to cross that bridge when we come to it. But it is no harm to anticipate the event by saying that multitudes of people believe that if the sale of light beer for exclusive home consumption should be legalized, there would be less bootlegging, less consumption of poisonous stimulants, and less contemptuous violation of the Federal and State laws."

BRITISH COAL-MINERS TO GET 83 PER CENT. OF PROFITS

ENCOURAGEMENT TO AMERICAN COAL-MINERS in their campaign for nationalization of our mines is seen by *The Coal Trade Bulletin*, of Pittsburgh, in the terms on which the great British coal strike was settled. True, the British miners' fight for nationalization of the mines failed. But they gained a profit-sharing plan by which 83 per cent. of all money earned after all charges have been paid is to be given to the miners and 17 per cent. to the owners. Wages are to be reduced, but the British Government grants the miners a subsidy of £10,000,000 ($37,500,000) to tide them over the low-wage period until they begin to realize their share of the profits. The American miner has, of course, been watching the struggle of his British cousin, and the Pittsburgh organ of the coal trade predicts that the settlement "is likely to reflect unfavorably on the American coal industry and give the miners a talking point in resisting wage reductions." For, it goes on—

"The granting of this subsidy and the too apparent victory of the unions in this case—even taking into consideration the reduction in wages to which they agree—is bound to have a stimulating effect on the United Mine-Workers of America in putting up a fight in September, at their convention, for their avowed program of nationalization of the mines of the United States. It gives the union officials a tangible peg on which to hang their argument and to secure the support of the rank and file of the miners in putting up the fight for their program.

"The British settlement also has further strengthened the officials of the Miners' Union in their stand for no wage reductions. And right there is the crux of the whole situation. Until such time as the miners of the United States are willing to take a wage reduction and the producer of coal can thereby lower his costs of production to that extent, it is useless to expect any reduction of prices to consumers."

"Should profit-sharing solve the British coal-mining problem, enormous impetus will be given the movement generally; in fact, it may revolutionize the social side of industry," thinks the St. Louis *Star*. The £10,000,000 subsidy is a new principle in industry, however, and in the opinion of the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*—

"If one industry, a basic one, is to be guaranteed wages for the employees and dividends for the owners from the public treasury, we imagine others will not overlook the example thus set. Certainly it is a great step toward socialization in a manner that involves many objections. If deficits in earnings are to be made up by public taxation, there would not be incentive to conduct the business on an economical basis."

"Granting a subsidy out of the flattened pocketbook of the British taxpayer establishes a thoroughly bad precedent," agrees *The Wall Street Journal*, and we read in the Buffalo *Commercial* that "when one set of workers can ask and receive help from the Government another can do the same thing with equal justification—and with disastrous results in the end."

THE PEACE OF RARITAN—AND AFTER

"STRIFE, NOT PEACE," is the meaning of that so-called Peace Resolution which President Harding signed between two rounds of golf on July 2, at Raritan, N. J. At least so a host of our editors proclaim, both in so many words and in effect. Conflict at home and abroad will be the immediate result of this "peace by edict," declares the New York *World* (Dem.), one of the most bitter critics of that "farce at Raritan," which the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) stigmatizes as "a rare mixture of history and *opera bouffe*." "The strangest method of making peace, especially by a victorious Power, known in history," the Independent Springfield *Republican* calls it. The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.), agreeing in almost the same words, goes on to berate the whole idea as a trouble-maker and a betrayal of principle. In the meantime, the press announce, the President has returned to Washington, the Senate has refused to take a vacation, Secretaries Hughes and Hoover are reported to be bringing up their heavy artillery, and Senators Lodge, Johnson, and Borah, telegraphs a comparatively neutral Republican correspondent, seem to be prepared to fight it out on their particular line if it takes all summer. Technically, we are at peace, but it is a peace with many reservations and, as even the Republican St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* observes, "the people understand perfectly that the real work of making peace with Germany is yet to be done."

THE NATURE-FAKER.

CONGRESS—"This is just as good as a live one."
—Marcus in the New York *Times*.

The Republican papers in general defend the resolution on the ground that, even if it represents, in the words of two of its Republican defenders, "a clumsy way to make peace" and "a makeshift," at least it clears away a certain amount of war-time débris. The Government can now go ahead with the work of making peace, announce, with varying emphasis, such Republican and Independent journals as the Charleston *Mail*, the Providence *Journal*, the Canton *Daily News*, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, the Pittsburgh *Chronicle Telegraph*, and the New York *Herald*. In addition to formally recording the end of the war, telegraphs a Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, the resolution—

"Paves the way for the withdrawal of 15,000 American troops in the army of occupation on the Rhine.

"Permits the immediate negotiation of treaties of amity and commerce with Germany and the successors of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and a renewal of trade relations on a normal basis.

"Makes possible complete resumption of friendly relations by the appointment of consuls and issuance of passports, to be followed by exchange of ambassadors when a decision has been reached as to the signing of formal peace treaties.

"Leaves in possession of the Alien Property Custodian about $500,000,000 worth of former German and Austrian property, to be held as offset to American claims, particularly those growing out of the sinking of the *Lusitania* and of American ships before the United States entered the war.

"Confirms title of United States Government to German and Austrian ships seized by the United States.

"Maintains right of the United States to participate in the fruits of victory over the Central Empires, as exemplified in the demands of this Government for equal rights in mandate territory, including Mesopotamia and the island of Yap.

"Protects all individual rights of American citizens growing out of or affected in any way by the war."

On the other hand, the same correspondent notes with satisfaction, the resolution does not bind the United States to the acceptance of any of the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles, and "particularly it does not commit this country to any boundary settlements made by the Allies." For the sake of improved trade relations, we gather from the speeches delivered in Congress while the resolution was pending, as reported by *The Congressional Record*, the Southern States were especially anxious that the difficulties caused by a technical state of war should be ended. Representatives Tyson, of Alabama, and Collins, of Mississippi, both argued that cotton sales would be improved. There is also a group in the Senate, we are told by the New York *Times*, whose chief reason for supporting the resolution was that it would "force the withdrawal of American troops from Germany."

The opponents of the treaty find most of these hopes and predictions futile in the extreme. "There is high Washington authority for pessimism," says the New York *World:*

"Representative Flood tells the House that lawyers are waiting only the passage of the resolution to begin suit for the recovery of $100,000,000 worth of German property seized during the war. In the domestic field we are buying a lawsuit of gigantic dimensions.

"But far more important is the effect of the resolution in our foreign relations. . . . It means conflict—conflict at home in the courts, which is a small matter; conflict with Germany over the terms of a new treaty after having abandoned to her all the advantage of situation; conflict in the Senate when whatever new agreements Secretary Hughes and President Harding may make with Germany and the new nations once her associates are thrown into that graveyard of treaties."

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), telegraphing under date of July 5, confirms at least the last of these pessimistic predictions. "The old peace-treaty fight is on again at full blast," he testifies. "On the one hand Secretary of Commerce Hoover and Secretary Hughes are fighting hard to have the Versailles Treaty ratified with reservations and amendments." On the other side are the irreconcilables, increased in number and prestige, "who do not believe that any number of reservations will make the Treaty satisfactory to them." Nevertheless, observes Charles Michaelson, telegraphing under the same date from Washington to the New York *World:*

"While the Treaty of Versailles may be eliminated to satisfy the prejudices or principles of the Senate group opposed to it, every proceeding from this time on will be marked with the brand of that Treaty. Nothing is to be done that would embarrass the Allies; in fact, the settlement must be worked out in practical, if not official, cooperation with the Allies.

"Their rights and interests are involved in the Treaty of Versailles, which is the law of Europe now. Moreover, by the terms of that pact Germany will have to submit any treaty in which she engages with us to the signatories of the Treaty of Versailles.

"We can not declare what our relationships with Europe will

be without any consultation or agreement with Europe," affirms the Syracuse *Post-Standard:*

"Our foreign policy must rest not merely upon resolutions but upon treaties. The treaty which we shall ultimately sign, in spite of the irreconcilables' objections, will be in substance, if not in name, the Versailles Treaty with the League of Nations Covenant eliminated."

Taking up the other two main reasons presented for the passage of the resolution, that German peace would be a spur to trade and that it would result in the speedy withdrawal of our troops from the Rhine, the Democratic authorities already are proclaiming the measure's failure. American troops on the Rhine will probably not be ordered home, telegraphs Harold Phelps Stokes from Washington to the New York *Evening Post*, since they are "one of the sanctions" under the Peace Treaty, designed as a means of securing performance of the pledges made by Germany. The Administration's view now appears that this army shall not be withdrawn until the treaty is made, agrees Charles Michaelson, telegraphing to *The World*. If this is so, he adds:

"There are squalls ahead, for the Johnson-Borah-La Follette *bloc* in the Senate has no mind to wait any such time for our soldiers' return. If they do not have some statement of action within a week, the Senate Chamber will resound with their clamor. Curiously enough, nobody outside this group seems to be worrying about the return of our troops.

"Every report has it that the soldiers are having a pleasant time; the Germans, so far from writhing at the presence of the alien army at Coblenz, are alarmed at the prospects of their being withdrawn, as they know their places will be taken by Belgian or French soldiers, who will not spend as much money and who may be much more austere than General Allen's men. As long as they have to submit to an army of occupation the Rhinelanders would rather have Americans than any other. The rate of exchange makes every doughboy richer than he would be anywhere else, which adds to the gaiety of nations. But an issue is an issue and the Senators may compel prompt action."

The predictions that the Peace Resolution will spur German trade will come to nothing, we are told by *The News Record* (New York), an organ of the textile trade, and the New York *Times* backs up its opinion that "the declaration of peace alters only the political situation, not the economic or financial," by a column editorial. The New York *Call* (Socialist), which has been leading a long fight for the release of Eugene V. Debs, late Socialist candidate for President, still in prison for his utterances during the war, finds one possible advantage in the new state of peace. With the signing of this resolution, says the editor:

"The last excuse for inaction on the matter of amnesty for political prisoners will have passed. Assurances were given at the amnesty demonstration in Washington on April 13 that some definite attitude would be taken when a state of peace was declared. Either machinery will be set in motion for the release of these men or we will know that the malice of Wilson is to be the attitude of the present Administration."

CHIEF JUSTICE TAFT

SELDOM HAS THE ROBE OF OFFICE been adjudged a perfect fit by so numerous a body of citizens as when ex-President William H. Taft donned the gown of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Editorial judgment of the appointment, paralleling the practically unanimous vote of confirmation in the Senate, ignores all sectional and party lines, so that in the general chorus of approval we find but two discordant notes: one is struck by the Socialist New York *Call*, which deems the new Chief Justice a tool of capitalism, who "can be depended upon to stand for property rights whenever they come in conflict with human rights," the other by the New York *Herald*, which likes Mr. Taft, but fears his appointment to the Supreme Court is based not on merit, but on sympathy for an ex-President out of suitable employment. But "the will of the people, no less than the wish of their President," dictated Mr. Taft's appointment, is the way the Republican Boston *Transcript* puts it. Democratic papers seem to outdo their Republican contemporaries in their plaudits. "No man ever went on the Supreme Bench better equipped in learning and training and temperament" than Mr. Taft, declares that caustic critic of all things Republican, the New York *World* (Dem.).

"IT HAS BEEN THE AMBITION OF MY LIFE TO BE CHIEF JUSTICE."

"But now that it is gratified," says Mr. Taft, "I tremble to think whether I can worthily fill the position."

Mr. Taft's natural conservatism, which alienated so many Progressive Republicans when he was President, and that judicial-mindedness which is thought to have hampered him as an executive, are now found by editors of all parties to make him the more available for the bench. The new Chief Justice "is a human being"; but, says the Baltimore *American* (Rep.), "he is not the kind of man subject to brain-storms that flow from every suggestion of fundamental political change." To the Democratic New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, Mr. Taft seems to be neither radical nor reactionary. As it reasons:

"There have been times in our history when we might have been prepared to welcome to the center seat on our Supreme Bench a man of more original views, one who might have given the nation a few thrills by legal innovations, but just now we are surfeited with thrills and for some time to come will be satisfied to have the nation's judicial touring-car held strictly to the middle of the road and not allowed to hug the cliff or skirt the precipice too closely."

Mr. Taft, as editors generally note, is the first American who has been called to the head of both executive and judicial departments of the Government. He is sixty-four years old, four years beyond the limit he fixt for a Supreme Court appointment when he was President. He served eight years as judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Judicial Circuit, four years as Governor of the Philippines, four years as Secretary of War, four years President of the United States, and eight years Kent professor of law at Yale.

THE MAN WITH THE AX

GEN. "HELEN MARIA" DAWES, of picturesque-language fame, "now has the second biggest job in the United States Government," in the opinion of the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*. Or, as the Kansas City *Journal* puts it, "the President is now the business manager of the Government and General Dawes is his assistant." The General, in his capacity of "superwatch-dog" of the Treasury, says he intends to save American taxpayers nearly $900,000,000 of the appropriations available for the fiscal year 1922. The only way to tackle this huge task is to "go at it as one would with a pitchfork in a haymow, and get all bureau chiefs to pull together and stop wasting the people's money," asserts the new Director. It will be his duty, as Director of the Budget, to "determine at once how cheaply the Government can be run," explains the New York *World*. He will also prepare the budget for the fiscal year 1923, beginning July 1, 1922.

"The purpose of the Budget Bureau is to put the United States, which is the biggest business institution in the world, on a business basis," points out the New York *News*. "The crisis which confronts us all," in the opinion of the new Director, "is as great as that when the business community and all our people rose as one in support of the Liberty loans. For the welfare of the nation money then had to be spent; for its welfare now it must be saved." Continued the dynamic Director at a meeting of the President, his Cabinet, and about 600 government bureau chiefs, according to the New York *Herald:*

"I am the eyes and ears of the Chief Executive. That must be kept in mind by the heads of departments as well as by bureau chiefs. The budget must be ready in four weeks, so get busy. I am going to burn the midnight oil in my own office, and you may make up your minds to do the same. Furthermore, I am going to trim 25 per cent. off the small allowance Congress made for this work, and you can do likewise with your own appropriations. Cabinet members obsessed with the idea that they can not reduce their expenditures will lose that obsession mighty quick. This job has to be done either with your help or without it, and you might as well understand that you will have to be on your toes all the time.

"I am going to watch this business; don't forget that. But I do not expect to get very far with you unless you believe I am strictly on the square. Our Government is the biggest business on earth; you have got to help put the Government on a business basis."

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood.

THE MAN BEHIND THE BUDGET.

Gen. Charles G. Dawes, who has been drafted to get the new system started at high speed.

The new Director "will, if he does his duty, have to offend many and set himself in opposition to strong influences," observes the Indianapolis *News;* "in fact," states the New York *Globe*, which refers to General Dawes as "a financial Billy Sunday," "no temperament less militant than his would suffice for the appalling duties confronting him." "He believes in getting things done," says the New York *Commercial*. His experience as Comptroller of the Currency under McKinley, as President of the Central Trust Company of Illinois, and as General Purchasing Agent of the A. E. F., with the rank of Brigadier-General, is referred to in many editorials as especially fitting him for his new position as Budget Director.

"The real function of the Budget Bureau is to collate information for guidance of the President and Congress; to perform, in short, the same duties for the Government that the auditor or comptroller of a great corporation performs in behalf of his employers," observes the Washington *Post*. Continues this Administration daily:

"It will be his duty to prepare the budget for the next session of Congress, transmitting through the President estimates of the requirements of the various executive departments, of the probable income from all sources, together with a statement of the condition of the Treasury, the Government's indebtedness, and the anticipated fiscal condition of the Government at the end of the year.

"From the facts which the Director of the Budget assembles Congress will be expected to 'cut the garment according to the cloth.' With an accurate estimate of revenues before it, after deducting the fixt charges, such as interest on the public debt, Congress must keep current expenditures within the limits of the balance. This will put an end to the slipshod system which has prevailed in the past, under which each department has made its estimates independent of the others, and transmitted them to Congress through the Secretary of the Treasury—a system which gave no idea of the aggregate appropriations or their relation to income until Congress had taken final action on the last appropriation bill.

"By the provisions of the new law there is not the slightest infringement of any prerogatives in connection with the appropriation of government money. The House retains the sole right to originate fiscal legislation, the Senate holds its power to amend, and the Executive wields the power of approval or veto."

As the Baltimore *American* sees the new régime:

"The creation of a budget in our Government is, of course, an experiment. Yet the system has been so thoroughly tested in other countries that its success here hardly admits of a doubt. With the enthusiastic backing of the President, with the earnest cooperation of departmental heads, with the hopes of the people centered upon it, there is room only for optimism."

"Hope for the new Director's success lies in the patriotic cooperation of the subordinate officials of the Government," writes George Rothwell Brown in the Washington *Post*. But, other editors point out, his task is a stupendous one, and the road to success very rocky. "No doubt the Administration and General Dawes are sincere and earnest in their plans, but they are subject to the same handicaps and difficulties as other men," notes the New York *Journal of Commerce*, while its contemporary, *The Tribune*, recalls that "President Taft had an earnest desire to rationalize the estimates and cut out extravagance in government operation; he also had an efficiency and economy commission." The General "will have his work cut out for him," significantly adds the Baltimore *News*, as it makes mention of the voracious appetite for funds of the Navy and the Shipping Board. Finally, asserts the Chicago *Daily News:*

"The fact to be borne in mind is that, after all, Congress still has the last word to say on the budget. The President will submit it in the form in which it is presented by the Director, but either house of Congress has the legal power to revise its items upward or downward, and, as the Constitution stands, the President unfortunately lacks authority to veto separate items. Moreover, the Senate has failed as yet to emulate the House in the matter of concentrating in a single committee its power of dealing with appropriations. Considerable friction between the Senate and the Budget Bureau is still possible."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

ENGLAND can't plant Gaels without reaping whirlwinds.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

APPARENTLY labor regards wage reduction as a capital offense.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

MANY a child pretends sleep to make its father stop singing.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

IRELAND would gladly swap its George the Fifth for a July the Fourth.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

MOST of the price-cutting thus far seems to have been done with safety-razors.—*Syracuse Herald.*

NOBODY wants retrenching at the expense of the boys who did the trenching.—*Washington Post.*

THE Russian Soviet is maintaining a minister of trade, but we wonder what for.—*Charleston Gazette.*

WHEN the family must choose between beefsteak and silk stockings for daughter, it has bean soup for dinner.—*Boston Post.*

GROVER BERGDOLL claims he is an American citizen. Has Germany been trying to make him pay taxes?—*Toledo Blade.*

FURTHERMORE, it would have been a mean trick to throw a newlywed like Samuel Gompers out of a job.—*Washington Star.*

TRUE, vacation comes as a relief to teacher, but just think what it shunts back onto mother.—*Marion Star.*

THE housing shortage puts it up to the nation to win out in the home stretch.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

THE prospect of peace between this country and Mrs. Bergdoll seems to be negligible.—*Life (New York).*

BOTH Turkey and Greece claim the other lost that war, so they're looking for another.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

REPORT shows Filipinos are bankrupt. Every day they're getting to act more like good Americans.—*Dayton News.*

The Medical Summary tells how to stop hiccups, when the demand is for a starter.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

IT won't help much to have ships carrying the American flag if they have nothing else to carry.—*Worcester Gazette.*

THE man who continuously blows his own horn usually stays at the little end.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

OFFICIAL statistics show refineries have turned out more "gasoline" and less kerosene than in the preceding year. Maybe this explains why Lizzie is sometimes unable even to hiccup.—*Dallas News.*

UNFORTUNATELY for our industry, stepping on gas doesn't wear out much shoe-leather.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

CONGRESS started in to whale the "tar" out of tariff, but the "if" seems to have slowed up proceedings.—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer.*

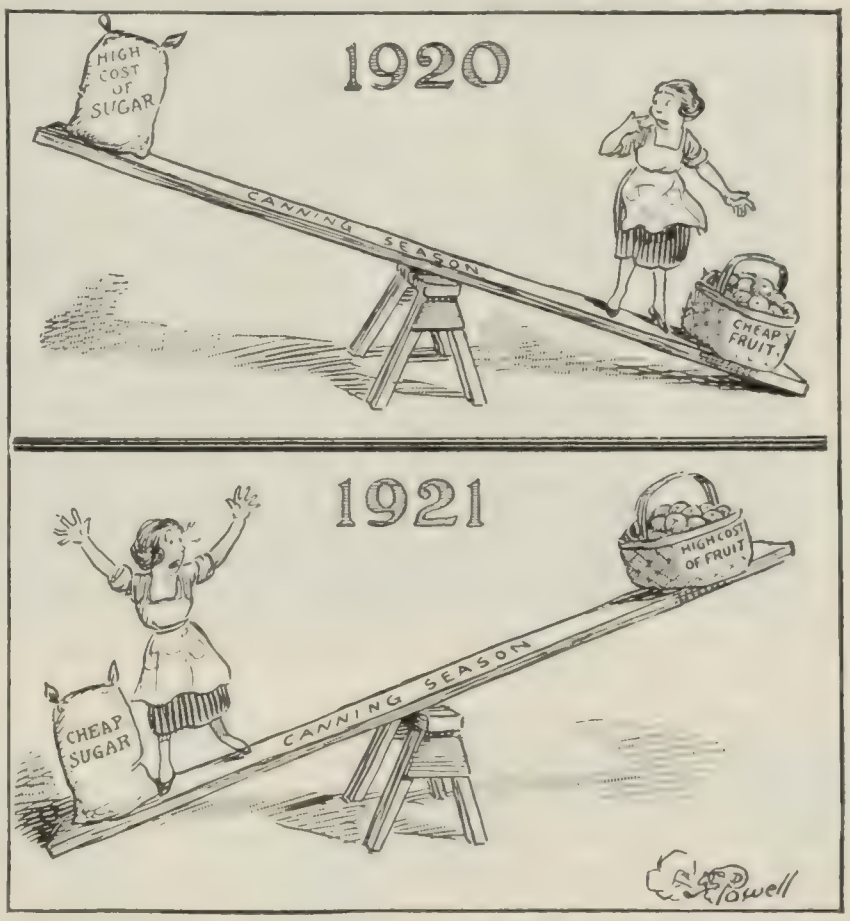
DR. ADLER says there are 10,000,000 feeble-minded people in the United States. Well, well; it isn't as bad as we thought.—*Passaic News.*

THE reason the various interests get more than the general public out of Congress is because they know what they want.—*Albany Times-Union.*

A year ago the profiteers were wondering what they would do with it. Now they are busy trying to remember where it went.—*New York American.*

GROVER CLEVELAND BERGDOLL'S application for German citizenship may be taken as a certain indication that Germany is not preparing for a new war.—*Life (New York).*

PERHAPS if the Philippines are really facing bankruptcy, as General Wood reports, independence for the Filipinos may be nearer at hand than they think.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*



SEE-SAW.

—Powell in the Omaha *Bee.*

THE long green doesn't remain with the green long.—*Washington Herald.*

THE Ford plant is to increase its daily output. That's rattling good news.—*Dayton News.*

WHAT business seems to need just now is a couple of college-cheer leaders.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

CASH down is the best thing with which to feather your nest.—*Petersburg (Va.) Index-Appeal.*

GOD give us men. And then teach us not to waste them as cannon fodder.—*Moline Dispatch.*

THERE is one consolation. If the Mexican oil-wells dry up, the jingoes will.—*Buffalo Evening News.*

BESIDES producing more paper than any other country in the world, the United States wastes more.—*Chicago Daily News.*

THE difference between taxes and taxis is that with taxis you get a run for your money.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

JAZZ music is rendered; cubist pictures are executed; the perpetrators should be both.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

"THE secret of health," writes a doctor, "is the eating of onions." But the trouble is to keep it a secret.—*New York American.*

YOU can buy four Russian rubles for a cent, but nobody who has any cents will do it.—*Peoria Transcript.*

A GROUCH is a man who thinks the world is against him—and it is.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

NATIONS and men are much alike. They seldom appeal to God unless they are getting licked.—*Baltimore Sun.*

"OUR debt to Magna Carta," headlines an editorial writer. Always owing somebody.—*Peoria Transcript.*

THE antinoise crusade has scored its biggest triumphs in the so-called building industry.—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

THE difference between opportunity and the kicker is that opportunity knocks but once.—*American Legion Weekly.*

WHEN a man is out of a job it isn't easy to get him excited about the awful plight of wage slaves.—*Baltimore Sun.*

AN optimist is one who earns $25 a week and buys $75 suits on credit. A pessimist is the one he buys from.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE result of the plane-bombing tests off the Virginian coast seems to leave the question up in the air.—*New York Evening Post.*

A MAN can't very well make for himself a place in the sun if he keeps continually taking refuge under the family tree.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

SOME of the small nations who spurn the olive-branch might be brought around by an application of the hickory stick.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

A GOOD deal has transpired already to incline us strongly to the belief that we Republicans have as many ideals as anybody but merely won't admit it.—*Ohio State Journal.*

IT will be right hard to contend man isn't descended from some sort of an animal as long as one-half the world goose-steps and the other half pussy-foots.—*Philadelphia North American.*

A CONTRIBUTOR avers that Spain importing United States minnows to rid itself of mosquitoes reminds him of a man buying hair-restorer from a bald-headed barber.—*Philadelphia North American.*

AN expert says that every child in the United States should be finger-printed. Every child is. If you don't believe it, canvass the homes and take a look at the walls and wall-paper.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

TO HOME RULE BY THE PEACEFUL PATH OF REFORMS. —*New India* (Madras).

IF THE AFGHANS INVADED INDIA

ENEMIES OF BRITAIN among her Indian subjects, who seek separation from her, would welcome an invasion by the Afghans, it is charged, believing it would indirectly help the cause of Mr. Ghandi and his adherents. Some sections of the British-Indian vernacular press characterize an Afghan invasion of India "as absurd as the ghost-story of our grandmother," yet the fear of such an invasion is always terrorizing the "guilty heart of the English people," according to the newspaper *Nabayuga*, because "no Englishman can assert with his hand on his breast that they have treated us as men during the last hundred and fifty years." Altho one is tempted to laugh at English timorousness, and even if the Afghan bogy is a myth, "it is not impossible that the unexpected may happen if you do not mend your ways." For, this organ continues, "it may happen, as in the story of Prahlad in Hindu mythology, that God may assume the body of man and lion combined, and come out of the crystal pillar to save us who are opprest, helpless, and miserable." Acute interest was awakened in the Afghan scare, we learn from Indian newspapers, by an article in *Young India* from the pen of the leader of the Home Rule or Non-Cooperative party, Mr. Ghandi, which was challenged as a direct invitation to the Afghans to invade the Indian border. His answer to this imputation, also in the same publication, reads in part as follows:

"I do not believe the Afghans to be so foolish as to invade India on the strength of my article. But I see that it is capable of bearing the interpretation put upon it. I therefore hasten to inform all whom it may concern that not only do I not want to invite the Afghans or anybody to come to our assistance, but am anxious for them not to come to our assistance. I am quite confident of India's ability to settle with the Government without extraneous help. Moreover, I am interested in demonstrating the perfect possibility of attaining our end only by non-violent means. I would, therefore, strain every nerve to keep the Afghans off the Indian border, but my anxiety to keep them off the Indian border will not go so far as to assist the Government with men or money."

Mr. Ghandi goes on to regret that the Non-Cooperative movement "has not yet acquired such hold on the soldier class as to embolden them to refuse assistance to the Government in time of need." When the soldier has realized that he lives for the nation and that "it is a travesty of a soldier's calling to kill to order, the battle of India's worldly freedom will be won." Mr. Ghandi admits also that the British Government will not lack for Indian help in the event of an immediate Afghan invasion, but he adds:

"It was my duty, especially when challenged, to put before the nation the position logically arising from Non-Cooperation. It was necessary, too, to warn the nation against being frightened by the Afghan bogy.

"The second part of the question contains, in my opinion, a misconception of non-violence. It is no part of the duty of a non-violent Non-Cooperator to assist the Government against war made upon it by others. A non-violent Non-Cooperator may not secretly or openly encourage or assist any such war. He may not take part directly or indirectly in it. But it is no part of his duty to help the Government to end the war. On the contrary, his prayer would be, as it must be, for the defeat of a Power which he seeks to destroy. I, therefore, so far as my creed of non-violence is concerned, can contemplate an Afghan invasion with perfect equanimity, and equally so far as India's safety is concerned. The Afghans have no quarrel with India. They are a God-fearing people. I warn Non-Cooperators against judging the Afghans by the few savage specimens we see in Bombay or Calcutta. It is a superstition to suppose that they will overrun India if the British post at the frontier was withdrawn. Let us remember that there is nothing to prevent them from overrunning India to-day, if they wished to do so. But they are as fond of their country as we claim to be fond of ours."

A sharp rejoinder to Mr. Ghandi is dealt in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* by Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal, who avers he has been a Non-Cooperator "in my humble way all my life." He concedes that Mr. Ghandi does not believe in the possibility of an Afghan invasion, yet Mr. Ghandi "evidently thinks that a little flirting with Moslem sentiment would do no harm," so—

"He dismisses the whole thing as a 'bogy.' But, tho 'bogys' have no reality behind them, the psychological conditions created by them are not unreal and may very seriously affect the fate of those who are frightened by these 'bogys.' And we are concerned here not with the reality or unreality of this Afghan menace, but with the mentality of our own people which the idea or rumor of it may create.

"I take it that Mr. Ghandi knows the present temper of his people. I think he knows that in the event of an Afghan invasion, or even the mere circulation of a rumor of such an invasion, a very large part of our Moslem population will be incited to lawlessness, if not open revolt. I take it he knows it that the feeling among the Hindus also is so bitter, and that they have been driven to such a state of desperation that a very large proportion of them also will, in the event of a general Moslem rising, join them just for a change, or in the hope (which is undoubtedly cherished by even intelligent and educated people) of settling their own account with the Mohammedans after they have got rid of the present foreign bureaucracy. And what will happen then?"

If by any chance the Afghan should be encouraged to measure lances with the present British Government in India, this contributor to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* goes on to say, there will be very serious trouble inside India's borders. The surging wave

of popular unrest will throw the present policy and principle of non-violence to the wind, and the writer proceeds:

"This revolt or revolution will either succeed or it will fail. If it succeeds, we shall have no Swaraj [Home Rule] in India, but once more a Moslem-Raj at Delhi. Are we willing to risk our all upon this chance? If it fails, as it is sure to fail, humanly speaking, the result will be still more disastrous. It will set back the course of Indian freedom fifty, if not a hundred, years. In either case, the pursuit of Mr. Ghandi's policy of refusing help to the present Government in the event of an Afghan invasion will be suicidal to the cause of true Swaraj in India. If this be the meaning and implication of Mr. Ghandi's Non-Cooperation policy and program, then serious people must furiously think what their position must be in regard to it. But this does not necessarily mean that the country should go back upon the general principle and policy of Non-Cooperation; but only this, that the movement should not be permitted to frustrate the very object—namely, the advance of real freedom in India, which it has in view. It will be suicidal folly to sacrifice the end to the fetish of a mere means. . . . . .

"Our quarrel is with the British bureaucracy. And we shall fight this bureaucracy to the bitterest end until we secure our legitimate right of self-government. But we can not, and shall not, unless we become insane, call in an outsider to fight this bureaucracy for us. For he will not part with what he may wrest from the hands of this bureaucracy, for our benefit. Are we going to repeat the history of the genesis of the present foreign régime over again? Have we, at least in Bengal, forgotten the folly of the Bengal conspirators, who called in Clive to help them in their quarrel with Serajudowla?"

THE PERILOUS TIGHT-ROPE ACT.

—*The Looker-On* (Calcutta).

The Anglo-Indian Madras *Mail* stigmatizes Mr. Ghandi as a traitor on the ground of his Afghan article in *Young India*, and asserts that—

"The efforts to persuade a soldier to violate his oath, his allegiance to his Emperor and rulers, is also the act of a traitor. By sitting idly by, Mr. Ghandi will be helping an invading enemy to conquer the country and will be a traitor. His statement that the Afghans could, if they so wished, overrun India, is a palpable falsehood. Mr. Ghandi is no less of a traitor than the fanatic who murders in a religious frenzy is a murderer."

Meanwhile, Peshawur dispatches to the Madras *New India* report that the conclusion of a treaty between Great Britain and Afghanistan seems "to be not only expected, but hoped for by the majority of the inhabitants of the independent territory, and by every one except possibly a handful of professional agitators in the districts," and we read:

"Fortunately, there is every reason to believe that the Government of Afghanistan have nowadays a more correct appreciation than they had in 1919 of the reliance to be placed on the words of the extremist agitators and the occasional ebullitions of their misguided dupes. To talk of peace on the frontier may seem out of place in view of the unquestionably disturbed state of that very important portion of it called Waziristan. Even there, however, there are signs of improvement. In a very difficult situation, considerable progress has been made in bringing into better control the portions of the Bunnu district, which have recently become unduly lawless in response to a combination of internal political agitation and external unrest. The continuance in this portion of the border of external unrest is due to special causes not easy to control, but there are signs of a possible early amelioration in this respect also."

HOLLAND-AMERICAN OIL FRICTION

AMERICA'S PROTEST to the Dutch Government on the question of American exclusion from the Djambi and other Dutch East Indies oil concessions has stirred sections of the Dutch press to severe animadversion on the "selfish intrusiveness" of American policy. Even if the Government of the United States is concerned about the Standard Oil Company, they say, it remains for Holland a private company like any other. At the same time some Liberal Dutch organs retort to their Conservative fellows that if Washington stands back of the Standard Oil Company, Great Britain likewise stands back of the Royal Dutch Company, which is working in the disputed fields. In England the London *Westminster Gazette* wonders on what principle America protests to Holland against her grant of a monopoly in working oil in the Djambi section of Sumatra, and it adds:

"We know the American argument; it is that for many years the American field produced the great bulk of the oil of the world; that that oil was freely sold to the world and not retained for American use, and that when American oil will not supply the home market American capital should be allowed to exploit oil wherever it is found.

"There is the idea, in short, that American oil has been handed as a gift to the world for which the world owes America gratitude to be exprest in allowing Americans to enter every oil-field. We do not imagine that any country will take that altruistic view of the situation. Just as Americans sold their oil for the best price they could obtain when they were the chief producers, so they will have to pay the world price if their own supplies are inadequate. Nobody remembers the legendary time when the Standard Oil Company was supposed to be handling its business as a philanthropic enterprise."

Meanwhile, Hague dispatches inform us that the Djambi oil bill was passed despite the fact that many Dutch senators and newspapers charge that the Colonial Minister of Holland misled the American Minister Phillips. They state that the richness of other oil-fields in the Netherland Indies, which had been held out as a future bait to the United States, is somewhat doubtful, even according to the official reports referred to in the notes exchanged between the two governments. An American correspondent at the Hague reports the remarks of one Senator thus:

"Senator Embden attacked the Dutch Government. While unfavorable to the Standard Oil, he sharply criticized the attitude and answer of the Government to the United States, saying that the treatment of the United States was very offhand and unsatisfactory and could only cause irritation and that it was, moreover, bad commercial policy."

As to the suggestion that British capital controls the Royal Dutch Shell, consisting of three main companies, the Batavia, the producing company, the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company, which looks after transport, and the Asiatic Petroleum Company, which sells the product, the Dutch Minister of Colonies in a speech before the Parliament pointed out that the capital is held in the proportion of 60 per cent. by the Royal Dutch and

40 per cent. by the Shell. He stated further that the composition of the companies makes them safely Dutch, in proof of which assertion he afforded a summary of facts and figures, to which he added:

"I need not further emphasize that the pertinent assertion that the Royal Dutch—which may, with reason, carry this name—is controlled by the British Government, is another example of the vivid power of imagination. The facts do certainly not suggest such control, altho the financial part of the concern is, for comprehensible reasons, carried on in London. The best proof that this is not the case is supplied by the existence of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company through which the British Government seeks to obtain a firm footing in the petroleum world, in competition with the Standard Oil and Royal Dutch, especially with a view to their interests in connection with their Navy"

In the Orange Book, issued May 19 of this year, the Dutch Government avers that Djambi is only one of several oil-fields, equally promising, in Sumatra, Java, and Borneo, and says it will be pleased to consider applications for these fields on a basis similar to the contract between the Dutch Government and the Batavia Company. Washington contends that the Djambi field is the richest and only considerable oil territory of the Dutch East Indies, so that all its previous correspondence necessarily referred to Djambi. Says the *Rotterdammer*:

"The interference in our affairs by the Government of the United States must be stamped as entirely out of place. If the Government of the United States pleases to show its concern for the Standard Oil or, in the final analysis, is interested in the Standard Oil, as Mr. Troub exprest it, that may have been prompted by the fear of consequences at home; for Holland, however, the Standard Oil is and remains a private company like any other."

The foregoing opinion is indorsed by *Het Vaderland*, and the organs of the coalition (Right), composed of Catholic, Anti-revolutionary, and Christian parties, rally to the support of the Government as one. But it is criticized by some Liberal newspapers, among which the Amsterdam *Telegraaf* observes:

"Our relations toward America have always been a tender spot in our international politics. In our repeated conversations with prominent officials we have had occasion to notice this fact. Several and diligent efforts have been made the last few years to establish a better understanding with the great democratic Republic. Not the least consideration spurring us to these efforts was the influence a friendly America might exert in behalf of our colonies. Have we not often heard that we needed only a small fleet in the Indies because in case of attack we could undoubtedly rely on the assistance of a big brother?"

The Socialist and Communist press deplore the "capitulation of the Government to the Royal Dutch," and the Socialist *Het Volk* says that the vote approving the government contract with the Batavia Company might have been safely predicted to "bring us into conflict with the United States," and it adds:

"The essence of imperialism is of such nature that behind the governments are found the large groups of capitalists and back again of the capitalists the governments. Let the Government now take the consequences. It has not heeded our warnings, and we wash our hands of the whole dirty business."

ENGLAND'S DIVORCE RUSH

DIVORCE CASES in numbers that swamp the courts and dismay social observers of English life are accompanied by a parallel decrease in the number of marriages. The diminishing peal of the wedding-bells is explained by the high cost of living, while the divorce rush is described as one of the postwar phases of unrest that have spread into almost every sphere of modern life. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Birkenhead, stated in an address to the judges of the Divorce Division that this unrest in domestic relationships is "likely to be felt for a considerable—perhaps for an indefinite—period," and tho the present mass of cases may be disposed of by exceptional effort on the part of the courts, still he believes "we must confront the future with the expectation that we are unlikely to recur to the prewar figures." At the Easter sitting of the Divorce Court, we learn from the press, 2,373 petitions were awaiting trial, of which total 2,000 were undefended cases. The London *Daily Telegraph* notes the Lord Chancellor's remark that nineteen out of every twenty of the troubles brought to the notice of the court were traceable to the manifold influences of the war, and the war is over. Most of us can recall the character of those influences, observes this daily, and proceeds:

"IT MAY BE WORKING THROUGH A GENERATION."
—*The Daily Express* (London).

"Young men in civil life were called up for service in an unfamiliar sphere; many of them found themselves for the first time in their lives with a considerable income, and when on leave with time and opportunity for spending it freely. Every social foundation seemed to have been undermined, and life depended on uncertain chances. In these conditions thousands of marriages were lightly and sometimes thoughtlessly contracted, on a foundation of little mutual knowledge. The separation allowances to wives paid by the Government contributed to encourage the stream of young men and women to the altar or the registry office. As the Lord Chancellor has reminded us, many of these marriages have turned out unhappily. In scores of cases the circumstances were the same—the young husband was required to serve abroad; his wife was left behind in loneliness and in conditions in which it seemed as tho nothing mattered. The Divorce Court has been occupied for many months in untying thousands of the marriages so hastily contracted, and in so doing, with every regard for public policy, it has not only assuaged a great deal of personal misery, deserved or undeserved, but it has promoted the interests of the nation at large. But is there any assurance that matters will again become normal in this division of the High Court?"

The possibility that the war has permanently affected the relationship of marriage in England, weakened its sanctity, and thus undermined home life, seems to *The Daily Telegraph* of the gravest importance, and it hopes an effort will be made to investigate the problem. On the other hand, *The Westminster Gazette* declares that in the divorce epidemic, as in many other matters, "war" has become "the accepted euphemism" for a stream of tendency which, as the Lord Chancellor foresees, "is likely to run for a generation," and, this newspaper adds:

"The marriage tie may fundamentally be much more weakened by the difficulty of obtaining divorce on reasonable grounds

or by the convention or fear of scandal which prevents men and women having recourse to it than by the facilities which afford relief when it has become unendurable. The alternative in these cases is not a happy union, but lifelong separation and enforced bachelorhood, at all events in outward appearance. Evidence of the weightiest kind was offered to the Divorce Commission that this was more and more becoming the effect of the difficulties and anomalies of the English law and the expensiveness of its process. Save that the poor suitor has obtained some little assistance, this condition continues, but in the meantime opinion is ripening toward a rebellion, and the present state of the divorce courts should warn the legislature that if it will not put the matrimonial law on a reasonable footing, the institution of marriage will suffer a serious shock. If the law does not provide relief, the sufferers will take the law into their own hands, and social opinion will condone their offense."

Meanwhile, we read in the London *Times* that the latest report of the Registrar-General shows a sharp decline in marriages. In the final quarter of last year they numbered 18,049 less than in the preceding quarter and 9,767 less than in the fourth quarter of 1919. We read then:

"The year 1919, the last of the 'boom' years, showed a very large number of marriages, and it seemed as if 1920 would do the same, until the break in trade occurred. This is shown in the following table:

	1918	1919	1920
1st Quarter	65,807	60,807	69,151
2nd Quarter	67,201	101,252	108,668
3rd Quarter	79,047	106,294	109,944
4th Quarter	75,108	101,662	91,895

"The reason would seem to be the increasing cost of marriage, for if we take the same quarter during a number of years we find that the figure for 1919 was exceptionally high and was only exceeded by that of 1915, the great year of the war weddings."

MARRIAGE-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
4th Quarter	16.5	17.2	22.5	14.8	15.7	15.9	21.5	19.4

The idea that marriage is becoming a "luxury of the well-to-do" is not, perhaps, entirely absurd, according to *The Times*, when we consider the heaviness of taxation, unemployment, and the excessive cost of everything. The birth-rate for the first quarter of 1921 is given as 22.6 per thousand for the total population in 1920, and we are advised that:

"This rate is the lowest recorded for any first quarter since the establishment of civil registration except the first quarters of 1916–19, years affected by the war. This is shown by the following figures of births per 1,000 of the population in the first quarter of the years named: 1913, 24.0; 1914, 23.9; 1915, 24.1; 1916, 20.8; 1917, 19.3; 1918, 17.5; 1919, 15.7; 1920, 28.9; 1921, 22.6.

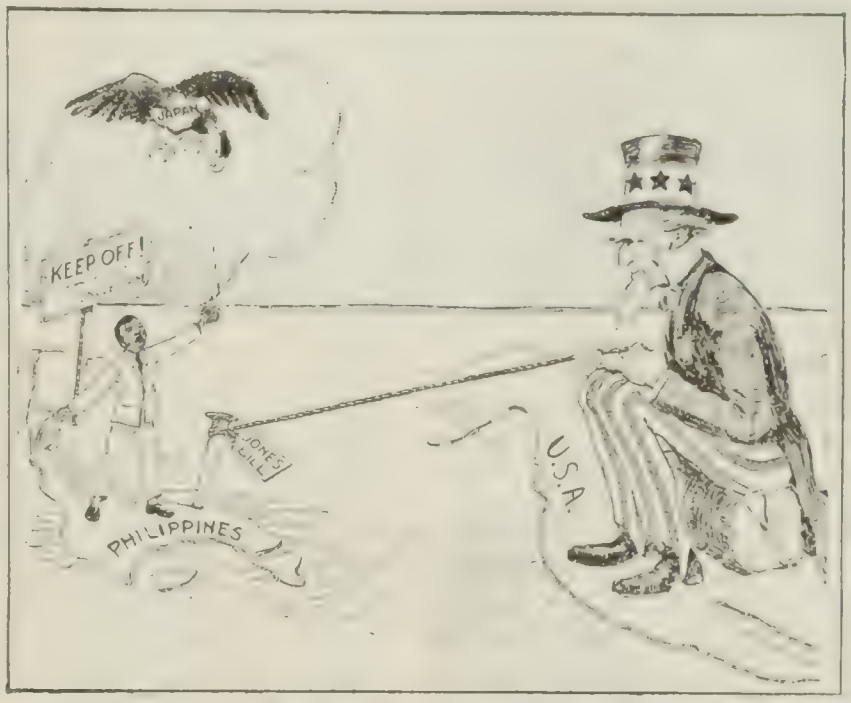
"The truth is that excessive taxation kills more than industry. It kills home life and child life. People abandon the idea of marriage and form—many of them—irregular unions.

"The death-rate, however, is the lowest ever recorded in a first quarter of the year. It stands at 13.9 per 1,000 total population. The deaths per 1,000 of the population in the first quarter of the years given were as follows: 1914, 16.0; 1915, 20.1; 1916, 16.4; 1917, 19.3; 1918, 16.4; 1919, 21.2; 1920, 14.7; 1921, 13.9.

"There were 13,660 more deaths than in the preceding quarter, but 8,374 fewer than in the first quarter of 1920. Influenza accounted for 3,235, or 2.5 per cent. of the whole. The infant-mortality rate per 1,000 births was 101, being 17 per 1,000 below the average in the ten preceding first quarters. These figures refer to England and Wales."

JAPAN AND FILIPINO INDEPENDENCE

THAT JAPAN'S EYES ARE FIXT on the Philippines, and hence the islands should not have independence, is the charge of some Americans living in the Philippines, according to the Japanese press, which resent the imputation hotly. Insinuations of this character come from people who have private motives for seeing the Islands continue under the suzerainty of the United States, but they are not representative of persons holding just opinions on the problem, says the Tokyo *Yorodzu*, which declares that the preposterous statement that if the Philippines are made independent Japan will take them is comparable to "the attitude of a thief who would say that he would not return a stolen thing, because if he does so it will be stolen by others." It adds:



"WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN IF THE ROPE WERE CUT?"

"The Filipino politician who would cut the rope of the Jones Act that keeps Uncle Sam's protection on the Islands ought to take a look at the bird above his head."

—*The Spotlight* (Manila).

"Japan will never take such predatory action as America took. America had better do the right thing herself. She had better carry the Jones Bill into effect. We Japanese only recognize the justice of the Filipino demands and sympathize with them for their position. Former Governor-General Harrison is a just man, and declares that even if America gives independence to the Philippines, Japan has no ambition whatever of possessing herself with them. He knows the true Japan. So if America does not carry out her pledge on such a preposterous excuse, the just men of America will surely attack the wrong of their own Government, and 10,000,000 Filipinos will be indignant."

The Jones Bill, just referred to, was passed in 1916 and is based on the original intention of the United States to recognize the independence of the Philippines, and its preamble states:

"It is, as it has always been, the purpose of the people of the United States to withdraw their sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and to recognize their independence as soon as a stable government can be established therein.

"For the speedy accomplishment of such purpose it is desirable to place in the hands of the people of the Philippines as large a control of their domestic affairs as can be given them, without in the meantime impairing the exercise of the rights of sovereignty by the people of the United States, in order that, by the use and exercise of popular franchise and governmental powers, they may be the better prepared to assume fully the responsibilities and enjoy all the privileges of complete independence."

From the outlook in Japan it would seem that the Republican Administration believes it is yet too early to grant independence to the Filipino, and it also seems that the Wood-Forbes Commission is "visiting the Philippines with the object of gathering material to support that opinion, instead of accelerating their independence," according to the *Yorodzu* which gives us this interesting version of history:

"The independence of the Philippines is a foregone conclusion; there can be no question about it. Properly speaking, the independence of the Islands was fixt upon at the time of the Spanish-American War. America smashed the Spanish forces by taking advantage of General Aguinaldo, to whom she had promised to make the Philippines independent if Spain was defeated. The General defeated the Spanish forces, but America captured the Islands. Indignant at this attitude of America, the General attempted to attack her but was defeated. This infidelity of America the Filipinos can never forget."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

"WELFARE WORK" THAT DISGRUNTLES THE WORKER

NO EMPLOYEE CAN OBJECT to an anxiety on behalf of his physical and mental well-being entertained by an employer. It makes considerable difference, however, whether this anxiety is manifested in the capacity and in the manner of a friend, or in some other way. Verne Edwin Burnett, who writes on "Peculiarities of Welfare Work" in *Industrial Management* (New York), notes that the discontinuance of welfare work as a result of bad times has been having a peculiarly unfortunate effect. Such discontinuance is interpreted by the men as a sign that the work was begun merely to attract and hold employees, and that it is dropped when no longer needed for this purpose. He writes:

"'Fair-weather welfare work' just at this period is of great interest. During the first six months of 1920, probably more welfare work was conducted by American industries than ever before. Business boomed, the 'weather was fair,' and welfare work expanded. During the last six months of 1920, business slumped, the 'weather was bad,' and in a great many cases welfare work shrank even out of proportion to the shrinkage in number of employees. In such cases, where welfare work was conducted only in the flush of good business, a peculiar reaction has occurred among employees. They feel that now labor is plentiful, they are being taken advantage of by manufacturers.

"In many instances, this feeling of resentment is not justified. Nevertheless, it exists. During hard times, where a company would be forced into receivership unless it stopped using money on such things as welfare work, there is no choice. But where it can get funds to carry on activities for employees' benefit it should not lop off welfare work as a first step in retrenchment if it wishes to keep up morale.

"Entire welfare departments have been exterminated during the recent business depression. Factory newspapers have been discontinued, factory hospitals closed, bonuses have been omitted during the holiday season, and a number of other activities created for the safety and contentment of employees dispensed with. All of this has resulted in hard feeling, secretly nursed by many employees.

"One president of an automobile company in Detroit has sensed this condition and has treated it with rare wisdom. In a number of statements he has explained the sales and banking situation so thoroughly to his workers that they understand his view-point in making retrenchments. He has explained that the omission of the bonus this year means that it will be added to the bonus to be paid a year hence. A weekly letter is being sent to employees who have been laid off to let them know that the company still has them in mind. The letter lays the company's cards on the table. For the most part the workers appreciate these efforts, which have to a considerable extent forestalled resentment which might crop out with bad effects later on when labor holds more power, as it expects to do.

"Contrast this with the action of another automotive manufacturer in another Middle-West city. In order to open a closed factory he underbid all competitors on a big order. To fulfil this low bid, he offered jobs at about thirty cents an hour, or between thirteen and fourteen dollars per week—manifestly insufficient to support a family decently. Even at this low figure thousands of men applied for jobs, altho only a few hundred could be employed. The few hundred who were hired at thirty cents an hour, in order to keep their jobs, showed signs of great activity.

"'They rush around at work as tho they were on roller-skates,' boasted an executive of the company.

"The attitude of those workers, tho apparently industrious, is highly resentful. They believe they have been grossly imposed upon, and are keeping the jobs merely to bring something into their family exchequers until business improves. They believe that during hard times their welfare is regarded as the least important thing of all, while in 'fair weather' they had been given to believe that their welfare was the very thing about which the company was solicitous."

In the few unfortunate cases of this kind, Mr. Burnett says, these companies have been given a "black eye" by labor, and as soon as business has improved considerably, the employees will seem to be using roller-skates in running away from manufacturers who took advantage of them. In another case, the head of a factory employing a few hundred men made a special effort to build up the morale of his workers during the last few years and reports that he is somewhat disappointed in the results, because so many of the men do not seem to appreciate the efforts made in their behalf:

"He told the writer of a case where he, the manufacturer, had made a number of personal visits to the bedsides of factory employees who had been injured. On one occasion he found a young man injured internally as a result of a fall while working in the factory. The manufacturer discovered that the patient had called in a quack doctor who was doing nothing except to administer narcotics. So the manufacturer helped carry the injured man to an automobile and then into a good hospital, where the worker recovered quickly. The 'boss' paid the bill and expected the employee to return and render extra good workmanship by way of gratitude. The employee did come back to work, but he stayed only three days and then started in at another factory.

"'That's ingratitude,' said the manufacturer.

"No doubt it would seem that way to nearly everybody. But an investigation showed that the man was what his friends termed 'a proud, queer sort of duck, sensitive-like.' Moreover, as soon as he returned to work he had to undergo a barrage of factory 'kidding' from employees who had learned all about the aid from the boss. They bantered him about his drag with the 'old man,' and about his likelihood of getting a raise and being elevated over them. These things and probably others combined to drive the worker away. Perhaps, too, a certain feeling of inferiority on the part of many employees, which amounts to a sort of sullen resentment, had something to do with it.

"Another instance, which a manufacturer failed to understand, was the resentment at well-meant welfare efforts among families of employees who had been laid off and were in desperate circumstances. Money, food, and clothing were distributed by representatives of the factory, who first investigated conditions in the workers' homes and then delivered whatever was considered most needed. Altho some of the recipients of this aid expressed appreciation, others registered resentment. Investigation showed that men who are laid off for a long time blame the company to a great extent for the unemployment. Often, too, they resent having representatives of the company 'investigating' in the laid-off employees' homes, and sometimes they bar them admission inside the front door. By finding out the condition of any such family in a more roundabout way and then bestowing the gift without ostentation, a company could gain more real gratitude.

"I know of some employment and welfare men who use the titles of psychologist and phrenologist. Some of these men have been known to insist upon feeling for bumps on the heads of men applying for jobs! Probably no other phase of a welfare or employment work creates such a storm of ridicule among workmen as this. The same is true of compulsory physical examinations as conducted in some factories. Much good can be done in a big plant by complete physical examination of workers, and if induced to do it voluntarily they are not likely to resent it. But when workers are lined up and ordered to march in lines before examining physicians, the effect upon morale is bad.

"Men who conduct welfare work need rare talent in understanding workers and in handling them. Inborn talent for doing the work must be combined with craftsmanship resulting from study and experience. A welfare worker should be a 'regular fellow' and have the attitude of being willing to roll up his sleeves and assist workers in the hardest menial labor and show no superiority or condescension.

Courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

HOW TO SEND HEART-BEATS BY WIRELESS: TRANSMITTER (LEFT) AND AMPLIFIER (RIGHT).

"The business of welfare work is almost as complex as life itself, and most of its success can be summed up in the big, little word 'tact.'"

DIAGNOSIS BY WIRELESS

PALPITATION AND OTHER TROUBLES of the heart may now be diagnosed even tho the patient be far from medical facilities—say, in the middle of the Atlantic—by application of "wired wireless," the discovery of Gen. George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer of the United States Army. The principle involved, we are informed by S. R. Winters, writing in *The Scientific American* (New York) is similar to that which made possible the multiplication of the volume of the inaugural address of the President on March 4, the human heart-beats being amplified thousands of times. He continues:

"A demonstration recently to a group of physicians of the United States Army at the Signal Corps Laboratory, Washington, D. C., for the first time revealed working plans of the remarkable innovation. A heart-transmitter designed for the specific purpose, resting by its own weight over the heart of the subject under examination, was placed in position. Passage of the blood through the various valves of the heart is responsible for vibrations in an air-chamber which faithfully reproduce the manifold actions of the blood when coursing through the valves of the heart. These, in turn, are conveyed over a wire—practical application of 'wired wireless'—to an amplifying equipment, consisting of a group of standard vacuum tubes used by the Signal Corps. The tubes are not dissimilar to those employed in wireless telephony and telegraphy reception.

"The vacuum-tube amplifiers then actuated a special receiver attached to a large horn which distributed sounds reflected by heart-beats throughout the building. Doctors attending the novel performance discust among themselves the peculiarities of the hearts of different subjects as the actions were magnified. Distance is an irrelevant factor when heart-beats are to be studied by the vacuum-tube amplifier. The high-frequency carrier current, a distinguishing feature of the progeny of Major-General Squier when compared with radio in common, transmits sounds along a wire by means of electric waves guided by an ordinary telephone line. Thus, there is established a perfectly silent vehicle for conveying the delicate variations of sound produced by the heart to the receiving apparatus.

"Comments of physicians attending the demonstration were of a varied character as to the practical application of 'wired wireless' in diagnosing heart diseases. An occasional opinion was to the effect that the use of magnifying equipment would involve the refashioning of medical education as it pertains to the study of the heart. Other army doctors were unreserved in praise."

THE DREAMS OF THE BLIND

THE BLIND FREQUENTLY SEE CLEARLY in dreams—that is, they dream that they see, tho this is naturally limited to those who have not been blind from birth, and who therefore have memories of sight on which to base their dream-fancies. In *The Daily News* (London), Rex Furness, who was blinded during the war, writes of some of his own experiences. Mr. Furness, who is still under thirty, says that "we younger blind" regard blindness merely as a handicap which can be wrestled with, and like to think of themselves as perfectly normal individuals who merely can't see. But, he goes on to say, "there is one time when we do see, and this is in our dreams. Dreaming thus becomes a very pleasant sensation." He continues:

"Men of such widely differing types as Sir Arthur Pearson, teachers and officials of the National Institute for the Blind, and officers, non-commissioned officers, and men have told me of their dreams, and in the majority of cases it is almost the invariable rule for them to 'see' when they dream. The dreams of the blind, too, take on all those irrational absurdities—the elimination of time and space—which characterize the dreams of the sighted.

"Altho the blind sleeper 'sees' in his dreams, it is curious that in most dreams he knows very definitely at the time that he is really blind. I was in my old college laboratory when I saw a young lady, unfortunately blind—I thought to myself—in obvious difficulties as regards her whereabouts. I immediately went to help her, and led her through the intricacies of the passages, but all the time I knew I was blind, and could think how queer it was that I could act as escort. Many similar dreams have come to me, and scores have been reported.

"Another remarkable feature concerning the dreams of the blind is the frequency with which the 'flying' dream recurs. The sensation of floating through the air—with a feeling which, I believe, is well known to the devotees of opium—is very common. One blind man I know in 70 per cent. of his dreams has this sensation. For this I have no explanation to offer, but in this case, too, all objects are usually perfectly visible.

"Those of us blinded in adult age seem to have four distinct types of dreams—namely, those in which we 'see' perfectly, those in which we 'see' but are conscious all the time of being blind, those in which objects are blurred, and those in which impressions come to us, as in waking hours, through the intermediary of senses other than that of sight. It is the experience of some that dreams of the fourth class gradually take first place as time passes, and the stock of remembered images gradually fails. 'Seeing' in dreams is almost, if not entirely, absent in the case of persons who have been blind from birth. Dreaming itself is of infrequent occurrence with such people,

and the occasional dreams are in the nature of nightmares. The fact that blind people 'see' in their dreams suggests possibilities of added happiness. If only we could control our dreams so that the will did not lose its power over the faculties, it would still be possible for us to enjoy in a way many of the outdoor sports which are denied us. 'Dream sight' would enable us to take part in golf, tennis, and the like. Dream control is not impossible. In one isolated instance I have forced myself to dream that I was playing a game of tennis, every detail of which was vividly real. This 'forcing the dream' may have been mere coincidence, but the question is worthy of continued attention. Sir Arthur Pearson has remarked upon the frequency of the golf dream with him, and he attributes this to his habit of playing a game of golf in his mind before going to sleep."

RICE-PLANTING BY GUITAR

IN THE PHILIPPINES, the transplanting of rice-shoots may be done at least 20 per cent. faster where a musician is sent into the field to speed up the men. Here in the United States there would perhaps be conflict with the rules of the Rice-Planter's Union, but apparently no such body exists in our island possession. This novel use of melody is reported by José S. Camus, in charge of the Agronomy Section of the Philippine Bureau of Agriculture, in a bulletin entitled "Rice in the Philippines" (Manila, 1921). He tells us:

GUITARIST SPEEDING UP RICE-PLANTERS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

"Transplanting is usually done by women and children, who walk backward in the soft mud and poke from three to five seedlings an inch deep into the mud with their thumbs and the first two fingers, covering as much space as they can reach on either side. Much better results would be obtained if only one or two good plants were put into a hill, as the plants would not then be overcrowded.

"In the Ilocano provinces, where the land is seldom thoroughly puddled, sharp-pointed wooden sticks, about 4 inches in length, are used for transplanting rice. With these holes are made in the ground into each of which two to six seedlings are set.

"How to improve upon the present method of transplanting is the hardest problem in rice culture, as there has been no machinery that has ever been invented that will take the place of hand labor in transplanting rice; the planting of lowland or transplanted *palay* will become impracticable when labor goes so high that the planting of rice ceases to be profitable.

"Generally, transplanting is done by getting the surrounding farmers to help. When hired laborers are employed to do this work, the cost depends on the daily wages in the locality. In central Luzon, transplanters—generally women—can be hired at from 40 to 80 cents a day, with a meal. It takes about ten to twelve professional transplanters to set out a hectare of seedlings. But where music is furnished, at least 20 per cent. more work can be accomplished by the same number of transplanters."

ARE WE READY FOR WHOLESALE MURDER?

ARE CIVILIZED NATIONS AT WAR prepared to adopt weapons that will enable them to wipe out an army of a million men in a few hours or to annihilate whole cities? Our chemical-warfare service assures us that the United States now possesses the means of doing this very thing. What are we going to do about it? The editor of *The Scientific American* (New York) expresses his belief that the world at large is not ready to go the Germans several points better in disregard of the humanitarian laws of war. All poison-gas warfare should be declared unlawful, he thinks, by international agreement of some sort. Unless something of this kind is done, the next war, he believes, will make the last one "restful, by comparison," and will "wipe out mankind at a rate which will turn many a flourishing capital into a deserted village." The development of highly destructive weapons, he points out, has never yet prevented nations from making war, and if these horrors are to be averted either war itself must be made impossible, or the nations must get together on this point, if on no other. He writes:

"'Mr. Chairman, the Chemical-Warfare Service has discovered a liquid approximately three drops of which, when applied to any part of the skin, will cause a man's death. Much smaller amounts than this, or even vapors from the liquid, cause very severe, slow-healing burns.'

"If the reader applies to the Government Printing-Office, at Washington, he can get therefrom a copy of the 'Hearings at the Third Session of the House Naval Affairs Committee,' and he will find there that the words above quoted form part of a statement by Mr. Bradner, Chief of Research of the Chemical-Warfare Service. Mr. Bradner goes on to remind the Committee that the world-war showed it to be possible for an airplane to fly within a hundred feet of enemy troops and machine-gun them with impunity; and he goes on to state that if, instead of carrying machine guns, the attacking planes were equipped to carry a tank of this liquid (Lewisite) for discharge from nozzles similar to the ordinary street-sprinkler, it would fall like rain, killing everything in its path.

"Then he becomes more specific and tells us that one plane, carrying two tons of the liquid, could cover a stretch of country 100 feet wide by seven miles long in one trip, and that it could spray down enough of the liquid gas to kill every man in that area simply by the action of the gas upon the skin. Then, a little later, he becomes even more specific and tells us that, during the Argonne offensive, the entire First American Army of a million and a quarter men occupied an area of approximately 40 kilometers long by 20 kilometers wide. If, he goes on to say, Germany had possessed 4,000 tons of this material and, say, 350 planes properly equipped for spraying, our entire First Army would have been annihilated in from ten to twelve hours.

"Now, 4,000 tons seems like a big lot of gas; but we already possess at the Aberdeen Proving Ground a huge poison-gas factory (Edgewood) which was capable, at the armistice, of producing 200 tons of gas per day, and it would be a simple matter by enlargement and duplication to put this country in a position where it could produce several thousand tons of gas for the supply of our armies and keep the supply going indefinitely. Yes, the future war will be so horrible as to make the late war restful by comparison. Short as it will inevitably be, it will last long enough to wipe out mankind at a rate which will turn many a flourishing capital into a deserted village, and many a fair campagna into a Sahara of lifeless desolation—for this gas, remember, is as fatal to vegetation as to human life.

"All this talk, however, about the poison-gas war of the

future is based on what we dare to believe is an altogether unwarrantable assumption—namely, that the devil's own disregard of the humanitarian laws of war, initiated by the Germans at Ypres, is to be accepted and practised by the world at large. If, in the forthcoming meetings on disarmament, or of the suggested 'Association of Nations,' or the League, or what-not, it be accepted that poison-gas warfare is lawful, we dare to believe that this sanction will be given in the face of the protest of that undoubtedly large majority of men who believe that honor, chivalry, and human kindness are not quite dead in our midst, and that the monstrous horror of the first gas attack at Ypres should not be the yardstick by which we measure our future military conduct.

"It has been urged that the free use of gas will make future wars so frightful that no nation will dare to provoke a conflict. The answer to that assumption is that, in the past, the development of new weapons of great destructive power has never prevented a nation from rushing into war."

NO DANGER IN BEING X-RAYED

INJURY OR EVEN DEATH, suffered by physicians or laboratory workers who have exposed themselves daily to *x*-rays for long periods of time, has made some timid persons fear to allow a single radiogram to be taken. A writer in *How to Live* (New York), the journal of the Life Extension Institute, assures all such that there is absolutely no danger. The Institute itself, in connection with its physical examinations, maintains a large *x*-ray department where nearly 10,000 people are *x*-rayed each year. They have never, we are told, had a case of the slightest injury of any kind. The head of the department said, in this connection: "Nowadays the *x*-ray is as safe for the subject as a camera." The writer goes on:

"Fear of the *x*-ray is based on a sense of its mystery. Altho all of us are more or less familiar with its use, we have to accept the scientist's word for what it is and what it does. When we have an *x*-ray taken, and the operator leaves us alone with a queer-looking tube, telling us not to move, we feel nothing, see nothing, hear nothing of the ray that is passing through us to the photographic plate.

"What is called an '*x*-ray' is produced by means of a high-voltage current which at great speed hurls the electrons against a target of some very resistant metal (tungsten or platinum). The speed of the electrons is thus suddenly reduced, and from this change in speed result the *x*-rays. They shoot out in all directions along absolutely straight paths from which they can not be deflected, passing through any material and substance until they are entirely absorbed.

"When you are in the path of this *x*-ray, it passes through your body, then through the photographic plate on which it distributes shadows, the more dense materials in your body showing as the lightest areas. It is, indeed, too much a mystery to be explained easily. We understand something of its uses, but we must have proof that it isn't really dangerous.

"The point about the *x*-ray is that its single passage is without harm, but its effect is cumulative. If you have an *x*-ray taken of your teeth or chest or hand, you are only exposed to it for a few seconds. There is no effect whatsoever. But suppose you come in every day for two months and are *x*-rayed in exactly the same spot, you would begin to notice an irritation on the skin covering that spot, the effect of which is like that of a burn, altho the *x*-ray is not hot and does not produce heat. This burn should be treated just like any other burn.

"In the case of radiography only, there is no danger at all—absolutely none. Injury from the *x*-ray is only possible in cases of overexposure. And even in cases of prolonged treatment, danger is easily avoided, for when the first slight symtoms appear the patient is not allowed to receive another dose for six weeks or so."

Even the operator, who gives *x*-rays day in and day out, month in and month out, is in no danger if he always takes proper precautions. Habit and carelessness are the two enemies he has to avoid. We read further:

"There are three ways in which the operator can protect himself, (*a*) to operate the switch at some distance from the target (the place of origin of the rays); (*b*) to keep some absorbing material between himself and the source of the *x*-ray; (*c*) to complete the operation in the shortest possible time.

"The *x*-ray room is lined all around with lead. The big switches by means of which the operator turns the current on and off are located quite outside the room, while inside is the glass tube containing the coil and tungsten target necessary for the production of *x*-rays.

DEFENSIVE ARMOR OF THE X-RAY OPERATOR.

"Suppose you let the operator show you into another little cell, lead-lined and light-proof. 'This is the fluoroscopy room,' he says, 'where by means of the *x*-ray we can look right through you.' Here he dons his leaded rubber apron and gloves and puts on his lead-glass goggles.

"'How would you like to hold a hand like that?' asks the operator, stretching out his arm, encased half-way up with a heavy gauntlet. 'Hardly suitable for a pink tea, but mighty good protection from continuous rays at any rate.'

"We must not overplay the *x*-ray, but it is exceedingly important that there should be no unfounded fear of the *x*-ray in the minds of the public.

"It requires no more courage to have an *x*-ray taken than an ordinary photograph—less, perhaps, for some of us, since only shadows are recorded."

FIGHT BETWEEN MOSS AND AN EGG—During a sojourn in the south of Europe, a French naturalist, says *Popular Science Monthly* (New York), had the rare opportunity of observing an intensely interesting struggle for existence between an egg and a moss plant. We read:

"The egg was that of a lizard which had been deposited on a cushion of moss. It was enclosed by a white protective covering of leatherlike toughness. The moss on which the tip of the egg rested secreted at the point of contact a substance that gradually dissolved the leathery shell of the egg. When there was no longer any resistance, the stem of the moss plant penetrated the shell and sent its branches through the substance of the egg, emerging at the opposite end. But the egg was equal to the emergency. It enveloped the stem of the moss inside the egg with a membranous coating that formed an insulating tube around the intruder. Then the moss sent out side branches through the egg, traversing it, but these also were made innocuous by an albuminous coating. In spite of this struggle against the intruding moss, the lizard embryo developed to all appearances normally and finally emerged from its prison unharmed."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

CHINA'S NEW CULTURAL UPHEAVAL

"THOUGHTS, IF NOT THINGS, change with such rapidity in China that one is hard prest to keep up." So writes Prof. John Dewey, whose sojourn in the East gives him first-hand information of the cultural changes going on there. First China, in her ready response to foreign influence, put her trust in militarism, and failed; then she tried politics, "but the republic hardly came off either"; civil and mechanical engineers were next invoked to occidentalize China, but progress here "brought new dangers and evils": moral reform then gave rise to antifoot-binding societies, antiopium movements, antigambling associations, new education movements. "Democracy clearly demanded universal education, the extension of schools to all the people, and a change from literary learning to something connected with civic and social action." But at once it was seen that the people could never be reached until the written language was simplified and made more accessible. In *Asia* (July), the American magazine of the Orient, Professor Dewey follows out some of the consequences of this latest grasp at the example of the West:

REBUILDING CHINA.

Bricks from the old Tatar city were used in the construction of the University of Nanking.

"And the language of speech must also be used in writing in order that modern ideas might get adequate expression. A scholar of the old school remarked to me in Hangchow, a center of the older culture, that no one knew how many valuable ideas had been lost to China in the past few hundred years because those who thought them could not make them known, for lack of command of the cumbrous and artificial medium of writing. So there grew up, about two years ago, the so-called literary revolution—an attempt to write and publish in the vernacular and also to familiarize Chinese readers with what is distinctive in the trend of modern Western literature, from free verse to Thomas Hardy, Bernard Shaw, Ibsen, and Maeterlinck. I know of one school that criticized its foreign teacher of literature as not up to date, because he used Shakespeare and Dickens while they wanted H. G. Wells and Strindberg! They even suggested that he take a vacation, go home, and catch up! He had become, they said, too 'chinafied' and conservative.

"The matter of content, of ideas, soon became more important than that of language and style. The new ideas were turned full against ancient institutions. The family system came in for full measure of criticism, and this not only from the point of view of the traditional Western idea of family life, but from that of 'The Doll's House' and the most advanced Western radical thought. Socialistic literature, anarchism, Marx, and Kropotkin ran like wild-fire through reading circles. Tolstoy became perhaps the most read of foreign writers. Thus was evolved a new formula: China could not be changed without a social transformation based upon a transformation of ideas. The political revolution was a failure, because it was external, formal, touching the mechanism of social action, but not affecting conceptions of life, which really control society.

"And now there are signs that the next stage will be an interest in scientific method. It is recognized that technology and other branches of applied science are dependent upon science as a method of thought, observation, registration, criticism, experiment, judgment, and reasoning. The idea is gaining ground that the real supremacy of the West is based, not on anything specifically Western, to be borrowed and imitated, but on something universal, a method of investigation and of the testing of knowledge, which the West hit upon and used a few centuries in advance of the Orient."

These ideas underlie the "new culture movement" of China with which may be associated the student revolt of May 4, 1919. Outwardly, this revolt was a manifestation against a group of corrupt politicians, and was stimulated by the failure of Chinese claims at Versailles; but, Professor Dewey assures us, "it was in its deeper aspect a protest against all politicians and against all further reliance upon politics as a direct means of social reform." We read:

"The teachers and writers who are guiding the movement lose no opportunity to teach that the regeneration of China must come by other means, that no fundamental political reform is now possible in China, and that, when it comes, it will come as natural fruit of intellectual changes worked out in social, nonpolitical ways. And the great mass of the student body in the higher schools of China is now virtually pledged to abstinence from official life. Doubtless many will fall by the way in the future. They will not be able to resist the lure of an easy living and of power. But the antipolitical bias is pretty firmly established."

This movement, tho instigated "by contacts with the distinctively modern world," says Professor Dewey, "has become more and more characteristically Chinese." In fact—

"The movement of May 4 was directly undertaken by Chinese students, not only without the instigation of returned students, but against their advice. It was spontaneous and native. The movement for a reform of language would hardly have been started without foreign influence, but it is naturally a movement conducted by Chinese, for specifically Chinese ends, and it has precedents in Chinese history. The subsidiary movement toward phonetic script has been encouraged largely by missionaries, and so one hears more about it in Western newspapers.

Even the antipolitical movement, the belief that reform is conditional upon scientific and social changes, is in a way a return to Chinese modes of thinking, a recovery of an old Chinese idea, plus an assertion that the power of that idea was not exhausted and terminated by Confucianism. It has now to be worked out in adaptation to new conditions, even if it involves the overthrow of Confucian forms of belief and conduct. Another obvious feature of the evolution is that it shows steady progress from the superficial to the fundamental.

"The comments just made take the movement at its best, in its spirit. From the point of view of results concretely attained by it, they involve an undoubted idealization of its development. Each old stage has left behind it a deposit, a stratification. 'Young China' is at best an ambiguous term. It lumps into a single mass representatives of each of the phases described — military, political, economic, technological, ethical, literary, social, etc. By selecting certain individuals from each of these strata, one may, with some degree of truth, bring almost any charge against 'Young China.' Naturally, in other words, there is confusion, uncertainty, mutual criticism, and hostility among the various tendencies. Most of the returned students of some years ago are opposed to the present antipolitical movement and to the literary revolution. Many are still in a nationalistic stage where they rely upon some change to be wrought miraculously in the Army and the Government. More are distinctly in the technical stage, believing that if they could get the engineering jobs for which they have trained themselves, China would begin to move—as it doubtless would, to some degree.

"One more discrimination has to be made. Altho cultivated Japanese as well as politicians like Marquis Okuma have long proclaimed the right and duty of Japan to lead China, to be the mediator in introducing Western culture into Asia (including India, where they look upon the English as alien interlopers), few Americans have taken seriously the dependence of China upon Japan in just these ways. I have seen books on the development of modern Chinese education which do not mention Japan, which attribute the renovation of the Chinese system to American influence, and which leave the impression that it is modeled upon the American common-school system. As a matter of fact, it is modeled, administratively, wholly after the Japanese system, which, so far as Western influence enters in, is based on the German system, with factors borrowed from French centralization."

Photographs by courtesy of "Asia"

A MIDDLE SCHOOL FOUNDRY IN CHIHLI, CHINA.

Modern Chinese students are eager for scientific and technical training, but the end toward which the majority of them are aiming is not merely material.

The writer here does not claim that any great number of the students and teachers influenced by the new culture movement are wholly conscious of its underlying philosophy. He says:

"This is confined as yet to a small group of leaders. The movement is for the most part still a feeling rather than an idea. It is also accompanied by the extravagances and confusion, the undigested medley of wisdom and nonsense that inevitably mark so ambitious a movement in its early stages. By making a clever selection of extracts from the writings put forth in its name one could easily hold up the whole movement to ridicule, as less than half-baked, as an uncritical and more or less hysterical mixture of unrelated ideas and miscellaneous pieces of Western science and thought. Or a selection of writings could be made which would show it to be dangerous to society, to the peace of the world. Japanese writers who have paid attention to it have mostly held it up as a subversive radicalism and have attributed it to Bolshevik propaganda. But in the nine provinces I have visited, I have yet to find a single trace of direct Russian influence. Indirectly, the Russian upheaval has, of course, had a tremendous influence as a ferment, but far subordinate to that of the world-war and even to President Wilson's ideas of democracy and self-determination. For the new culture movement, tho it cares nothing for what is politely called a republic in present China, is enthusiastically stirred by democratic ideals, and is starting out with the premise that democracy must be realized in education and in industry before it can be realized politically. For Bolshevism in the technical sense there is no preparation and no aptitude in China. But it is conceivable that military misrule, oppression, and corruption will, if they continue till they directly touch the peasants, produce a chaos of rebellion that adherents of the existing order will certainly label Bolshevism."

SEVILLE REPUDIATES "CARMEN"—Give a dog any name and it seems to stick. "Carmen" is called a Spanish opera; but after a recent performance of a dramatic version of Mérimée's work in Seville, the Spaniards call it "essentially gipsy and not Sevillian." Upon which the New York *Herald* comments:

"The music of Bizet, which is so inseparably associated with the popularity of the opera in this country, did not come into question. It is generally conceded to be more French than Spanish. The Sevillians will not admit that the ethics of Mérimée's characters represent any but the life of the gipsy.

"To Spaniards and particularly to Sevillians they deny the intellectual and emotional life which is shown by the French author. They declare that it is possible only to the gipsy tribes. It is impossible to deny that a soldier of the Royal Army is the hero of the novel, but for the rest of its people and their acts Spain will take no responsibility. They are Tziganies.

"With the story no longer admitted to be Spanish and the music generally pronounced by critics rather French than otherwise, what is left of the general belief that this beloved collaboration of Bizet and Mérimée is a typically Spanish product? Yet only the *habañera* and the *seguidilla* are admitted to be of Spanish origin. The famous ballet music of the last act came from the score that Bizet composed to Daudet's play '*L'Arlesienne*.' . . . . .

"Of course credit is due to Meilhac and Halévy, who made such an admirable dramatic arrangement of Mérimée's material.

But if 'Carmen' is not Spanish in story or music, what then is it? It has been pronounced French and gipsy but not Spanish. But it is fair to predict that it will continue to the public the representative Spanish work of the operatic repertoire."

A NEGLECTED AMERICAN CLASSIC

WHEN GAUGUIN WENT TO THE SOUTH SEAS he did more than paint pictures, tho he died without knowing just what it was. Incidentally, he created a vogue for Melville, Stoddard, and others who had preceded him there. Melville, the author of "Omoo," "Typee," and "Moby Dick," presents the most interesting case. A contempt, more or less outspoken, for our older literature is one of the notes of our modern life. To this our younger school of writers with names that suggest much more recent ships than the *Mayflower* are the chief contributors. They would have us forget altogether our literary heritage and concentrate on Chicago as a center of all that is worth conserving. Even our academic research, which must embrace more than the present to give the tone of scholarship, is frightened away from our literary past and forages in the well-cropped fields of foreign letters. An English writer in *The Athenæum*, for example, draws attention to our neglect of Herman Melville while we spend superfluous research energy on Wordsworth. This is only one instance. "The thought of the devotion which most of the American seats of learning give to 'studies' in literature, for example, judging by some exceptionally weighty evidence which comes to *The Nation and The Athenæum* for review, fills a critic on this side with awe." So writes "H. M. T.," with the confession of an editor who groans under the repeated exhibitions of misapplied effort:

"I think it was Wisconsin which took Wordsworth, and made of that simple-hearted poet a learned book of about seven pounds avoirdupois, which I tried in vain to get any lover of letters here to examine critically. Each critic to whom I offered it gave it one startled glance and at once changed the subject. This research work and these analyses and statistics certainly show an ardor to which even a lover of fine literature can not always rise, and it would be very unwise to discourage it. On the contrary, while thanking America for its devotion to our classics, may a Britisher suggest to any American who has the leisure and the will for a little research work that what whole crowds of us over here would be delighted to get would be a monograph, as weighty and as crowded with detail as he likes, of Herman Melville?"

Melville, of course, has come back to us on the tidal wave raised by the South Sea books of Frederick O'Brien, the art furor over Gauguin, and all the smaller writers and painters who hurry to adopt a new fashion. Meantime we may save from this drift a classic that we were in the way of losing altogether, as our English friend points out:

"A recent issue of the New York *Freeman* had some notes on the author of 'Moby Dick' which did little more than excite one's appetite. It is clear that it is time this task was undertaken by an American who is properly aware that his country has produced a work which is not only unique of its kind, and a great achievement, but is the expression of an imagination that rises to the highest, and so is among the world's great works of art. There is something unusually fascinating in the case of Melville. We must learn more about that man. We know hardly anything at all at present. Let Wordsworth wait. How was it that the author who did two merely lively and observant books of travel, and a story, 'White Jacket,' which does not call for any special attention, on one occasion soared clear into the empyrean and maintained himself among the stars through all one long book?

"The American critics who find time for prolonged inquiries, published later in ponderous and even unreadable volumes, on English authors who are classical, but frequently dim to general readers in a well-earned obscurity, and who yet neglect the strange case of Melville, astonish me. There must be people living who have seen Melville and have talked to him —the man who, it is reported, once remarked, 'All fame is patronage; let me be infamous'; and, 'I shall go down to them (posterity) in all likelihood. "Typee" will be given to them with their gingerbread.' Now is the very time to tackle that book about him. If this task is neglected a little longer, so that some priceless recollections of Melville, now available, are lost, and documents and other evidence of the man, which now exist, are buried still deeper beneath the litter of the years, then the book about him will be but tentative and will leave the mystery darker than ever. And what a jolly task the writing of that biography would be! If only one lived near Nantucket. . . . . ."

PULITZER PRIZES PICKED TO PIECES

"REWARD OF MERIT" is the old-fashioned phrasing of the school prize. The indefiniteness of its meaning was a safe loophole, and we find that the Pulitzer prize-giving of this year presents puzzles to onlookers on the merit side of the matter. The prizes established by the late Joseph Pulitzer are awarded annually for the best work of American authors in the various fields of literature and journalism. The newspaper reports of the awards of 1921 thus state the case of the giver and the receiver:

"For the American novel published during the last year which best presents the wholesome atmosphere of American life and the highest standard of American manners and manhood, $1,000, to Edith Wharton, for her 'Age of Innocence.'

"For the original play performed in New York which shall best represent the educational value and power of the stage in raising the standard of good morals, good taste, and good manners, $1,000, to Zona Gale, for 'Miss Lulu Bett,' produced at the Belmont Theater during the season of 1920–21.

"For the best book of the year upon the history of the United States, $2,000, to William Snowden Sims, for his 'Victory at Sea.' Admiral Sims wrote in collaboration with Burton J. Hendrick.

"For the best American biography, teaching patriotic and unselfish services to the people, illustrated by an eminent example, excluding as too obvious the names of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, $1,000, to Edward Bok, for his 'The Americanization of Edward Bok.'

"For the best example of a reporter's work during the year, the test being accuracy, terseness, the accomplishment of some public good commanding public attention and respect, $1,000, to Louis Seibold, for an interview with President Wilson, published in the New York *World* on June 18, 1920.

"The Pulitzer prize in journalism, a gold medal costing $500, for the most disinterested and meritorious service rendered by any American newspaper during the year, was awarded to the Boston *Post* for its exposé of the Ponzi fraud."

Probably more people have read "Main Street" than "The Age of Innocence," and wonder was exprest that Mr. Lewis's novel was passed by. It now transpires through the publication of a letter in the *New Republic* that the jury of award voted unanimously in favor of "Main Street," but the Advisory Council of the School of Journalism of Columbia University reversed the award, the words of one of the Council being thus quoted in the New York *Evening Post:*

"The Advisory Council discust the two novels at length at their meeting. I voted against 'Main Street' because I thought it was unjust to the great body of people who are the backbone of the country. Our small towns have all got cultivated and intelligent people in them. I consider that Mr. Lewis's book does them an injustice. I consider that Broadway is the worst 'Main Street' we have in this country."

The support given to "Main Street" under the terms of the prize bequest is thus accounted for by Mr. Robert Morss Lovett, in the *New Republic:*

"The committee which chose 'Main Street,' of which Hamlin

Garland and Prof. Stuart Pratt Sherman were members, chose Mr. Lewis's novel because the book, through its social criticism, had led its readers to formulate for themselves a higher standard of life and to purge the small-town atmosphere of certain unwholesome tendencies. . . . It set up an effective standard and actually accomplished something toward its attainment."

The interpretation of the "terms," again, sets the New York *Nation* also puzzling:

"Perhaps it would be just as well if the conditions of the Pulitzer awards for literature were not stressed too much when the announcements come to be made. Consider the situation this year with regard to the prize for the best novel of 1920. That it goes to 'The Age of Innocence' will arouse argument among those who think 'Main Street' more powerful, 'Moon-Calf' more beautiful, 'Miss Lulu Bett' more dexterous, but no one can help smiling a little at the news that Mrs. Wharton's brilliant, knife-edged satire upon the little New York of the seventies receives the prize because it best presents 'the wholesome atmosphere of American life and the highest standard of American manners and manhood.' And there is 'Miss Lulu Bett,' which, failing to win first honor among novels, has a second chance and wins honor by its dramatic form—because it best represents 'the educational value and power of the stage in raising the standard of good morals, good taste, and good manners.' We suspect that the late Mr. Pulitzer had in mind something very different than that his prizes should go to art which holds the mirror up to nature with such devastating results. But tho these awards are odd in view of the terms which condition them, they are encouraging in view of the indication that satire runs as good a risk as sugar in this annual race. There is, however, a great deal more sugar than satire in 'The Americanization of Edward Bok,' adjudged the best biography. As to the best book of American history, we speculate with interest upon the question who did most to make 'The Victory at Sea' great, Admiral Sims or his collaborator, Mr. Burton J. Hendrick."

DECAYING SITES OF OLD CHINESE EDUCATION.

Here scholars, versed in a language unrelated to common speech and a learning remote from daily life, once competed for power and position.

Heywood Broun is another dissenter who begins, in the New York *Tribune*, with the "drama" award:

"Few, we think, will agree with the committee in giving the play prize to Zona Gale's 'Miss Lulu Bett.' Miss Gale might well have taken the prize for the best novel of the year with her book of this name, but it seems to me that she has not been as successful with the theme in its dramatic form. Certainly from a technical standpoint her novel is finished workmanship, while her play is an indication of high promise rather than complete craftsmanship. To our mind, the play deserves, even at that, a high ranking among the native plays of the season, but we do not think it should be placed ahead of 'The First Year,' by Frank Craven; 'The Emperor Jones,' by Eugene O'Neill, or 'The Bad Man,' by Porter Emerson Browne. Still less are we in accord with the decision which assigns first place among the native novels of the year to Mrs. Edith Wharton's 'The Age of Innocence.' Here there can be no question of finished technique, altho the job is not a whit more perfectly accomplished than that of Miss Gale, the novelist, in 'Miss Lulu Bett.' But when subject-matter is considered there is no comparison. Granted that Mrs. Wharton has been successful in recreating the social life of New York in the 1870's, one wonders what there was in the time or place which made the research worth while. We don't think 'The Age of Innocence' deserves any place as high as the top in a year which has seen 'Miss Lulu Bett,' 'Main Street,' by Sinclair Lewis; 'Alice Adams,' by Booth Tarkington; 'Moon-Calf,' by Floyd Dell, and 'Zell,' by Henry C. Aikman."

FISTICS AND ESTHETICS—It is a new note perhaps to treat such enterprises as bull-fighting and boxing in terms of esthetics. This is setting aside all moral considerations, which is all there is to such manifestations in the minds of some. The late Dempsey-Carpentier fight is on many sides treated as a problem almost of pure esthetics. The event, as Christopher Morley puts it in "The Bowling Green" of *The Evening Post*, was "the conclusive triumph of Reality over Romance, of Prose over Poetry." Interpreting the great majority, he says:

"To almost all the newspaper-reading world—except the canny fellows who study these matters with care and knowledge—Carpentier had taken on something of the luster and divinity of myth. He was the white Greek god, he was Mercury and Apollo. The dope was against him; but there were many who felt, obscurely, that in some pregnant way a miracle would happen. His limbs were ivory, his eyes were fire; surely the gods would intervene! Perhaps they would have but for the definite pronouncement of the mystagog G. B. Shaw. Even the gods could not resist the chance of catching Shaw off his base."

Elsewhere in this same paper, on the day before the fight, the opinion is exprest that literature had a large hand in accounting for the interested thousands inside and out of the fighting arena:

"Jack Dempsey's is not among the opinions quoted on the paper jacket of 'Clayhanger' and 'The Old Wives' Tale,' and it is by no means certain that Carpentier, in spite of his wide range of intellectual interests, has read 'Man and Superman' and 'Major Barbara.' But to Arnold Bennett and Bernard Shaw is due unmistakably a fair measure of the supernormal excitement surrounding to-morrow's contest in Jersey City. If Shaw and Bennett had not made literature out of the Carpentier-Beckett scrap there are a good many thousand Americans who would not be paying the war tax through the agency of Tex Rickard. Over to-morrow's fight there hovers a distinctly esthetic glow.

"This, obviously, does not mean that there is not enough inherent interest in the fight to explain the enormous outpour of publicity. Motives are very much mixed. Sentiment in this country is torn between the desire to see the native champion win and that champion's conspicuous unpopularity. Something of the basic human sympathy for David against Goliath has ranged itself behind Carpentier; and it does not hurt in the least that the odds in Jersey City are not as heavy as they were among the Philistines. The maximum of excitement is to be derived from a long chance that is nevertheless a chance."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE "BETTER-BABY" BILL

THE ANNUAL SACRIFICE of thousands of mothers and babies for "the lack of less than a battle-ship would cost" will soon be stopt, if we are to believe the supporters of the Sheppard-Towner Maternity and Infancy Bill, which, they firmly insist, will be passed after having been "pickled" in Congress for the past two and a half years. So strong is sentiment said now to be in favor of the bill that it is expected easily to override all opposition. The measure has been challenged chiefly on the grounds that it would be violative of the country's economy program and promotive of "birth control and free love," but the latter assertion is ridiculed as a catch phrase designed to win votes for the opposition. To begin with, the measure has the support of the Administration. President Harding, in his address to Congress on April 12, said: "I assume the Maternity Bill, already strongly approved, will be enacted promptly, thus adding to our manifestation of human interest." Finally, a ponderous list of names assures advocates of the measure that the majority of women's organizations have come forward as its stanchest supporters.

As reported by the Senate Committee on Education on May 20, the bill authorizes the annual appropriation of $1,480,000, "to be paid to the several States for the purpose of cooperating with them in promoting the care of maternity and infancy." Of this sum, $10,000 is to be paid annually to each State, and the remaining $1,000,000 is to be "apportioned among the States in the proportion which their population bears to the total population of the United States," provided that no State shall receive its share of this additional appropriation until its legislature appropriates an equal sum "for the maintenance of the services and facilities provided for in this act." Provision is made for "instruction in the hygiene of maternity and infancy through public-health nurses, consultation centers, and other suitable methods," and the facilities "shall be available for all residents of the States." An agent may not enter a home "over the objection of the parents, or either of them, or the person standing *in loco parentis*."

Such is the bill which "seeks to save the lives of 12,000 women and the 125,000 children who are now fated to die annually," yet, says Dorothy Kirchwey Brown in *The Survey* (New York), it is transmuted by its opponents "successively into free love and Socialism and then, in a glorious climax, into the destruction of the family, Bolshevism, Sovietism, and Communism." These statements, we are told, were actually made at the Senate hearings. But—

"To the credit of the Senate be it said that the group of women who drew the red herring of birth control across the trail in order to arouse Catholic sentiment against the bill met with but little encouragement at the hands of the committee members. In this same class of arguments belongs the statement, often repeated at the hearings, that the bill will mean invasion of the home by 'non-technical advisers' who wish to 'snoop' into the private affairs of mothers. The people who make this charge say that the bill provides for a vast army of federal employees, untrained—and worse still, unmarried—young women, who are to pour out from Washington over a defenseless country, asking rude questions of mothers who know by instinct all that is necessary about the care of their children. This picture is too fantastic to be taken seriously even by the people making the charge."

One mother died for every 135 babies born, and every eleventh baby born died before it was a year old in this country in 1919, according to "Save the Youngest," a bulletin issued recently by the United States Department of Labor through the Children's Bureau, and just revised to compare the latest rates for the United States with those of other countries. Six countries are shown to have a lower infant mortality and sixteen in a group of seventeen a lower maternal mortality. As summarized in the New York *Times*, the report shows that "not only do we lose more mothers in proportion to births than practically any other civilized country, but we apparently lose more on an average each year than the year before. Whereas, in other countries there has been a decrease in the death-rate from childbirth, the rate in the United States rose from 6.1 per 1,000 births in 1915 to 6.2 in 1916; 6.6 in 1917, and to 7.4 in 1919. Moreover, in this country there is no appreciable decrease in the proportion of babies who die from causes largely connected with the care and condition of the mother."

"The great spirit of humanity" is therefore in favor of the passage of the maternity bill, writes Dr. C. F. Dapp, in *The Lutheran* (Philadelphia), observing that—

"As has been said, 'The good will and the energies necessary for the protection of maternity and child life must be present in our society, else we have fallen below the morals of barbarism, where no woman in the crisis of child-bearing calls in vain upon the help of her sisters. The forces are undoubtedly available; what is vitally necessary is that they should be coordinated and set to work. This the maternity bill promises to do.' Fortunately, President Harding is on the side of humanity. If it depends upon him the bill will become a law. . . . . .

"But, we ask, Why has the passage of the bill been delayed? In the two years that have gone by 30,000 women have died miserably to no end, and 300,000 infant lives have been thrown away. Why? All because somebody thinks more of dollars than of precious lives. Somebody thinks it a greater act of patriotism to vote $30,000,000 for a battle-ship than one-fifteenth of that amount for the protection of the home and of motherhood and the right of little children to light and life. Verily, some people are 'penny wise and pound foolish.'"

Much stress is laid on the fact that several of the European countries have far outstript us in child-welfare legislation. According to a report quoted in *The Herald of Gospel Liberty:*

"Since 1914 England has been making grants of 50 per cent. of approved expenditure on infant-welfare work done by either voluntary agencies or municipal or county authorities. The scope of these grants has been enlarged year by year until practically every aspect of infant and maternity welfare is now covered. In France subsidies up to 20 per cent. of approved outlay are given to infant-welfare organizations by the Government. In 1919 Belgium passed a bill providing for government appropriations to cover half the cost of health-center and other infant-welfare activities. In 1918–19 Great Britain spent £258,500 of government funds on infant welfare, and in 1918 France appropriated 650,000 francs for infant-welfare work in addition to 3,000,000 francs for nursing premiums and maternity benefits."

Now America is being stirred to a like endeavor in maternity-welfare work, and, as we are told by another writer in *The Times*, almost every important religious denomination has indorsed the "Better-Baby" Bill. "In addition, thousands of petitions, representing millions of people, have been presented in its behalf. Governors of thirty-four States also officially indorsed it." Twenty-two national organizations are listed as being in favor of the measure. Chief among its challengers are the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage and several Massachusetts societies.

A SKY-SCRAPER CHURCH FOR THE CHICAGO "LOOP"

UNIQUE among the world's greatest churches will be the building soon to be erected by the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Chicago's famous down-town "loop" district. It will represent a combination of sky-scraper and the conventional church building, and thus will serve a utilitarian as well as religious purpose. With such a home for church activities, Chicago, says *The Herald-Examiner* of that city, "will soon be as famous in its religious services for the special benefit of strangers and transients as London, with its City Temple, or Boston, with its Tremont Temple." The church will record the fact that the First Methodist Church has never abandoned its original site since Chicago was a straggling village. In this connection the New York *Christian Advocate* (Methodist) recalls that Bishop Waugh wrote in his diary in August, 1840: "The Methodist meeting-house here (site of the proposed 'cathedral') is small, but there was apparently an intelligent audience present. . . . This place did not meet my expectation altogether. It had not the business air which I expected. Nevertheless, it is a growing place and will in time be a city of some note."

PROPOSED METHODIST "CATHEDRAL"

For Chicago's famous down-town district.

The proposed building will be twenty-one stories high, with offices occupying the space not given to a huge auditorium on the street level and church headquarters above. Rising from the roof of the 260-foot building will be a spire 140 feet tall. Great chimes in the spire—large enough, it is said, to dominate the roar of loop traffic—will summon worshipers to the "cathedral" on Sundays and mark the hours during the week with religious music. According to an article in the Chicago *Evening Post:*

"The cathedral will be pure French-Gothic in style and American in general structure, combining the grace of medieval churches with the utility of the modern office building. Stone or granite will be used for building and spire.

"Much of the ground floor will be used as church proper. Opening on the Clark Street side will be an auditorium, religious in design, capable of seating 800 persons. A balcony with seats for 400 will use part of the second floor.

"As much of the street level as is not occupied by the church will be given over to stores. Back of the auditorium on the Washington Street front will be the entrance to the office building.

"All week-day activities of the Methodist Church will have their offices in the building, as will national boards. It is believed that most other Protestant denominations will take offices for their executive boards and commissions, so that most of the building will be occupied by church activities. Any remaining space will be rented generally."

FRANCE'S VOICE AT THE VATICAN

BY A PARLIAMENTARY COUP on the part of Premier Briand, Senator Charles Jonnart has been appointed French Ambassador to the Vatican, thus resuming the ancient ties severed fifteen years ago. The appointment is generally hailed by Catholics as a happy settlement of a long misunderstanding and as being significant of the increasing influence of the Pope in European affairs. Premier Briand, says the London *Tablet* (Catholic), "felt that he could not longer allow the interests of France to be kept waiting for the sake of a few testy old men whose only policy is curé-eating, and who, if they have now been made to look foolish, have only themselves to thank for their discomfiture." The Chamber of Deputies had already voted favorably for the bill to resume relations with the Vatican, but it had reached a deadlock in the Senate. Premier Briand resorted, therefore, to the Government's prerogative, and appointed Senator Jonnart. The new Ambassador "is one of the best representatives of that portion of moderate French opinion which is the enemy of violence and persecution, and which desires to adjust the necessary relations between the Roman Church and the French state in a spirit of wisdom and harmony," writes M. Victor Bucaille, vice-president of the Catholic Association of French Youth, in the *Figaro*. And—

"In selecting M. Jonnart, the Government shows how important it considers the post of Ambassador to the Holy See. It shows a respect which will be duly appreciated, for the power represented by the Sovereign Pontiff. It was meet that the spiritual head of 400,000,000 Catholics should receive a great ambassador, and it was necessary that the Catholic force of France should be interpreted at Rome by some one whose voice would have weight in the political councils of his own country."

Since the resumption of relations between France and the Vatican, some of the Italian journals, we are informed, have expressed a desire that Italy also establish diplomatic relations with the Holy See. According to *The Witness*, a Catholic weekly published in Dubuque:

"The Italian Government seems ready and even eager to yield, and, unless signs fail, an era of friendship between church and state is about to be ushered in. The friction between Vatican and Quirinal has in large measure been removed. In an encyclical issued in 1920 Pope Benedict declared that henceforth no protest would be made against the visit of Christian rulers to the Quirinal. It is intimated that a practical solution of the Roman question is in sight, and that the present status of the Holy See in respect to the Italian Government will not long continue."

WHY YOUNG MEN SHUN THE PULPIT

TEN THOUSAND PROTESTANT PULPITS are expected to be vacant next year because of the lack of students for the ministry, as displayed by records of attendance at theological seminaries. The situation, we are told, forms one of the gravest problems which the Church has to face in the hour of its greatest opportunity, and religious leaders, even while they seek to minimize the effect a depleted ministry will produce, are seriously alarmed at the outlook. Added significance is lent to this condition by the fact that while the seminaries are failing to check their losses, all other institutions of higher learning have been put to it to accommodate the avalanche of students which descended upon them after the war, which would seem to show that men are deliberately shunning the pulpit in favor of other professions. The New York *Evening Post*, which has made a careful study of the situation, thinks the facts are of such grave import to the nation as to warrant serious attention and investigation. Chief blame for the unfortunate state of affairs is laid on the religious doubt engendered by the war and disillusionment caused by the discord and strife which followed it. In addition to this, and in some degree caused by it, we are told, are the economic handicaps of the ministry which have been aggravated by the war and postwar conditions. Financial sacrifices involved in entering the ministry have deterred many who otherwise might have enrolled in theological seminaries, and the stringency now is considered disproportionate to that in other fields. To be concrete, the writer for the *Evening Post* finds that—

ONE REASON WHY PULPITS ARE EMPTYING.

At Bathurst Synod "one clergyman declared that he did not have one pair of sheets in the house and did not know where he was going to get blankets to keep his children warm in the coming winter."

—Leason in the Sydney *Bulletin*.

"Attendance in Episcopalian theological seminaries decreased from 463 in 1916 to 193 in 1920; in all Presbyterian seminaries, from 1,188 in 1916 to 695; in Methodist, from 1,226 in 1916, to 976, and in Congregational institutions from 499 in 1910 to 255 last year. Roman Catholic seminary enrolment has increased rapidly, however, bringing up the entire total to an approximate prewar status, altho the Protestant institutions have not recovered. Attendance in all theological seminaries—Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish—increased very gradually from 3,354 in 1870 to 10,588 in 1915. Before the war there was a noticeable jump in registration to 12,051 in 1916, followed by a slump to 9,354 in 1917-18."

It will be noted that the denominations which show the most serious decrease are the Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Congregational. This year the most liberal estimates for all the seminaries, we are told further, count on only 1,600 graduates, as compared with 1,800 last June, when the total was decidedly below normal. Just how formidable the general problem has become is indicated by Dr. Robert L. Kelley, secretary of the Council of Church Boards of Education in the United States of America, who is quoted by the New York daily as saying:

"Fully 5,000 Protestant pulpits are now vacant throughout the country, and another 5,000 will need ministers next year and thereafter. Yet the churches can not count on all of the 1,600 seminary graduates this June, because some will go into foreign fields and others will continue studying. . . . . .

"Were the entire 3,200 graduates available for immediate ministerial duties, they would supply only about one-half of the present need. There are scarcely 5,500 students in all Protestant seminaries to-day. This should represent merely the graduation total, while four times that number should be in undergraduate attendance if the supply were to equal the demand."

An explanation of the shortage of theological students appears in the June faculty letter from the Harvard Divinity School, which *The Evening Post* quotes as follows:

"The decline in the economic status of the minister and the corresponding decline in his social influence are most important contributory causes, as are the changes of religious emphasis during the last half century, the decline of the religious life in the home, and the greatly increased attractions of many other professional opportunities which offer invitations to young men of the type who formerly went into the ministry. It is essential that ministers to-day who are concerned for the future of their profession should set the facts squarely before their parishioners and should point out to them that unless fathers and mothers think it worth while to encourage their ablest sons to enter the ministry the Christian Church is certain to suffer a grave decline in influence through the lack of devout and well-trained ministers."

However, improved mental equipment may make up for loss in numbers. Clergymen associated with the General Theological Seminary (Episcopalian) and the Union Theological Seminary (undenominational), New York, have found, reports the writer, that the majority of students in the last year or two have been well above the average and that they are more mature and better prepared to face their work than those in other years. "There can be no doubt that just now the tide is out," says the Rev. David G. Wylie, general secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Church Erection, "but it will rise again. The Bible is still the most widely read book in the world, and in many ways the Church is stronger than ever before." Dr. William Walker Rockwell, a professor at the Union Theological Seminary, does "not regard the present slump in attendance upon theological seminaries as discouraging as many others find it." As he has interpreted it, "theological history shows that there have been regular cycles of full seminaries and empty ones—a thorough study of the subject undertaken in Germany indicated that fact some time ago. In time the situation will adjust itself, altho the outlook is particularly dark just now." But pessimism is not called for, says *The Evening Post* editorially, reminding its readers that many earnest young men are entering other fields of social service, and thus accomplishing as much good as if they were in the pulpit:

"Many a 'cause' now enlists fervent young men who a generation ago could have found no 'cause' which offered at once a livelihood and a career. The drain makes it harder to supply the ministry; but it is not one that the Church will deplore."

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CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

THIS is a landsman's poem. It smacks of its prairie origin in the Denver *Times*, where it is printed; but it has the authentic ring. Perhaps those born near the insistent call of the sea would not hide, but, like previous victims, follow the gleam:

LOST SHIPS

By Thomas Hornsby Ferril

"Where have you hidden them?" I asked the sea.
And from its run an answer came to me
In lazy tumblings like purple wheat
Upon the ivory shore-line at my feet,
But scarfed in magic by the silver foam,
I lost the message it was bringing home.

"Where are the galleons," I cried afar,
"The Argosies, the barks, the men-of-war,
The battened pinnaces that rode the bay,
The souls and ingots that you warped away?"
A white shape rose above the curving sea,
But fog swept through ere it could signal me.

Yet on I waited till the world was night,
Then gleamed the shape again in fog-drenched light,
It was the lodestar risen from the sea,
It was the lurestar come to answer me.
And lest I hear its beckoning reply,
I fled under a hill that hid the sky.

UNTOUCHED by the "horror of the sea" such as doubtless inspired the foregoing, we have in *The Century* these lines of the sea's lure:

THE GREAT SEDUCER

By Cole Young Rice

Who looks too long from this window
At the gray, wide, cold sea,
Where breakers scour the beaches
With fingers of sharp foam;
Who looks too long through the gray pane
At the mad, wild, bold sea,
Shall sell his hearth to a stranger
And turn his back on home.

Who looks too long from his window,
Tho his wife waits by the fireside,
At a ship's wings in the offing,
At a gull's wings on air,
Shall latch his gate behind him.
Tho his cattle call from the byreside,
And kiss his wife, and leave her,
And wander everywhere.

Who looks too long in the twilight,
Or the dawnlight or the noonlight,
Who sees an anchor lifted
And hungers past content,
Shall pack his chest for the world's end,
For alien sun—or moonlight,
And follow the wind, sateless,
To disillusionment!

THE columnist is something of a diarist too. The writer of this poem in *The Review* (New York) is busy with daily columning on the New York *Evening Post*, where, we suppose, comes something of the literary despair of these lines:

DIARISTS

By Christopher Morley

They catalog their minutes: Now, now, now,
Is Actual, amid the fugitive;
Take ink and pen (they say) for that is how
We share this flying life, and make it live.
So to their little pictures, and they sieve
Their happinesses: fields turned by the plow,
The afterglow that summer sunsets give,
The razor concave of a great ship's bow.
O gallant instinct, folly for men's mirth!
Type can not burn and sparkle on the page.
No glittering ink can make this written word
Shine clear enough to speak the noble rage
And instancy of life. All sonnets blurred
The sudden mood of truth that gave them birth.

ANY who were disturbed by our poem last week on "Abnormal Psychology" will thank *Punch* for administering an antidote. It reminds us that some untroubled souls still remain in the world:

ANTITOXINS

(By an Old Fogy)

When psychoanalysis vexes
The feminine novelist's heart
And she thinks the discussion of sex is
The ultimate triumph of Art,
I return to the simple romances
Of ante-Victorian Jane,
Or I find a new charm in the fancies
Of *Cranford* again.

When the decadent Georgian poet
Composes unmusical tosh,
And importunes the public—to show it
The linen he sends to the wash,
I reflect that, unmoved by the ages,
The mighty are still in their seats,
And take comfort once more from the pages
Of Cowper or Keats.

If the twentieth-century flapper
My sense of what's fitting annoys
With the garments that weirdly enwrap her,
Her glances and dances and "boys,"
From her manners and modes (which are shady)
I get some relief when I dine
With a really delightful old lady
Of seventy-nine.

A PIUTE Indian lament, which appears in *Harper's*, is of the essence of true poetry, whatever grace the translator may have given it which the original might not have contained:

LAMENT OF A MAN FOR HIS SON

(Translated by Mary Austin)

Son, my son!
I will go up to the mountain;
There I will light a fire for the feet of my son's spirit,
And there I will lament him,
Saying,
Oh, my son,
What is my life to me now you are departed?

Son, my son,
In the dark earth
We softly laid thee,
In the chief's robe,
In warrior's gear.
Surely, there,
On the Spirit Road,
Thy deeds are walking.

Surely,
The corn comes to the ear again.

But I, here,
I am the stalk the reapers left standing.

Son, my son,
What is my life to me now you are departed?

"I THINK they laugh in heaven," said Rossetti, and here is corroboration from one who has learned to laugh on earth. Fervent gratitude for the saving grace of a sense of humor sounds in the lines, not free from poignancy, which we quote from *The Outlook:*

THE GIFT

By Aline Kilmer

He has taken away the things that I loved best:
Love and youth and the harp that knew my hand.
Laughter alone is left of all the rest.
Does he mean that I may fill my days with laughter.
Or will it, too, slip through my fingers like spilt sand?

Why should I beat my wings like a bird in a net,
When I can be still and laugh at my own desire?
The wise may shake their heads at me, but yet
I should be sad without my little laughter.
The crackling of thorns is not so bad a fire.

Will he take away even the thorns from under the pot,
And send me cold and supperless to bed?
He has been good to me. I know he will not.
He gave me to keep a little foolish laughter.
I shall not lose it even when I am dead.

THE poetic impulse does not die in all with the passing of Spring, tho Summer has her fewer devotees. In the July *Scribner's* is this verse of one of our younger fictionists:

DUETTO: SUMMER

By Maxwell Struthers Burt

I

The wind when the stars awaken,
The place where at dawn you stood;
Here where the stream is shaken
In silver folds through the wood,
All are now as they once were,
Color and cloud and sound:
The iris starts from the ground:
Nothing is new but my heart; O heart!
Nothing is old but my heart.

Noon; and the corn-flower starring
The warm deep green of the grass,
And the shadow of lupin barring
The shadow of clouds that pass.
Day is a drowsy faring,
Purple and rich with bees:
Clover is ripe to my knees:
Nothing is old but my heart; O heart!
Nothing is new but my heart.

High on the hills the aspen
Turn in their luminous arc:
Whisper with dusk and soften
As the moments move to the dark:
Stir in their pinioned running,
Turn in the luminous wind:
The moments turn in my mind:
Nothing is new but my heart; O heart!
Nothing is old but my heart.

II

In all still places,
Places in the hills,
Small winds ripple, go rippling through the grass;
And the shadow of the hours,
And the shadow of the flowers,
Ripple with the moments as the warm days pass.

In all high countries,
Blue, and valley starred,
Lichened slopes are warm to smell, and juniper and fir;
In the cups between the rocks
Carrots grow on sturdy stalks,
And columbine and Never-Die and fireweed occur.

In all mountain meadows,
High above the fields,
Noon is filled with silence, infinite and wise:
Cool and blessed lapse of sound,
Never a murmur, save around
Green and hidden hollows where the clear streams rise.

ORGANIZATION

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PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

HE PASSED EDISON'S TEST, AND OTHERS EVEN HARDER

"I'VE DONE NOTHING VERY WONDERFUL. Just forget me," said Michael J. Nolan, a shell-shocked war veteran, after eclipsing all competitors, including university professors, in passing the most difficult mental tests yet devised. The Edison test seems to have afforded him only a slight mental exhilaration, for Mr. Nolan is said to have answered every question as fast as a human being could. There was some question as to whether he had made a perfect score on this test. While some of the authorities insisted that he had answered all the questions correctly, Mr. Nolan himself believes that he made four errors. Sage psychologists, staid professors—all were astounded at the remarkable mentality of the man who after a short time in school could beat them in answering a miscellany of unusual questions, and do it with the speed and precision of a rapid-fire gun. While some of the other test-takers hesitated and floundered for the correct answers, the ex-soldier gave them with the sure glibness of the child who has successfully mastered the alphabet from A to izzard. Dr. William R. Wilson, of the psychology department of the University of Washington, asserts that Mr. Nolan has one of the twenty-five most brilliant minds in the United States, says a writer in the New York *Herald*. The remarkable thing about Mr. Nolan, we are told, is that his mental powers did not develop extraordinarily until five years ago. Within four weeks after entering a Canadian hospital, to which he had been invalided during the war, he qualified as an expert in bacteriology, in which, according to records on file at the university, he had had no previous training. As summed up by *The Herald* writer, this is the veteran's record:

Wide World Photo

A SPECIALIST IN KNOWLEDGE.

Michael J. Nolan, shell-shocked veteran, finds most mental tests almost too simple.

1. Made a perfect score in the United States Navy intelligence test, which he considers more difficult than the army test.

2. Scored 211 out of a possible 212 in the army Alpha intelligence test, answering all questions in fourteen minutes of the allotted seventeen and scorning to check his answers (his only mistake was in locating the Packard automobile plant in Flint, Mich., instead of Detroit).

3. In what was plainly a difficult stunt information test arranged by the university authorities he made a perfect score, answering all sixty of the questions in one minute and ten seconds, while his nearest competitor, an instructor at the university, answered fifty-four and required over one hour to do that.

4. In a general intelligence test arranged for the entire university, stated by the university authorities to be far more difficult than either the army Alpha or navy tests, he scored 166 out of a possible 180 in twenty-five minutes of the allotted thirty minutes.

This test is described as being so hard that the average human being couldn't understand even the directions. Mr. Nolan's record in the Alpha army test, on which he made 211, is unequaled, so far as university psychologists know, by any of the several million men who took the test during the war. Moreover, of the seventeen minutes of working time allowed in the test, he used only thirteen to upset the record. On this, says the writer,

The best previous record was 207, made by a Yale professor while an army officer. The highest score made previously by a university student was 204. The average college student scores about 134 and the average soldier about 65. The average graduate university student scored only 150 on this test, according to the government records, yet Mr. Nolan, with only ten years' schooling in his life and after several years abroad engaged in fighting, and suffering from the effects of shell-shock, made only one slip, that in the locating of the plant of the Packard Automobile Company.

"Alpha wasn't made anywhere near difficult enough for Nolan's brain," said Dr. Wilson in discussing his remarkable scores. "The Alpha test is the regular army test used to pick officer material. It tests the power of sustained thought probably more than speed. In other tests given Nolan he has done quite as phenomenally. He could do the work for a doctor's degree in three months if he exerted himself.

"In the information test we conducted, out of 300 selected students, correct answers were turned in for twenty-seven of the sixty questions, and among the professors taking it fifty correct answers was the average. One wrote fifty-four correct answers in over an hour, while Mr. Nolan turned in the entire sixty correctly answered in the remarkable time of one minute and ten seconds. If a little mental stimulus is desired one might take a whirl at the sixty. Here are the words in the order in which we gave the test, asking their meaning:

Ageratum	Caedmon	Eocene
Amphioxus	Catalepsy	F-64
Amphora	Ceramics	F. O. B.
Annealed	Chamfer	Gambit
Apocalypse	Chartism	Gasket
Architrave	Chlorine	Glycogen
Aujourdhui	Cleistogamous	Gneiss
Babcock test	Dibble	Guimpe
Bernard Shaw	Dryad	Hedonism
Bokahara	Electrolysis	Hemiptera
Braille	Elchim	Homiletics
Calory	Entrée	Impetigo
Impressionism	Les Misérables	Millet	Pomology
Infusoria	Logos	Mitosis	Puer
Intaglio	Luff	Morgen	Rococo
Kepler's law	Malthus's law	Nada	Scherzo
Kilogram	Metacarpal	Peneplain	Simony
Kinetic	Midiron	Polonius	Vantage in

"Mr. Nolan was the only man to know the meaning of the word guimpe, and when asked how he knew he replied simply, 'Store windows.'"

In the very difficult test on which Nolan scored 166 points the nearest approach to him was 140, and this test is described as being more difficult than any of its kind ever given in any American college or university. Nolan's feats are looked upon

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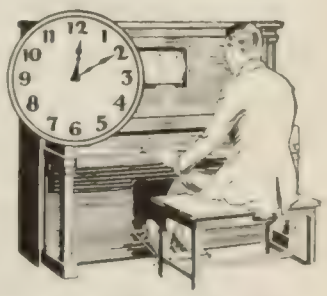

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as all the more remarkable because of the handicap of his health. When he is physically top hole, his mentality, as reflected in the intelligent tests, places him among the most brilliant minds in America. When he is physically off, that is, when he is suffering a recurrence of extreme nervous spells due to shell-shock, it is reflected in his university work by an attendant diminution of application to the studies in hand. We have this brief biological peep at the man:

Discharged from the hospital in September, 1919, Mr. Nolan, inspired by the engineers he had seen at work in Europe, asked for vocational training and secured it. He entered the University of Washington, January 2, 1920, and by February 2 had acquired freshman standing. In the sixteen months that have intervened Nolan has made 165 credits, or over twice as many as the average student receives in a like period of time.

Mr. Nolan is a typical Irishman and speaks in a rich brogue. His complexion is ruddy and he wears a black mustache. He is a fine physical specimen, with a chest like a barrel. When given his physical examination the physician marveled at his powerful physique, declaring it one in thousands. His own test to determine his physical condition is to crush a Brazil nut into a pulp in his left hand.

As to his future, Mr. Nolan is laying no definite plans. It all depends upon his ability to continue training and his health, he said. Mr. Nolan is unmarried, and his ambition now is to become a sanitary engineer in the United States, which he terms "the land of opportunity without limit for any one with courage and will, perseverance and skill."

THE GREAT RUN OF RAIN-IN-THE-FACE

THE FATHER OF RAIN-IN-THE-FACE decided, when the future Sioux chief was only a few years old, to make him a great runner. Of course he was to be a hunter and warrior as well; but in times of war, especially, it was necessary to send messages from one chief to another, and so, as with the ancient Greeks, young men were trained to run great distances. Thus it happened that Rain-in-the-Face made a run that, in every particular except historical importance, makes that famous original Marathon seem like a rather tame affair. The runner who went from Marathon to Athens carried news of a great Greek victory, and fell dead. Rain-in-the-Face ran 300 miles in three days, on snow-shoes, to save his own skin, and lived to tell the tale. So at least declares Col. G. O. Shields, author of a number of books and lectures on our Indian tribes, in his new volume on "Blanket Indians of the Northwest" (Vechten Waring Company, New York). The Colonel knew the Indian chief in the days before Rain-in-the-Face led one part of that great Indian army which destroyed Custer and his troopers, when, as Longfellow relates:

"The foemen fled in the night
And Rain-in-the-Face in his flight,
Uplifted high in air
As a ghastly trophy bore
The brave heart that beat no more
Of the White Chief with yellow hair."

The Indian's "ghastly trophy" was carried in fulfilment of a vow he had made years before, Colonel Shields tells us, at about the time when the great run into Canada was made. Both Indian human nature and side-lights on one of the most dramatic incidents of American frontier days appear in Colonel Shields's narrative. He begins with the training of Rain-in-the-Face:

When only four or five years old his father put him at very vigorous exercises and at manual labor. He sent the boy on short runs; in fact, did everything that could be done to develop his strength, his muscular force, his quickness of action, his intuition, his keenness of sight, his ability to think rapidly, to meet emergencies, to adapt himself in every way possible to his circumstances, whatever they might be.

When the boy was eight or ten years old his father would send him away on a run of ten miles across country. Sometimes the trip would take him through dense forests; at other times over ranges of hills; in another instance across a river that he would have to swim in going and coming; and the boy was required to blaze a tree, or to break down some bushes, or lean a pole against a tree, or do something to prove to the investigating committee, who might go the next day, that he had been there.

Sometimes the boy would be started on one of these runs at sundown and required to go to the top of a certain hill, ten or twelve or fifteen miles away, and there light a fire, so that everybody in the camp might know he was there and when he arrived. As the boy grew in years and size the severity of the training was increased until by the time he was twenty years old he was required to do, and often did, things that would have been impossible for any human being that had not been trained to that kind of work as severely as this boy had.

In December, 1873 or 1874, while quartered with a portion of his tribe at the Standing Rock Agency, about seventy miles south of Bismarck, Rain-in-the-Face got into an altercation with four white men, and killed two of them in self-defense, as he claimed.

As soon as his anger cooled and he realized what he had done he knew he would be hunted by the cavalry, and if caught would be shot or hung; so he fled into the desert near night. This was, of course, in the dead of winter. There were two feet of snow on the ground; the temperature was ranging at 20 to 40 below zero, and the wind was blowing a gale, sweeping the snow up from the ground and driving it hither and thither. No pursuit was made that night, but early the next morning several squads of Indian police and two detachments of cavalry were sent after him. They scoured the country nearly all day without finding a trace of the fugitive until near nightfall. Then it became necessary for him to make a run from one hiding-place to another, in order to warm his blood and avoid freezing to death.

Earlier in the day the flying snow had obliterated his tracks as fast as he made them; but this time a party of Indian scouts crossed his trail almost immediately after he had passed, and so could easily follow it. They soon found him concealed, as best he could be, in a shallow cleft of rock on the bank of a creek. He was crouched on the ground with his blanket drawn over him and a bunch of sage-brush pulled in front of him.

The sergeant in charge of the hunting-party called to him to throw up his hands. Rain-in-the-Face realized that resistance there would be futile, and obeyed the order, knowing that while there's life there's hope.

He was bound, taken to the Agency, and thrown into jail. This was a temporary, unfinished log structure without a floor, and the cracks between the logs had not been plastered. There was no fireplace or stove, and of course no fuel. There was six or eight inches of snow on the ground that had blown in through the openings in the walls, and the prisoner was confined in this house, near night, without food and with only one blanket; so that his only means of keeping from freezing was to walk almost constantly around the room.

Meantime, when the killing occurred, the cavalry officer stationed at the Agency had sent a courier to General Custer, who was in command at Fort Lincoln, near Bismarck, telling of the tragedy. The General sent the courier back with an order that the fugitive should be hunted down at whatever cost; that he should be brought in dead or alive; that if alive he should be thrown into jail and punished as severely as possible, pending the time when a court martial could be convened and the culprit disposed of in a legal way. And this meant, of course, that he would be hung or shot.

The courier returned the day after the prisoner was put in jail, and the order was read and interpreted to him. On hearing it Rain-in-the-Face, as he told his friends afterward, swore vengeance on General Custer as the author of his sufferings. He swore that if he ever got out he would kill Custer, in a hand-to-hand fight, if possible, and if not, then at longer range; that he would cut his heart out and carry it away as a trophy.

The Indian's hatred of the General grew as he suffered in the next few days.

As soon as the prisoner was incarcerated a dozen or more of his friends got together in a tepee some distance from the Agency, and laid a plan to release him, or at least to make the attempt. Two of the number were detailed to do the work, and when darkness came the next night they started on their mission. They crawled on their hands and knees through the snow, one of them dragging under one arm a pole ten or twelve feet long and some six inches in diameter. The other dragged a log a foot in diameter and three or four feet long.

The building was, of course, guarded by a trooper, one end of whose beat terminated at one corner of the jail, and the other end at another building fifty yards down the ridge. The confederates crawled to within a few feet of the building and lay flat on the ground until they saw through the darkness the dim outline of the sentinel pacing his beat. They waited until he came to the building, about faced, and started back. Then the two men crawled rapidly to the building, laid the log close to one corner of it, raised one end of the pole, stuck the other

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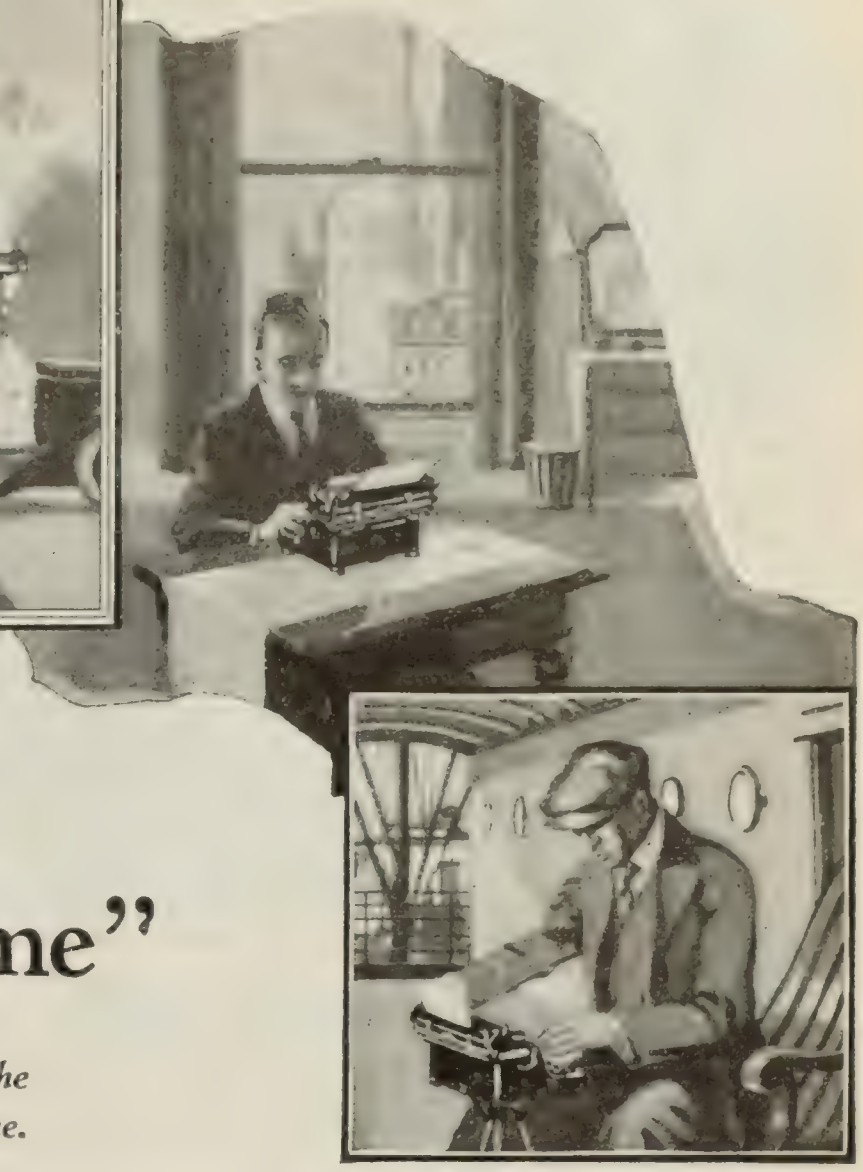

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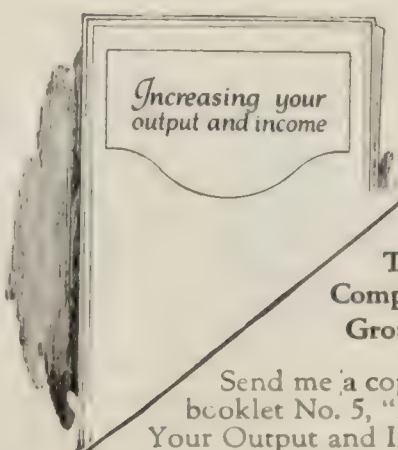

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end under the log next to the sill, and then both climbed out on the pole, hand over hand. When near the end their combined weight pulled it down and lifted the wall of the building, bodily, some eighteen inches, so that the prisoner easily crawled out.

His friends handed him a pair of snow-shoes and a blanket, in which they told him, in whispers, a piece of dried buffalo meat was rolled. Rain-in-the-Face adjusted the snow-shoes to his feet quickly, grabbed the blanket, and ran, and in doing so the piece of meat dropped out. So, he went into the desert in that howling blizzard, at nightfall, with only one blanket, without a weapon of any kind, without a mouthful of food, when the temperature was 40 below zero, and when the wind was blowing probably thirty miles an hour.

As soon as the prisoner fled the other two Indians crawled away, taking their tools with them, and when the guard came back on his round there was nothing to show that anything had happened since he left. At daylight the guard was changed, and when the new corporal went into the jail to look after the prisoner, he found the room vacant. The alarm was given, several scouting-parties were sent out who hunted far and near for the fugitive, but, being unable to find any trace of him in the drifting snow, returned to their quarters.

Rain-in-the-Face came back from Canada and rejoined his people just before they started on the warpath. Before they started, writes Colonel Shields, "I saw him and talked with him." The writer describes the interview:

I asked him to tell me the story of his flight across the plains, in the dead of winter, in the midst of that howling blizzard, without food, blankets, a gun, or any way to make a fire. (In fact, he would not have dared fire a shot if he had found game, nor made a fire if he had had matches, for he knew he would be hunted, and a fire or the report of a gun might have revealed his whereabouts to his pursuers.)

He told me the story of this great run, and I will tell it to you in his own words as nearly as I can recall them.

I asked him, through an interpreter, "Where did you go when you escaped from the jail at Standing Rock?" He said:

"I went to the camp of my friends, at the base of Woody Mountain, in Canada."

"How far is that?" I asked.

"Three hundred miles as the crow flies."

"How long did it take you to make that run?"

"Three days and nights."

"Do you mean to tell me that a man can run a hundred miles in twenty-four hours, on snow-shoes, and another hundred in the next twenty-four, and another hundred in the next?"

He said, "I did it."

"How often did you sleep on the way?"

"I didn't sleep at all. I knew I dared not sleep. I dared not even sit down to rest, for if I had, under the terrible fatigue and hunger and strain from which I suffered, I would have lost consciousness; a stupor would have overtaken me, and I would have frozen solid in half an hour. I was fleeing from the persecution, the wrongs, the outrages inflicted on me and my people by the white men. I was going to my friends and had determined to reach them. I knew the only way I could do that was to keep going. I ran most of the way. Occasionally I would slow down to a walk to recover my breath and recuperate my strength a little; then I would forge ahead again."

"What did you eat on the way?" I asked. He said:

"Browse. When I would cross a dry coulée I would break off a handful of brush, willows, or box-elder, and eat it as I ran across the next plateau, maybe ten miles, or twenty miles, or thirty miles. Then when I crossed another coulée I would break off more and eat that as I ran.

"After running two days and nights and the greater part of the third day, late in the afternoon the wind lulled, the snow cleared from the air for a few minutes, and I saw the dim outline of Woody Mountain towering away into the sky. That gave me new hope, new courage. I knew the camp was not more than twenty miles away, and I knew I should reach it. I put on a new burst of speed, and after running a few miles more the wind lulled again, the air cleared, and I saw the outline of the great blue forest that surrounds the base of the mountain; and I saw three little columns of blue smoke curling up among the trees.

"I knew this meant the camp of my friends. I knew there were no other Indians and no white men in the forest at that time of year. Again I was inspired, and again I forged ahead. When I got within three miles of the forest I began to yell, giving first the war-whoop, followed by the wail of distress. At first there was no response, but I kept on shouting as I ran. Finally I heard three shots fired in rapid succession. I knew what that meant. It meant that my friends had heard my call and that they would come to me. I kept on going, and a few minutes later I saw six men break from the cover of the forest and come toward me on a run. And that was the last I did know for two days and nights.

"When I regained consciousness I was lying on a buffalo-robe in the teepee of one of my friends. Several of them were sitting about, watching me anxiously. Two of the squaws were rubbing my arms, legs, neck, and shoulders, trying to restore the circulation of my blood and revive me. They were giving me frequent spoonfuls of hot soup. I slowly regained my strength and in a few hours was able to sit up; but it was three days more before I was strong enough to stand on my feet."

THE GENTLE ART OF HOBOING, AS PRACTISED BY AN ARTIST

COLOSSAL NERVE AND A GLIB TONGUE are among the essential qualifications for a successful hobo, says "Saltbush Bill," who, in his experiences from Ballarat to the Bowery, has been tried by fire, hunger, and the usual perils attached to riding a brake-beam and being questioned by an inquisitive policeman. Not only must one have the call to be a hobo, says this old-timer of the road, but there is an art in it as well. He must have personality and be able to tell a convincing story—not always a true story, but convincing. Oftentimes he has to tell some kind of hard-luck tale to get a piece of change with which to fend off his hunger, and he must be able to pick his man on sight. Otherwise he might find himself cooling his heels in jail instead of licking his chops in an "armchair" dairy lunch. Likewise, he must be able to "soft-soap" the wrath of a conscientious brakeman, lest he bite the ballast. Many are the dangers he must encounter, and the only finger-posts to guide him are his intuition and his quick wit. Hoboing is no profession for the dullard. "Saltbush Bill" may be taken as an authority, for few are the wide roads he has not dusted. Born William West, in Australia, he early in life developed an acute *Wanderlust*, and he has been busy gratifying it ever since. But, he writes in the New York *Tribune:*

It is a hard life, and one that gets you nowhere. There is more bad weather than fair, and more cold days than warm, and more kicks and cuffs than sandwiches and kind words. This goes even for the best of the life.

In Australia, says this far-traveled tramp, the hobo is always welcome, because he can help in sheep-shearing time. At the sheep stations the welcome depends much on the storekeeper. Generally, however, there are bunks where the hobo may spread his blanket and a fireplace where he may cook his food. Also, the food itself is forthcoming, and a man may stay a week or more without doing any work—just living on the hospitality of the storekeeper. But if there is work to be done, the hobo is supposed to help. The life isn't lonely, for, says "Saltbush Bill,"

In these travelers' huts one meets many famous hoboes—such men as Jimmy the Washerwoman and Plain Billy, the latter so named because he is always on the plains. Then there are famous cooks, such as Martin Duffy and Tom Bright. In the sheep-camps the herders have the privilege of electing their own cooks.

Jimmy Tyson, a millionaire sheep-rancher, was a confirmed hobo, tho he owned dozens of ranches in Australia. Tyson used to beg food at his own ranches. I happened to be camped in a "sundowner's" hut one time, when toward evening who should come along but old Jimmy Tyson. He bid us the time of day and asked the name of the ranch, which was the Come by Chance, and then he wanted to know about the chances of obtaining some rations. He said:

"I believe this is old Jimmy Tyson's station, and I understand he is a very mean man."

I said I did not know anything about him.

"Anyhow," said Jimmy, "we'll go up and see the storekeeper and find out if we can get some rations."

Jimmy knocked at the door and out came the storekeeper, and before Jimmy had time to ask for rations he said that he did not feed tramps. Jimmy asked the storekeeper how long he had been at the station, and the man said it was two years.

"Well, that's two years too long," replied Jimmy, "and to-morrow you can go to the manager and get your money that is coming

Above is shown actual photograph of a Tarvia road. Roads like this are mudless, dustless, frost-proof and traffic-proof 365 days in the year.

The Road Commissioner Was Thinking of His Boyhood Days—

The road commissioner pointed to the map.

"Right there, gentlemen, as a boy on my way to school, I used to see farm wagons stuck hub-deep in the mud.

"*That was twenty years ago.* And today our roads are the same muddy swamps in spring and fall, still choking with dust in summer, impassable in winter. It's a disgrace.

"Why, gentlemen, our farmers can't even get their produce to market on time. A new family hasn't settled in the county for over a year. Our stores are losing business. We're all losing money and we will—until we get good roads."

"But, man, think of the taxes. The cost of construction and maintenance," argued one of the others.

"I *am* thinking of all those things," continued the commissioner. "Here's the solution—"

Then he told them about Tarvia—how Tarvia may be used to build modern, traffic-proof roads, making them waterproof, frost-proof, dustless and mudless. How Tarvia roads stand up under all kinds of weather and trying traffic conditions. He showed them how the low upkeep and lasting quality of Tarvia roads save in actual dollars and cents more than enough to pay for the original cost of Tarvia construction.

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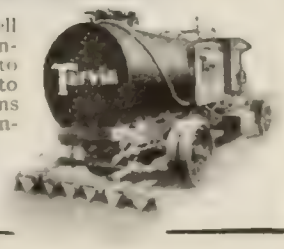

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BROWN HAIR with its glints and gleams! Black hair—blue-black as a blackbird's wing! Golden hair which holds the sunshine! Hair silvery with the starshine of time! Wavy hair, fluffy hair, soft silken hair, hair of childhood, maturity and old age!

Truly, you cannot begin too early to care for your precious hair. So great a satisfaction for so little effort when sensibly applied. A personal charm so distinctly your own, and to such an extent within your own control.

For remember that a healthy scalp is the foundation of beautiful hair. By helping to keep the scalp clean and healthy, Packer's Tar Soap (cake or liquid) helps to make real hair health possible.

Packer's Tar Soap is made from healing and stimulating *pine* tar, fragrant of the pine forests from which it comes, from soothing glycerine and bland vegetable oils. These beneficial ingredients are valuable for the way in which they assist willing Nature to maintain a natural, healthy condition of the scalp. The fullest benefits come from using Packer's regularly according to the directions. Why deprive your hair of these benefits for a single day—buy a cake of Packer's from your druggist now.

For forty-nine years Packer's Tar Soap has had the distinction of extensive use by the medical profession.

Send 25 cents for these three Samples or 10 cents for any One of them

Half-cake of PACKER'S TAR SOAP, good for several refreshing shampoos—10 cents. Your druggist has the full-size cake.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

to you, for I am Jimmy Tyson, and I have always made it a practise to give plenty to all tramps to take them to the next station. So you are fired, and I will get one of the tramps at the station to take your place."

Jimmy Tyson was known for his charities in other lines, but he was not a man to be pushed into any enterprise. He had given a check to a parson for a charity, and the parson, looking at it and seeing it was for £10, remarked on the smallness of the amount. Jimmy asked for the check, and the parson, thinking he was going to write a larger one, handed it over, but Jimmy tore it to pieces and walked away. To a young woman who asked him how he made so much money Jimmy replied: "By minding my own business."

Another rich Australian who was endowed with peculiar roving propensities was Jackie Dow, who went sometimes horseback and sometimes by boot, which latter suited him better. He was a graduate of Edinburgh University. He discovered some of the greatest gold and copper reefs in Australia, also one of the largest silver-mines in the world, the Broken Hill mine, in New South Wales. His favorite trick was to hunt up a lot of hoboes and then buy a couple of dozen bottles of champagne for the crowd.

Once when he had gone through a lot of money and was broke Jackie bought out nearly the whole stock of a saloon treating his hobo friends. The saloon-keeper hinted that he would like to have payment, but Jackie put him off by saying that he did not dare bring a check to light among so many "cutthroats" and that he would settle up in the morning. Finally, the next day he threw over a piece of paper without a scrap of writing on it. The saloon-keeper was furious, but could do nothing. A little while later Jackie discovered another reef and made good his debts. He discovered a rich black opal-mine, but on going home the worse for liquor one night he fell down a shaft in this mine and ended his career.

Jackie Dent was another well-known character. He had made his pile in California in the rush of '49, but liked to try the road with the sundowners. He dearly loved a joke, and when two tramps called at his ranch in Australia, Jackie said: "I'll give you a job. You see that big gate near the roadway? Well, you big fellow, you swing your mate on the gate and I'll pay you ten shillings a day."

Both agreed, and they were on the job about three hours, when the smaller fellow told the big one to change places with him, to which he readily agreed. Jackie came along and, seeing the little fellow swinging the big one, he roared out:

"Who's bossing this job around here? Who told you to swing that big hulking loafer, anyway? Both of you are fired!"

A tramp called at Jackie's house and asked him for a job, and Jackie set him at work on a big iron-bark tree in the ranch yard. The tramp was an expert, and he had not been working very long before he brought the big tree down with a crash, whereupon Jackie came out in a rage, and said that the fellow had spoiled his chief amusement—that over 300 tramps had hacked at that tree and never had been able to make any impression on it.

Jackie Dent used to travel a good deal on the open road, living as a tramp, and

he once showed up at a cattle auction in a far-off part of the country. He bid against the richest men in that part of Australia, and when he brought out his check-book and they found it was Jackie Dent there was nobody more astounded than the auctioneer.

"Saltbush Bill" says he has ridden everything on a train but on the cow-catcher, and he may do that yet. Once, while on the Shasta Limited, between Portland and Seattle, he was nearly burnt to death. He was so close to the engine, that, when the fireman shook up the clinkers, he was covered with hot cinders. The train was going at top speed, and he had to balance himself at the same time he beat out the flames with his hands. Concerning the make-up of hobo society, he writes that—

Contrary to general opinion, there are few criminals among the tramp society. There are men who have done short terms for vagrancy or for minor offenses, but I mean the big criminals are absent. Hoboes flock together and the big criminal always travels alone. You can always tell a desperate man on the road, because he is alone and always in a hurry. He may stop a few minutes with a crowd of hoboes under a bridge or at some other meeting-place, but it's no more than to take a bite and say a word and then he is on his way.

There are all kinds of men among the hoboes, as in every other class. The worst class is what is known as the "jungle buzzards"—those who will not go out and get a bit of grub for the bunch. They are the drones in the hive—the parasites. But there are others who are willing to do something for the crowd, and who can get up a tasty meal out of whatever happens to be at hand.

There are no regular meeting-places. There can't be under the scheme of things, because the authorities are always routing out the hoboes and making them seek other quarters. Now there may be a meeting in an old, abandoned house, and again under a bridge—anywhere that the hoboes can find immunity from police interference.

I got my name from the salt-bush of Australia, which is not unlike your sage-brush in this country, except that cattle thrive on it. In that country I worked as a shearer, but I have not done any shearing in this country. It is hard, back-breaking work, is sheep-shearing. It's no small job handling the big rams that are brought in to be sheared. It's a sight to see the sheep brought into the sheds for the shearing there. You'd think it was a dust-storm coming up. You've got to shear them when they are dry, as there is nothing that will give you rheumatism quicker than shearing wet sheep.

I've done a little work in the oil-shale mines in Australia, which is a good deal like coal-mining. I always keep my papers with me to show that I am an able salesman. I've worked across the seas on various kinds of craft, and I've been across this continent several times. I've been in all the queer places where hoboes and the rich rub shoulders in England and Australia and this country—places like Dirty Dick's, in London, a resort where the swells like to drink with the tramps. I get uneasy for new experiences, and that's the reason why in all the twenty years I have been on the road, I never have broken my rule of not holding a job for more than thirty days at a time.

Like Nut Bubbles

Float in every bowl of milk

Puffed Wheat is whole wheat puffed to bubbles, 8 times normal size. The grains are airy, flaky, toasted—flimsy as a snowflake. And they taste like nut meats as they melt away.

It makes whole wheat delightful. Children revel in it. And all the 16 elements are fitted to digest.

Steam-exploded

The grains are steam-exploded. The moisture in each food cell is changed to steam. Then over 100 million steam explosions are caused in every kernel.

Thus every food cell is fitted to digest. Every atom of the whole grain feeds. Prof. Anderson has thus created the greatest cereal foods in existence.

Tidbits of rice

Puffed Rice is rice grains puffed in like way. The walls are thin as tissue. The flavor is exquisite.

This is a food confection. Girls use it in candy making. Chefs use it to garnish ice cream.

Douse with melted butter for children to eat like peanuts at their play.

Don't serve for breakfast only. Enjoy these delights to the full. Then end the day with Puffed Wheat in a bowl of milk.

Puffed Wheat
Puffed to 8 times normal size

Puffed Rice
Flimsy, flavory bubbles

Mix them with your berries

Puffed Rice adds a delicious blend to berries. The grains are fragile and flaky. They add as much as the cream and sugar. Try them in this way.

The Quaker Oats Company
Sole Makers

Courtesy of "Motor Life."

A BUILDING WHICH CARRIES A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

"Union Stage Depot" is proclaimed in large letters on this fine new station in Los Angeles. California is reported to have gone even further than the rest of the country in taking up the motor-stage method of transportation.

THE STAGE-COACH COMES BACK—MOTORIZED

THE stage-coach that used to go rumbling through villages and along country roads in the days when railroads were considered almost as impractical as airplanes is back again—with a motor of half a hundred horse-power to draw it along in place of the four or six horses who used to do the work. Almost in a day, new motor-stage lines have appeared throughout the country. The speed of the stages has quadrupled, as compared with the coaches used by our great-grandparents, the comfort of the passengers has improved almost as much, the number carried and the distances traveled are so far in excess of the old records that comparisons are odious. A sign reading "Stage Depot" in many towns and villages may remind a few of the very oldest inhabitants of stories their fathers told, but the vehicles that roar up to and away from these depots are full of twentieth-century pep and efficiency.

California, it appears, has developed the new-fashioned stage-coach to an astonishing extent. "A map of California's motor-stage routes is not unlike a map of a great river system," writes J. Edwin Hogg in *Motor Life* (New York). "The main currents of travel connect all the principal cities of the State, and from these main streams run innumerable rivulets, having their beginnings far up in the mountains or up the desert places, where the railways never have been. The number of miles of California highways covered by motor-stage is estimated at 2,500." In Los Angeles, they have a "Union Stage Depot," the terminus of half a dozen lines, and "reports show that 3,000,000 passengers pass through the doors each year." San Francisco and San Diego, predicts the writer, will in a few years be surpassing this figure. The stage business in the State, he writes, "has sprung up almost in the night":

The war, with its excessive burdens on the railways, helped to bring the change. The spending of millions on highways also aided materially. Most important of all, Yankee shrewdness saw the opportunity to make money by providing a cheaper transportation system. To-day, approximately 1,100 motor-stages are traveling the highways of the State on regular schedules, and, in addition, several hundred others are making long and short passenger-runs at irregular intervals. In both cases much of the traffic consists of persons who have no adequate railway facilities.

Six years ago no one save those credited with being visionary dreamed that a system of motor-transportation could be built up to such proportions that it would successfully compete with the steam and electric lines in California. Now stages daily leave the principal cities of the State with passengers who are making journeys of from 100 to 600 miles. The trip from Los Angeles to San Francisco—466 miles—is a popular one and reveals to the traveler what a fascinating and intimate view of the country is to be obtained by this form of fast transportation.

The first leg of this journey takes one over the famous Ridge Route, one of the most remarkable scenic rides in all the Western country. The start should be made at seven o'clock in the morning, and after traveling much of the morning in and close to cloudland, the stage comes to a halt at noon in Bakersfield, where lunch is served. The traveler finds himself in a region bristling with thousands of oil-derricks, and on the highway he passes the men and vehicles employed in bringing the "liquid gold" from the depths of the earth.

When the passengers emerge from the lunch-room another big stage is waiting to speed them on through the San Joaquin Valley, a veritable promised land, rich in grapes, raisins, apples, figs, cotton, pigs, cattle, and many other products. Goshen—a town resembling the scriptural land only in name—Fresno, Madéra, Modesto are visited in turn. After supper at one of the latter points a third stage takes the passengers on to Oakland, arriving there at midnight, in time to cross by ferry over to San Francisco, if desired.

We have so long been accustomed to the limitations of rail transportation, remarks the writer, that we have assumed them to be insurmountable. This is one of the "fictions" that the motor-stages are credited with upsetting. By way of illustration, he says:

Consider the stage service to the "Rim of the World," a lofty playground and sportsman's paradise in the San Bernardino Mountains. If mankind had waited for steam or trolley lines to penetrate this scenic region, it would have been waiting in vain. Big Bear and Little Bear lakes, two marvelous bodies of water amid mountain peaks, would have been cut off from the world if dependence were placed on rail transportation. It has been the automobile-stages, running daily from San Bernardino, which have made this region a truly popular recreation center. Privately owned automobiles, of course, visit the lakes in great numbers, but it is the stages and

Here They Are, Folks! Little Sun-Maids

"The Between-Meal Raisins"
—the Cure for 3 o'clock Fatigue

FOR years you've loved to munch on raisins. Wouldn't you buy them down town, if you could, in little 5c packages?

Well, *now you can!*

They're in drug stores, groceries, candy and cigar stores, in the neatest little 5c pocket packages you ever saw.

Little Sun-Maids, "the between-meal raisins," made from tender, luscious juicy, seedless table grapes.

Seventy-five per cent pure energizing nutriment (146 calories for 5c) in practically pre-digested form.

Quick-acting stimulant —to counteract brain fag, lassitude and let-down which come to millions at 3 o'clock, according to efficiency experts.

Rich in blood-building food-iron also—frequently the one lack that keeps thousands under par.

So get them now, and form the habit. Have luscious little seedless raisins on your desk or table — within easy reach—all day to stave off hunger and fatigue.

A good way is to—

5¢

To Dealers

If out of stock, due to fast selling, send handy coupon to your jobber for immediate, emergency supplies.

Buy at Noon

Look for This Display Carton on Your Dealer's Counter

Sold at All Drug, Grocery, Candy and Cigar Stores—5c

Always buy at noon so you'll have them for your afternoon refreshment—make that your daily, profitable habit.

These little raisins are both *good* and good *for* you—so don't forget them. Buy *every day* at lunch-time for that "3 o'clock pick-me-up." Try now. See how delicious—how they restore your energy.

Packed just like big-sister Sun-Maids in a great, modern, sanitary plant in California. Wholesome, sweet and clean. If your dealer has no stock, due to faster selling than he anticipated, send 5c for trial package by parcel post.

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATED RAISIN CO.
Membership 13,000 Growers
DEPT. A-1307-A, FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

Dealer's Emergency Order Coupon
(Send to your jobber)

(Write in jobber's name)

(Jobber's address)

Please ship to me at once ..... cases (1 gross of 1½-oz. packages to the case) Little Sun-Maids, and charge my account.

(Your name)

(Your address) A-1307-A

Let your next tire be

Trade Mark Reg U S Pat Off.

Time to Re-tire?
(Buy Fisk)

A new low price on a known and honest product.

Sold only by dealers

trucks, making their trips with the regularity of clockwork, which give constant contact with the outside world and so promote convenience, contentment, and progress.

This is not an exceptional instance. There are four national parks in California—General Grant, Sequoia, Yosemite, and Mount Lassen—and all of them are reached by stages (the last-named by special trips), and not one of them is accessible by steam or electric lines. The ride to Mount Wilson from Los Angeles is another example. Regular stages make the nine-mile trip to the mile-high observatory and camp, and do a thriving business. It is worth the journey just to see the world's largest telescope with its glass reflector weighing four and one-half tons. But more impressive still is the panorama of valley, mountain, and sea that unfolds as the stage makes its ascent.

All of this varied and convenient service, revealing points of superiority over rail-transportation, has not been achieved in a single season. Darwin was right. Things evolve. They do not burst full-grown from the head of Jove or anybody else. Take as a case in point the humble fare-seeking jitney that graced our highways—lo! these few years ago. It was anything but fair to look upon. There surely has been a great change since that rattling conveyance cavorted from town to town. It may have alarmed pedestrians, but it certainly did not alarm the trolley-lines. Nevertheless, they were the ones who might well have taken warning. The underlying idea of the motor-stage was sound and patronage increased with the passing of months, so that stage-drivers were able to sell their old cars and buy better, tear down their old garages and build bigger.

One of the earliest attempts at regular stage service was made at San Diego. In those days a motley collection of motor-cars gathered with more or less regularity in front of the Pickwick Building and took on what passengers they could find. Little by little the service grew and was consolidated. Routes were extended to El Centro, the prosperous below-sea-level town in the Imperial Valley, and likewise to the north to Los Angeles. Five-passenger cars gave way to seven-passenger cars, and these in turn were superseded by eleven-passenger stages, several of which are still in use. But their days are numbered (except those used in long-distance runs), and on all the busy lines in the State it is the plan to eventually use eighteen- and twenty-five-passenger vehicles. A large number of these vehicles already have been put into service—big, comfortable stages with patent safety doors, wind- and weather-proof curtains, and a heating system utilizing the exhaust, which makes them comfortable on the coldest winter mornings. These machines are equipped with thirty and forty-five horse-power motors, according to the character of the routes traversed.

The new motor-stages have not always been welcomed by the existing railway and trolley-lines. The stages, as the defenders of the vehicles that run on rails point out, use the public highways, and thus are in effect subsidized by the public. However, says the writer:

Apropos of Darwin's theories as applied to transportation, one might remark that the law of survival of the fittest is at work. Twenty-odd years ago the trolley-cars nosed their way into the steam-railway territory and made good by reason of cheaper and more accommodating service. But they were not permitted to rest long on their laurels, for along came the ubiquitous jitney, which metamorphosed into a real motor-bus, and began gobbling up a considerable share of the trolley-lines' business.

Reports show that the trolley business in southern California has by no means increased with the growth of population. The inevitable conclusion is that motor-vehicles have taken a large proportion of the increment. But the motor-stage interests deny that they are merely cheap competitors in the trolley-lines' field and point out that a big share of their business is new business, secured in territory not served by the electrical lines at all. The lines to the national parks, Mount Wilson, and Big and Little Bear lakes are cases in point. Their receipts show, furthermore, that 80 per cent. of their patronage is picked up between stations and consequently is business much of which would not reach the trolleys.

HOW TO ROUGH IT NOT TOO ROUGHLY

IF you want to have an "honest-to-gosh" good time when you go on a week-end camping trip in the family flivver, be sure to carry with you all essentials, particularly a can-opener and a corkscrew, because it is fearfully difficult to open a can of pork and beans with a sharp-edged rock. Jerome K. Jerome, the noted author and humorist, completely lost his temper in making the effort, and then gave up in disgust and heaved the unopened, but considerably dented, can into the river. There are several other things which one should take along, for to be prepared is the first law of the camper. Usually, writes H. Clifford Brokaw, in the New York *Tribune*, the camping autoist takes too much paraphernalia with him. Yet it is really better to take a little too much and camp in comfort than to take too little and be compelled to rough it too roughly. Equipments for camping vary all the way from a trailer, which is in effect a completely furnished bungalow, to the very minimum outfit, which consists of a jack-knife and a couple of matches. The more elaborate outfits are designed especially for long trips of a month or more. Much less is needed for the week-end camper, and the writer suggests:

Each member of the party should have an outfit of dishes, including a non-breakable plate of a deep soup pattern, a large, non-breakable cup, a knife, fork, large and small spoon. For general use of the motorist group, the cooking-utensils should include some sort of a grate under which a fire can be built and on which food can be cooked. Other necessities along this line are a frying-pan, boiling-kettle, toaster, coffee-pot, and a pair of pincers for removing hot dishes. This last-named article is by no means the least important, for on such outings there are usually enough

UNITED STATES		BELL SYSTEM	
Population	107,100,000	Telephones owned and affiliated	12,600,000
Square Miles	3,027,000	Miles of wire owned	25,400,000
Number of Post Offices	52,600	Number of Employees	270,000
Miles of Railway (1916)	250,000	Stockholders	150,000
Passengers carried	1,191,000,000	Telephone Messages	11,033,000,000

Uniting a Nation

Within reach of the call of your telephone are more other telephones than may be found in all the other countries of the world. This is made possible by the Bell System of telephone communication.

The Central administration of the Bell System by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company—

Provides for invention and scientific research.

Provides for the economic manufacture of equipment.

Provides for the standardization of methods.

Plans for future extensions.

Insures financial stability.

It is the complete cooperation between the central administration and the many operating companies that produces nation-wide telephone service.

It would be impossible for unrelated organizations to provide the best service to the greatest number at the lowest rates. Only the united effort which insures continuous development of telephone communication can carry through that controlling purpose of the Bell System.

"BELL SYSTEM"
AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy, One System, Universal Service, and all directed toward Better Service

Are You a Smoker In This Club?

We make it a practice not to harp on what a good pipe-tobacco Edgeworth is. We know that pipe-smokers like to form their own judgment.

Here is one who has formed his own judgment:

Hot Springs, Ark., Oct. 4, 1920.

Gentlemen:

I have been a user of Edgeworth for over three years and during that time *I have never yet met its equal in flavor, smoothness and high quality.*

Occasionally, it happens that I am unable to get Edgeworth in my travels, so I change to cigars until I get in a town where it is to be had.

Last week I ran out of tobacco and was unable to replenish my supply. So I bought another brand of tobacco in its place.

I went into a cigar store upon my arrival here and when I got my hands on a can of Edgeworth, it made me think of Briggs' cartoon, "Ain't It a Grand an' Glorious Feelin'." It was like meeting an old friend.

Put me down as a permanent member of the Edgeworth Satisfied Smokers' Club. (Signed) J. A. Pierce
General Representative
Crown Margarin Company
Como Hotel, Hot Springs, Ark.

This man tried cigars; he tried out at least one other brand of pipe-tobacco. He was so glad to lay hold of Edgeworth again that he sat down and wrote us how good Edgeworth smoked.

That means something.

Do you smoke a pipe-tobacco that no other can take the place of? If not, we would be glad to have you join this new Edgeworth Satisfied Smokers' Club.

It will cost you a postcard.

The tobacco will come to you postpaid.

It *may* be the pipe-tobacco you have always hoped to come across.

Merely set down your name and address on a postcard. If you will add the name of the dealer to whom you will go for more in case you like Edgeworth, we will make sure he has it in stock.

We will mail to you samples of Edgeworth in both forms—Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed.

Edgeworth Plug Slice is formed into flat cakes and then sliced into thin, moist wafers. One slice rubbed for a moment between the hands furnishes an average pipeful.

Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed is rubbed up for you. You pour it straight from the little blue can into the bowl of your pipe.

Both kinds pack nicely, light quickly, and burn freely and evenly.

For the free samples which we invite you to judge, address Larus & Brother Company, 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants—If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Edgeworth Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

sunburns on arms and necks without adding burned fingers to the list of casualties.

Shelter is an important consideration for the camper. If he doesn't observe the law respecting taking things belonging to others, such as watermelons, the auto-camper is apt to find his shelter problem solved for him by local police authorities. And they say that the cots in our country jails are most uncomfortable. Some folks have declared it to be possible to sleep on the seats of an automobile. Their number, however, is not legion. Some admit that they have found romance, if not comfort, in rolling up in a blanket and reposing in the open field. Outside of the inconveniences of mosquitoes, snakes, and thunder-showers, this plan may have some merit. Some have found joy in a patent-bed arrangement which unfolds and stretches in the car over the tops of the front and rear seats. One possibility of this plan, altho not necessarily an argument in its favor, is seen in the space between the seats and under this bed where small children of the family might find repose. Some have tried various kinds of tent arrangements by which canvas is stretched from the top, side, or end of the car to the ground. Others have put up regular tents that have side walls and blow down in the event of a very strong wind. Others have built a lean-to of branches and leaves which protect from the moonlight, if not from the rain. Still others have sought the more substantial shelter of a friendly barn or farmhouse. But that takes most of the camp out of camping and savors of the tenderfoot.

A little "pup" tent for two persons in the party has been found by many tourists to be quite satisfactory. These tents take up very little space in the car and are easily and quickly erected. A small ditch around them will keep the occupants from getting wet in case of rain. A little mosquito-netting at the front will keep out the bugs, yet not interfere with good ventilation. And this sort of shelter equipment is not expensive.

As to clothes, the requirements are not extensive. For a week-end trip light underwear, flannel shirt, khaki trousers, heavy shoes and socks, and a woolen sweater are sufficient. Ladies, of course, require even less. Some folks may not want to depart, while camping, from so usual a habit as undressing. In these exceptional cases a pair of pajamas are in order. Woolen blankets should be carried in sufficient quantities to insure keeping the body comfortably warm while undertaking to slumber. It takes some little time to become so accustomed to sleep in camp as to get good rest. About three nights is the usual requirement along this line for a two-night trip.

It is taken for granted that camping enthusiasts who propose to use their cars for conveying them to their happy camping-grounds, will give their automobiles a careful "once over" before starting. Car trouble on a camping-trip is apt to take a good deal of the joy out of life. It is worth while to have the machine in the pink of condition.

Thousands of motorists will become adult scouts during the coming warm-weather season. They will undertake to imitate many of their younger scouts' stunts. They will do well first of all to heed the Boy Scouts' motto: "Be Prepared." Then they will find no end of joy and comfort in camping by auto. Properly done, such sport is unsurpassed for an honest-to-gosh good time.

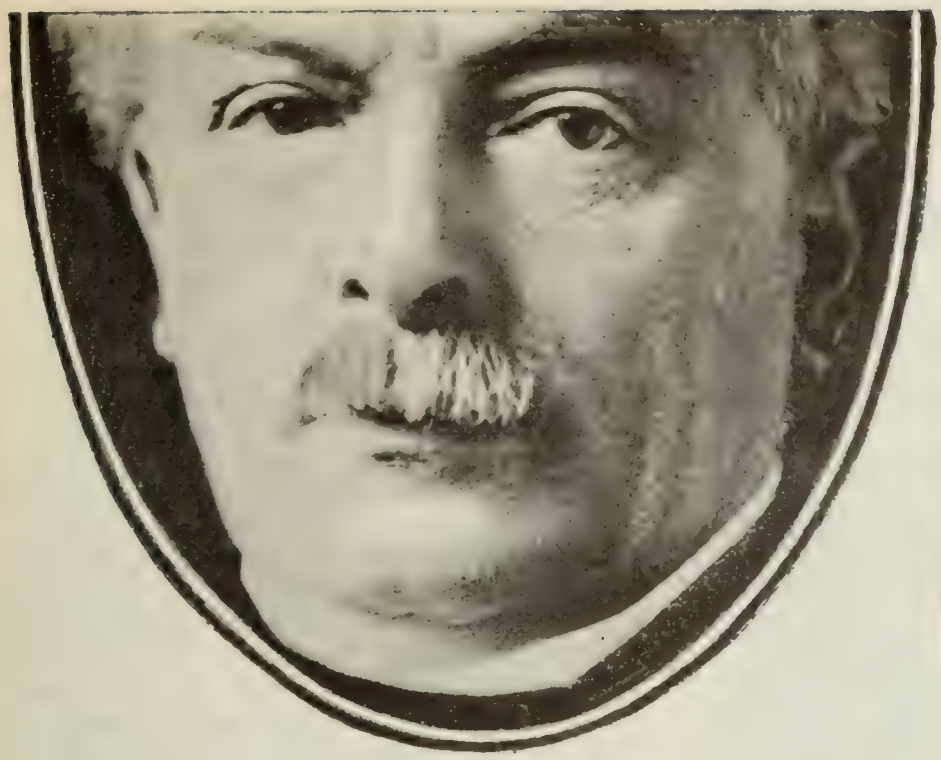
DETROIT UNIVERSITY'S NEW "CHAIR OF AERONAUTICS"

SINCE the time Detroit made her little bow and produced the Liberty motor-engine as her contribution toward winning the war, she has modestly retired to a back bench in the nation's workshop, apparently quite unconscious of her potentialities as the aeronautical center of the United States. Yet two major factors that made Detroit's success with the Liberty motor-engine possible—experience with gasoline motors and the facilities to turn them out like animal crackers—remain, and she has the further advantage of 100 per cent. advance advertising. It may be admitted that the demand for aerial limousines and aerial box-cars is not so feverish just now as to encourage profiteering, yet, if there is anything in this vision stuff about aerial fleets and commerce dripping from the skies, writes F. W. Hersey in *The Michigan Manufacturer and Financial Record* (Detroit), it is about time that she prepared for the harvest that is coming. Some far-seeing men agree with this idea, and while the automotive industry is waiting to see what is going to happen, and wondering what it is going to do with the excess space and machinery added during the war emergency, the University of Detroit has gone ahead with plans to establish a five-year course in aeronautics. The university is confident that Detroit will eventually become an aircraft and aircraft-equipment center, and that the demand for men trained in aerial science will be greater than the visible supply here below. The writer goes on—

The uninitiated may wonder what there is in aeronautics to require five years' training. The average man who has flown an airplane in war or peace is more likely to wonder if it is possible to cram all there is to know about aerial navigation and aerial equipment into five years. Whether or not it is possible to do the subject justice in that length of time remains to be seen, but judged by present standards the University of Detroit can produce aeronautical engineers of a caliber superior to anything now known. Like medicine, law, chemistry, and a multitude of other sciences, theory in aeronautics is one thing; practise is quite another.

Lieut. Thomas F. Dunn, dean of the new department of aeronautics at the University of Detroit, puts it this way: "There are lots of engineers who can tell you all about aeronautics on the ground, but when they get up into the thin air their theory is like a ship without a rudder and no compass—very active, but with indefinite plans as to the future." The impression that takes hold of us is that there are two ways of getting an aeronautical education. One is to go up in the air first and gather some experience, and if spared for future investigation, return to solid earth and tackle the theory. The other way is to tackle the theory first and then try it out on the air.

Some idea of the latitude of this subject is conveyed by the following subjects to be



The secret the shoemaker revealed to this boy is revealed to you by Dr. Eliot of Harvard in a free booklet. Send for it now.

The Old Shoemaker Who Advised David Lloyd George

YOU read a speech of David Lloyd George and you say:

"How did he learn to think so clearly and express himself with such power? What college did he attend?"

His college was the cobbler shop in a little village in Wales; his teachers were his uncle the cobbler—and a few really worth-while books.

It was those books, wisely selected for him and systematically read, that gave Lloyd George his start.

Think of this. *You have probably read more books than Lloyd George ever saw in his early years.* Yet your reading has given you only a smattering of knowledge; while his reading gave him the richest gift in the world—the power to think clearly and to express himself well.

WHY not decide to-day to stop wasting your reading hours? Why not say:

"From now on I will read only the books that will build me into a more successful man or woman; the books that have proved their building power in other lives."

You can do it, if you will. You need not wander aimlessly among the 4,500,000 books that have been printed. Your reading problem has been solved; the solution is contained in a free booklet which every ambitious man and woman should own. It is called "Fifteen Minutes a Day" and tells the whole story of

Dr. Eliot's Five-Foot Shelf of Books

The Fascinating Path to a Liberal Education

Every well-informed man and woman should at least know something about this famous library.

The free book tells about it—how Dr. Eliot has put into his Five-Foot Shelf "the essentials of a liberal education," how he has so arranged it that even "fifteen minutes a day" is enough, how in pleasant moments of spare time, by using the reading courses Dr. Eliot has provided for you, you can get the knowledge of literature and life, the culture, the broad view-point that every university strives to give.

"For me," wrote one man who had sent in the coupon, "your little free book meant a big step forward, and it showed me besides the way to a vast new world of pleasure."

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By mail, absolutely free and without obligation, send me the little guidebook to the most famous books in the world, describing Dr. Eliot's Five-Foot Shelf of Books, and containing the plan of reading recommended by Dr. Eliot of Harvard.

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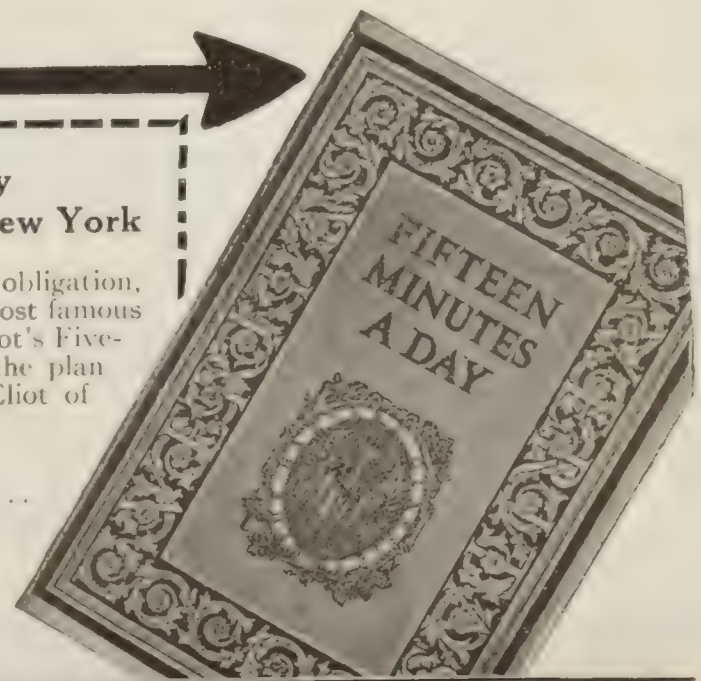


"Gimme a Lift?"

"Time's money with a motor truck; that's why the boss furnished all of us drivers with Powersteel Trucklines. If my engine goes bad or somethin' else happens, there's no delay—I just hail the next truck that passes—hitch on to it quick as a wink, and am on my way!"

POWERSTEEL TRUCKLINE

should be standard equipment on every truck. Made of a heavy grade of the world-famous Yellow Strand Wire Rope, it would hold an elephant. Supplied with plain or patented Snaffle Hooks, the latter attaching instantly and holding securely.

Don't take chances with unknown brands of wire rope. Buy POWERSTEEL TRUCKLINE, with years of reputation behind it, because it is made of the absolutely dependable Yellow Strand Wire Rope. POWERSTEEL TRUCKLINE is lighter in weight and much less cumbersome than a chain towline, and is better adapted to standing severe strains.

BASLINE AUTOWLINE is a smaller line, for passenger cars. Also made of Yellow Strand Wire Rope. POWERSTEEL AUTOWLOCK, another Yellow Strand necessity, safeguards against stealing of car or spare tire.

At Your Dealer or Jobber

BRODERICK & BASCOM ROPE CO., ST. LOUIS—NEW YORK

A Celebrated Wire Rope—

That's Yellow Strand—the wire rope which has made a name for itself in numerous Oil-fields, Mines, Shipyards and Logging Camps—the truly famous rope with its distinguishing mark of one yellow strand!

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

taught: Higher mathematics, communication, mapping, astronomy, physics, meterology, weather calculations, theory of flight, balloons, aerodynamics, aerostatics, aircraft mechanics, testing drawing, administration, chemistry, electricity, engineering principles, metal-working, working design and construction, topography, wireless telephony and telegraphy, safety devices, uses of instruments, some commercial law, and all there is or will be on aerial navigation laws, principles of law as it is or will be applied to the air, and aerial photography.

Apparently the confidence in Detroit's eventual awakening to its possibilities as a manufacturing center for aeronautical equipment, and as a center for the operation of aircraft in commerce, is shared by the Aerial League of the World, the Aerial League of America, and the Pan-American Aeronautic Federation, for these organizations have decided to hold the annual aeronautic exposition and aerial touring contest in Detroit this coming September, probably right after the Pulitzer Trophy race, September 8, 9, and 10. This exposition and touring contest has been held at Atlantic City for the last two or three years, and has been successful.

Detroit's present position in the aeronautic world is to be regretted, says the writer. Altho eight major coastal and transcontinental airways and four air routes have been laid out over the United States, Detroit is not on an airway and is on only one air route. Yet, argues the writer, no city in the United States is so advantageously located for aeronautical development as Detroit. She has the space for landing-fields and the factories to manufacture the equipment. But why organize for an industry that is still undeveloped? Is there any demand for air-borne freight and passenger traffic? The writer quotes Dean Dunn in reply:

"What more proof do we need than the accomplishments of the war, the air mail service now in operation, the freight- and passenger-carrying enterprises established in various parts of this country, and the strides made by Europe? Europe is ahead of us just now, but Europe has neither the facilities nor the finances to keep ahead of us once we get started. I believe that aeronautics have made faster progress in the last five years than the automotive business has in twenty-five years. Industrially and commercially, aeronautics will keep on traveling at that rate."

Bearing out Mr. Dunn's contention is the report from England that a new type of air-water-land-submarine vehicle has been successfully tested. It is called the "Tessaurian." This remarkable machine flies in the air, travels on land, and sails on and under the water. Its double planes telescope for under-water travel. Its motive power is gasoline and electricity. It has a keel like a boat, wheels that draw up into the body, a periscope, air-chambers and machine-gun pit. This machine, it is claimed, can be made large enough to carry torpedoes. It is a war machine, of course, but what machine has been developed in the automotive world that can equal it?

"To give aeronautics an impetus we need uniform Federal laws," said Mr. Dunn.

the auto, especially those who work hard all week. Many people have a real love for nature and use the motor-car to get out into the country on Sundays for recreation. This is all well enough, but the temptation is to do this at the cost of loyalty to churchgoing. People always find it hard to draw the line on privileges."

A Presbyterian minister in a Southern city thinks that the coming of the automobile has done untold harm to church attendance. "People," he said, "send their children to Sunday-school, but stay at home to save themselves for the long afternoon outing. Many men spend Sunday morning tuning up their cars. If they return in time for night service they are too tired to attend."

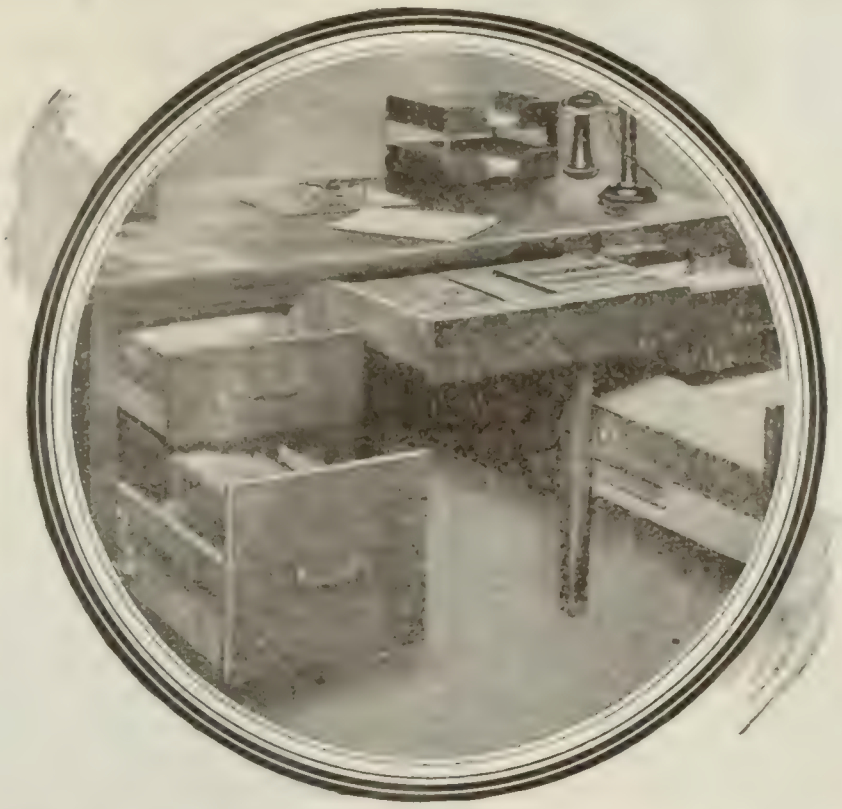
The pastor of a Central States Evangelical church in a city of 80,000 exprest himself as follows: "In my own congregation the coming of the automobile has proved a great help. Many of our people live outside of the city and are now able to come in regularly. Our town people attend as well as they formerly did."

The pastor of a large Methodist church on the Hudson River replied in the words of a noted New York pastor, who years ago was asked about the effect of a bicycle on churchgoing, and who replied: "The people you see riding bicycles along the roads during church-service time are not the people who have been regular churchgoers. I find this is true of the automobile. We have organized an auto brigade and our people have cultivated the habit of using their cars to build up the congregation. We have a few 'old-fashioned folk' who have cars, but do not use them on Sundays."

The rector of an Episcopal church in a Western city, when asked the question, said:

"Don't blame the automobile if you think that church attendance has decreased. The automobile is only one of many factors that have changed the whole world in which we live. The movie, the auto, the lure of the city, the opening of industrial opportunity to women and girls, the telephone, the telegraph, the inexpensive daily paper, the increase of tenantry, the passing of the individual home and the coming of the apartment and flat, the increase of ready-to-wear, ready-to-eat, ready-to-use products, and many other factors have changed our world. Our psychology has changed. Our sense of values is in a state of flux. Great social and industrial problems have entered the field of our common experience. Men's interests have widened. Men's ideals of religion have changed. I state these facts without comment. The pulpits have often played up secondary things when men hungered for the primal. No one can estimate the influence of a single factor in making up our life to-day. Whether the automobile helps or hinders churchgoing depends on the individual, his character and point of view, and on the social standards of his community. In itself the automobile is a great advantage to humanity. If we misuse this blessing the cure lies not in new cars for old, but in new men for old. If we have lost out by the coming of the motor-car, the fault is in ourselves. Do not blame the automobile or anything else for keeping people away from church. People ought always to be superior to things. The only place you can locate the causes of conduct is within ourselves. The bane or blessing of anything we have in this world depends on ourselves.

"The auto is all right in itself if only gasoline were cheaper."



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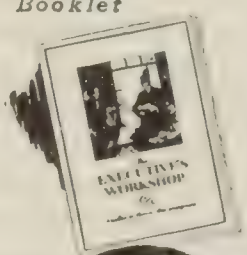

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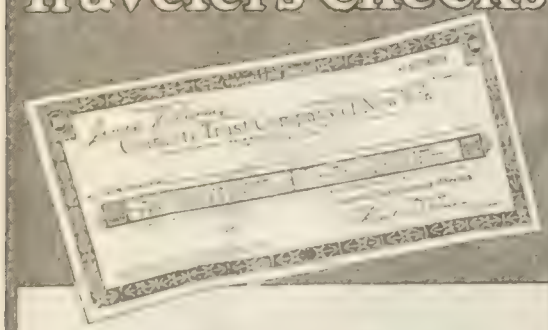

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INVESTMENTS · AND · FINANCE

CUBA'S FINANCIAL NEEDS—AS SEEN IN CUBA

THE one thing from which Cuba is suffering from just now, observes a Havana editor, is that not uncommon affliction, lack of money. But certain phases of the banking situation in the island republic are due to a faulty system, and this, says *The Times of Cuba* (Havana), can certainly be cured. "Nothing less than a complete reorganization of the present system—or rather lack of system—will suffice," we are told.

It may be that the first step will be the establishment of a central bank, or "*banco nacional*," which would be empowered to act as fiscal agent for the Government and which might also issue notes under proper safeguards, including the approval of the United States Government as is provided for by the Platt amendment, but which would not enter individual negotiations or the private banking field. This bank might well be the present suspended *Banco Nacional*, or National Bank, which never was a national bank other than in name and which owes the Cuban Government some $22,000,000, it is understood—something less than the marketable value of all its properties at the moment.

The central bank would exercise jurisdiction over smaller banks throughout the island and work in harmony and cooperation with the foreign banks doing business in Cuba. A system similar to the Federal Reserve banks of the United States might be worked out and would probably tend to stabilize the financial situation here in times of stress similar to the recent great drop in the value of sugar, Cuba's principal product, upon which virtually the prosperity of the country is dependent.

A clearing-house, established with the aid of experts from the New York Clearing-House Association, is now in successful operation in Havana and is already proving its worth. In fact, bankers marvel how they ever were so thoughtless as to have done business for years without such an institution.

A modern banking system did not come into existence in Cuba till after the Spanish-American War. It was looked on with suspicion at first, it seems, but it "soon gained the confidence of the people and has grown until it received its first great bump in the recent failures of some half-score institutions." The badly shaken faith of Cubans and Spaniards outside of Havana is set down as "a potent cause of the real scarcity of money in the country." Gold, silver, and bank-notes still exist in Cuba, but "you haven't seen a gold coin for months, altho Cuba has issued millions of dollars in gold currency. Where is the money? The answer is that the money of Cuba is largely under cover at this moment. It has been withdrawn from the banks and hidden in trunks and in socks, in safes and strong boxes." While it draws no interest it is safe against forgeries and the intrigues and speculations of unscrupulous bankers.

It is safe—hidden away to stay hidden for withdrawal only when its owner finds it vitally necessary. A good many Cuban and Spanish residents of Cuba (and some Americans, too) might as well be Chinamen to-day as far as their value as bank-depositors is concerned. There is more money in the deposit vaults of some banks than in the savings accounts.

Cuba faces to-day, as its chief economic problem, the necessity of restoring confidence in the banking system generally. The hoarded money must be drawn out from its private repositories and put into the banks so that it may be put to work financing the sugar crop and other industries of the country.

The Havana editor concludes by repeating that confidence in the banking system of Cuba must be restored, and—

It can be accomplished by the establishment of a central bank, which shall act as government repository and fiscal agent, with jurisdiction over such smaller banks as may care to avail themselves of its resources and protection, with the installation sooner or later of a system resembling the American Federal Reserve, the continuation and amplification of the clearing-house association; the establishment of a competent oversight and periodical examination of all banks; swift retribution for pernicious attacks on banking institutions, and the sincere cooperation of all financial interests of Cuba, native and foreign alike.

The establishment of such a system will begin the laborious work of rebuilding the edifice of confidence which has been shaken to its foundation. As confidence is restored money will come out from hiding and flow into the banks, business will be normalized, and—what is of transcendental importance—the need of an emission of notes, with all the attendant dangers of a debased and bastard currency, will disappear!

RETAIL PRICES CATCHING UP—It is welcome news to almost everybody that retail prices are beginning to catch up with the downward procession. The New York *Evening Post* calls attention on its financial page to the fact that recent index-numbers show the cost of living to be coming down faster than are wholesale prices:

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, wholesale prices now stand at 51 per cent. above the prewar level. Figures compiled by the National Industrial Conference Board show that living costs are still 62 per cent. above the prewar level. This would indicate that retail prices must recede still further before the process of readjustment is completed, but the latest price statistics indicate that they are doing so. Figures of the Industrial Conference Board show that during the month ending June 15, living costs had declined 2.3 per cent., which is a sharper decline than in either of the two preceding months. On the other hand, the index of wholesale prices compiled by the Federal Reserve Board shows

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McLaughlin (Canada)
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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

a decline during the month of May of only one-half of 1 per cent. Wholesale prices are now approaching the point of stabilization. It should be borne in mind that when prices began to advance to war levels, wholesale prices moved upward much more rapidly than retail prices. When the direction was reversed it was only to be expected that wholesale prices should again prove more sensitive to conditions in the world markets.

INCREASE OF FARM TENANCY

AN "alarming reduction in the percentage of farm-ownership" is found by *The Non-Partizan Leader*, of Minneapolis, in the 1920 census figures on farm operation and ownership. These are some of the facts to which it calls attention:

The 1920 census shows 6,449,242 farms in the United States, of which number 3,924,851, or 60.9 per cent., are operated by their owners. Of the remainder, 68,512 are operated by managers and 2,455,879 by tenants.

This is the smallest percentage of farms operated by owners that the census has ever shown. Twenty years ago 64.4 per cent. of the farms were operated by their owners and ten years ago 62.8 per cent.

In one State—Georgia—there are 206,875 tenants, as compared with 102,123 farm-owners. In seven other States (all in the South) there are more tenants than farm-owners. These States are Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Texas.

However, the one-crop system practised in the above States is not alone responsible for the decrease in farm-ownership. In nine other States, principally in the diversified farming section of the Middle West, the percentage of tenants ranges from 34 to 50 per cent. These States are Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, North Carolina, South Dakota, and Tennessee.

NEW YORK STATE'S TAXPAYING SUPREMACY

COMPILATIONS of tax returns for the last two or three years, which have just been made public, emphasize New York State's financial leadership. The Federal income-tax figures show that in 1918 forty New-Yorkers had incomes of over a million dollars as against twenty-seven in all the other States. Pennsylvania was next to New York with nine such multi-millionaires. Estimates based on incompletely tabulated figures indicate, according to facts recently given out by State Comptroller James A. Wendell, that in 1919 at least forty residents of New York State paid taxes on yearly incomes of $1,000,000 or over. As *The Bond Buyer* (New York) sums up information given out by Mr. Wendell:

The largest group of State taxpayers for 1919 had incomes of more than $1,000 but less than $2,000. In this class, made up almost entirely of single men and women, are 321,170 persons. They paid a total tax of $1,015,823, less than 3 per cent. of the total. These taxpayers reported 102,000 dependents. The average tax paid by each person in this group was $3.16.

The next largest class of taxpayers were those receiving more than $2,000 but less than $3,000. In this group were 206,280 persons. They reported 232,500 dependents and paid an average tax of $5.10 each.

Combined net incomes of residents and non-residents subject to tax, according to State Comptroller Wendell, exceeded $3,290,000,000. He states an examination of returns shows that almost one-half of the income on which the $37,500,000 was collected in 1919 came from personal services such as wages performed in industry, salaries of various kinds, fees, tips, etc.

The 745,000 returns filed covered approximately 1,675,000 individuals including those who filed returns plus their wives (or husbands) and dependents. This means that 16 per cent. of the people of New York State were affected by the 1919 State income tax, indicating both a wide distribution of wealth among the people and an extensive spreading of the tax burden.

Figures giving the number of returns filed in the different income-tax classes and the approximate total amounts of tax collected in each group follows:

Income Class	*No. of Returns*	*Amount of Tax*
$1,000- $2,000	321,170	$1,015,823
2,000- 3,000	206,280	1,051,142
3,000- 4,000	77,805	1,089,953
4,000- 5,000	39,344	1,012,737
5,000- 6,000	22,297	780,380
6,000- 7,000	14,899	681,225
7,000- 8,000	10,930	607,596
8,000- 9,000	7,700	510,922
9,000- 10,000	5,711	437,286
10,000- 11,000	4,486	389,748
15,000- 20,000	7,533	1,575,102
20,000- 25,000	4,375	1,364,979
25,000- 30,000	2,546	1,058,524
30,000- 40,000	3,047	1,729,575
40,000- 50,000	1,782	1,379,313
50,000- 60,000	867	866,330
60,000- 70,000	700	897,942
70,000- 80,000	406	644,935
80,000- 90,000	461	885,692
90,000-100,000	342	750,534
100,000-150,000	764	2,299,974
150,000-200,000	294	1,351,329
200,000-250,000	151	908,117
250,000-300,000	72	535,479
300,000-400,000	80	750,335
400,000-500,000	48	603,714
500,000-750,000	48	841,854
1,000,000 and over	40	8,851,306

SALARIES AS PROFITS

THE ruling that the Government, in estimating income taxes, can question the amount of salary paid by a corporation to its officers and allow only what is actually earned "will be tough on the figureheads who draw fat salaries without work," remarks *The American Banker*. The ruling in question was made by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia, and unless upset by a higher court may mean considerable scaling down of salaries. As *The American Banker* notes:

The district attorney's office had contended that the salary of the president of the Philadelphia Knitting Mills, which was $20,000, was not only salary, but must be considered part of the profits of the company, which are taxable by the Government under the corporation excise tax of 1919.

Not only are millions of dollars involved in this question, but endless disputes, trouble, and lawsuits—not to speak of arbitrary and summary rulings of the collectors of the income tax.

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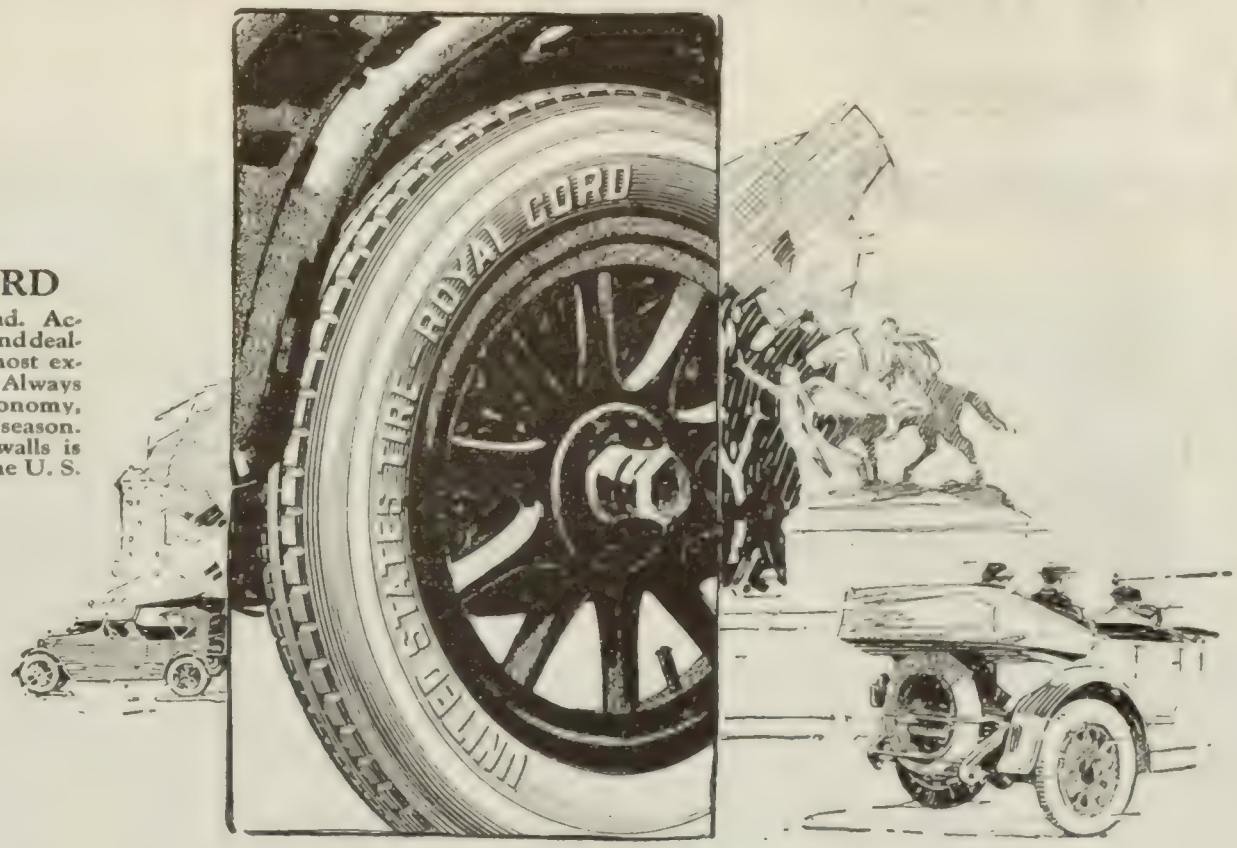

You'll find a clue to tire worth in the way the tire is sold—

AT sometime or other most of us have noticed the baffled expression of a car-owner buying a tire.

Here's a man trying to use his common sense. All that he asks for is *good* service at the *right* price.

Instead the dealer quotes a "big discount."

And then the guessing begins.

* * *

"So much off the list," says the dealer.

"How good is the tire?" replies the prospective purchaser.

"As good as any," says the dealer.

"Then why the big discount?" wonders the customer.

Two men really miles apart in their transaction because there is no *confidence.*

* * *

More and more the public keeps backing away from "discount" tires.

With simple logic, thousands and thousands of car-owners brush aside excuses and explanations—*and put their faith in U. S. Royal Cords.*

As people say everywhere
United States Tires are Good Tires

The *par quality* tire at a *net* price.

Built by a policy that stands today, tomorrow and all the time for the best expression of what human science knows about cord pneumatics.

Sold to the user with a consciousness of what he is always entitled to—with a deep respect for *confidence* as the surest basis for all human transactions.

* * *

U. S. Royal Cords never have discharged their responsibilities of leadership in so far-reaching a way as *now.*

In the face of all tendencies to sacrifice tire standards to meet market emergencies—you will find U. S. Royal Cords defending the *quality pledge* which every vital industry owes to the public it serves.

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Fifty-three Factories

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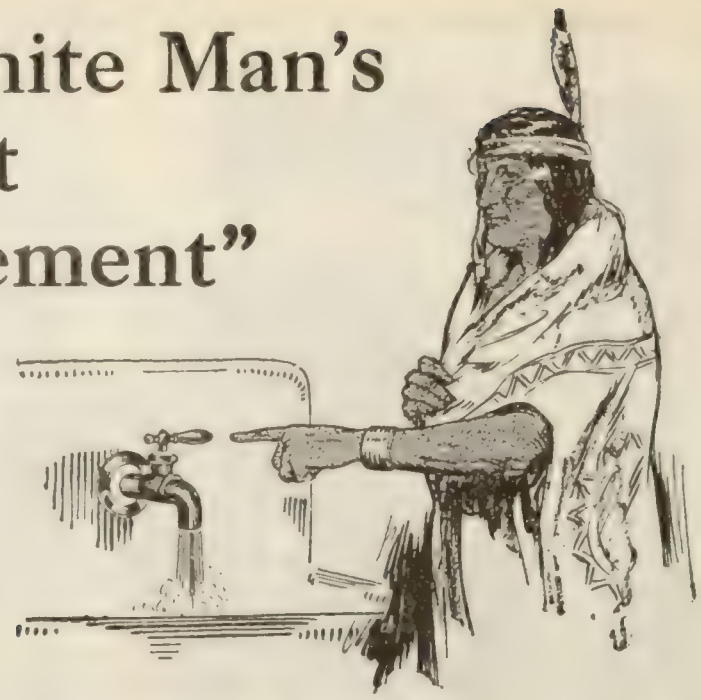

AN old Indian was asked to name the greatest achievement of the white man. He thought for a moment. Then he pointed at a faucet in the corner.

"*Running water,*" he said.

Your comfort, your health, your safety depends on the condition of your water supply.

Is it in good condition? Is it large enough for any sudden demand that might be put upon it?

Do not answer this question offhand. *Find out.* The war, with its labor shortage and curtailment of expense, caused a postponement of improvements in the water systems of many cities.

In many towns the water situation is serious. Public officials, although they know the facts, are helpless. They cannot do what should be done, without public support.

Is *your* city in danger?

The first cast iron pipe was laid 260 years ago—*and is still in use.* Because cast iron rusts only on the surface and resists corrosion, it is the standard material for gas and water mains and for many industrial purposes.

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

June 29.—Sir James Craig, Ulster Premier, declines Eamonn De Valera's invitation to attend a conference in Dublin preliminary to the peace conference in London.

The Japanese League of Nations Society adopts resolutions suggesting a conference of America, Japan, and Great Britain on disarmament, but says that Japan's mandate of the Island of Yap must be regarded as a decision neither requiring nor justifying comment.

The Greeks evacuate Ismid, in Asia Minor, after a demand by the Kemal forces for their surrender.

The premiers of the British dominions and representatives of India voice their increasing confidence in the League of Nations at a banquet given them by the League of Nations Union in London.

An attempt to assassinate Prince Alexander, Regent of Jugo-Slavia, fails.

June 30.—Arthur Griffith, founder of the Sinn-Fein organization; Prof. John MacNeill, president of the Gaelic League, and two other Sinn-Feiners, members of the British House of Commons, are released from prison to attend a conference with Eamonn De Valera.

The Allied High Commission informs the Porte that violation of the neutral zone surrounding Constantinople will be regarded as an act of war.

A bronze copy of Houdon's marble statue of George Washington, the gift of Virginia to Great Britain, is unveiled in Trafalgar Square, London.

July 1.—Sinn-Fein leaders hold a preliminary consultation on Premier Lloyd George's invitation to a peace conference in London.

The Council of Ambassadors asks this Government if it would agree to postpone for twenty years its claims, amounting to about $20,000,000, against the Austrian Government.

July 2.—The British Lord Chancellor announces that the Anglo-Japanese Treaty will automatically run another year, even if denounced before July 15.

The Far-Eastern Republic of Siberia appeals to the Russian Soviet Government for aid against the Japanese and counter-revolutionary forces.

Lieut.-Gen. Karl Stenger and Major Bruno Crusius, charged by the French Government with having ordered their troops to kill prisoners and wounded men during the world-war, are put on trial at Leipzig.

July 3.—Marshal Ferdinand Foch, commander-in-chief of the Allied armies, sends a Fourth-of-July tribute to the people and Army of the United States.

Several ambushes of Crown forces by Sinn-Feiners occur in Ireland, and two Sinn-Feiners are killed after holding up a train in County Kerry.

Nicaragua requests the governments of Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras to remove obstacles which have prevented Nicaragua from becoming a member of the Central American Union.

July 4.—Eamonn De Valera, president of the "Irish Republic," confers with four Ulster representatives, and it is reported that complete accord was reached and that De Valera will meet Premier Lloyd George.

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The Rat Biscuit Co., Springfield, Ohio

Rat Bis-Kit

For Mice Too

CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

The Stars and Stripes float from the American Chamber of Commerce and from a few private dwellings in Berlin for the first time since the war.

Sixteen were killed and fifty wounded in an attack by Fascisti on the town of Grossetto, Italy, Friday, it is reported.

Yukio Ozaki, former Minister of Justice, finishes a ten-thousand-mile campaign in Japan in behalf of armament limitation, and declares that sentiment is favorable for a discussion of the question with the United States.

Signor Bonomi, the new Premier of Italy, forms a Cabinet to succeed that of Signor Giolitti, resigned.

A Peking message from Paris states that ratifications of the treaty between China and Germany, restoring peace, were exchanged July 1.

July 5.—Gen. Jan Christiaan Smuts, Premier of South Africa, goes to Dublin to discuss peace measures with Eamonn De Valera and other factional leaders.

Asiatic cholera is spreading rapidly over the whole of European Russia, according to a report received in Stockholm.

Several women and children are reported killed in Beuthen, Upper Silesia, Monday, when French troops broke up a mob staging a pro-German demonstration.

Turkish Nationalists have occupied almost the entire Ismid peninsula, in Asia Minor, according to a dispatch from Constantinople to London.

CONGRESS

June 29.—The permanent tariff bill, which is expected to bring in $700,000,000 a year, is introduced in the House of Representatives. It raises the duties on the great bulk of imports already taxed, but makes no notable additions to the free list.

Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, introduces a bill providing for a "Bank of Nations," with a capital of $2,400,000,000, the general purpose of which is to stabilize exchange and stop speculation in exchange.

Senator Frelinghuysen's bill to authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission to establish seasonal coal rates is recommitted by a vote of 38 to 26.

June 30.—The House of Representatives passes the compromise peace resolution, ending war with Germany and Austria, by a vote of 263 to 59.

July 1.—The peace resolution is passed by the Senate by a vote of 38 to 19 and goes to the President.

July 5.—Representative Frear, of Wisconsin, files a Republican minority report on the Fordney Tariff Bill, saying that the rates proposed are excessive and that the measure is wrong in principle.

DOMESTIC

June 29.—Director of the Budget Charles E. Dawes addresses the President and members of the Cabinet and 500 bureau chiefs on his plans for economy and business in government.

Paper manufacturers and a committee representing 12,000 striking employees of paper-mills in the United States and Canada sign an agreement to arbitrate.

June 30.—President Harding appoints former President William Howard Taft

A sudden thunder storm and then — treacherous, skiddy pavements.
Vacuum Cup Cord Tires as full equipment on your car and then — absolute *safety* no matter how slippery the going.
Highest quality, trouble-free, long-continued service, and a tread that is *guaranteed* not to skid on wet, slippery pavements; yet sold at prices approximately the same as those asked for *ordinary* makes of tires.
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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, the nomination being immediately confirmed by the Senate by a vote of 61 to 4.

July 1.—The Standard Oil Company will discontinue shipment of oil from Mexico because of the imposition of the new Mexican export tax, according to a statement by President W. C. Teagle.

President Harding and Director of the Budget Dawes meet the budget representatives of the various governmental departments to begin pruning expenditures and practising economy under the new national-budget plan.

General Pershing assumes his new duties as Chief of Staff in succession to Major-General March, and General Harbord takes charge as executive assistant to General Pershing.

July 2.—Jack Dempsey retains the heavy-weight championship of the world by knocking out Georges Carpentier, the French champion, in the fourth round at Jersey City.

President Harding signs the Porter joint Congressional resolution declaring peace with Germany and Austria.

A drop from 92 degrees two days ago to a snow-storm to-day is reported from Heise and Amoon, Idaho.

The cost of running the United States Government for the fiscal year ending July 1 was $5,115,927,689, according to a Treasury-Department statement. The figures, however, are subject to final adjustment.

July 3.—Baron Shidehara, the Japanese Ambassador, issues a formal statement saying that the Anglo-Japanese alliance was never designed or remotely intended as an instrument of hostility, or even defense, against the United States.

July 4.—Two war-ships are ordered to Tampico, Mexico, to protect Americans who may be endangered by rioting consequent upon unemployment caused by the shut-down of oil-wells.

One Too Many.—A literary family to which a seventh child had just come was at a country house, and for a time a good deal of the care of the other six children devolved upon the father, who had Spartan ideas as to the upbringing of his sons. One morning he carried his two-year-old to the creek near his home to give him a cold plunge. The child objected lustily to this proceeding, but was firmly held and ducked, notwithstanding.

At the instant of the ducking, however, a brawny hand seized the Spartan father by his shoulder and flung him back, while the angry voice of the farmer, who was his nearest neighbor, roared in his ears:

"Here! None of that! I'll have the law on you for this."

For some time the father endeavored to convince the farmer that he was not trying to drown the child. Even then he wasn't wholly convinced. To the very last minute he kept shaking his head skeptically and saying:

"Well, I dunno about that. I dunno. You got six besides this."—*Harper's.*

Business Before Boosting. A successful business man is one who can attend all these get-together noonday luncheons without letting his work go to pot.—*Dallas News.*

THE · SPICE · OF · LIFE

At All Hours. "Has Bobbie been eating between meals?"

"Bobbie has no between meals."—*Life.*

She Knew Her French.—"The Hotel Biltless has a most wonderful cuisine!"

"You ask for tea, I suppose?"—*Dartmouth Jack-o'-Lantern.*

When There's No Place Like It.—"Your husband must enjoy his home."

"He does. Especially when I want him to take me out."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

He Was Pleasant After That.—PERKINS (during neighborly quarrel)—"By Jove, if you don't stop trying to make me angry, I'll buy my wife a new hat, and then you'll have to buy one for yours!"—*Passing Show (London).*

Now He'll Be Able to Tell 'Em.—CITY YOUTH—"What's that the calf is licking?"

COW FARMER—"That's rock salt, my boy."

CITY YOUTH—"Go hon! I've often wondered how corn-beef was made!"—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Doubtless.—SHE—"Jack, I must have a complete set of new clothes! I'm sure the entire neighborhood knows my present wardrobe by heart!"

HE—"But—er—wouldn't it be cheaper to move to a new neighborhood?"—*Passing Show (London).*

The Jilt.—CHARLOTTE—"Saw Joe at the movies with Mabel Saturday night. Aren't you keeping company with him now?"

GLADYS—"No. I asked him if he liked her better than me, and he said yes—so I threw him over."—*Life.*

The Prints of Peace.—"Some men," remarked the admirer of poetry, "go into politics with the idea of leaving footprints on the sands of time."

"Some do," replied Senator Sorghum. "And others are lucky if they get out without having their thumb-prints taken."—*Washington Star.*

A Matter of Looks.—A homely young English chap, having his view obstructed by the headgear of the girl in front of him, ventured to protest. "See here, miss," he said, leaning over, "I want to look as well as you."

"Oh, do yer?" she replied, in a rich Cockney accent. "Then you'd better run 'ome and change yer face."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Natural Error.—"How did it come about," a friend of the family asked, "that old Goldbug's daughter refused Lord ——?"

"Well, you see," another friend of the family answered, "Jane Goldbug is slightly deaf, and when the Earl proposed to her she thought he was soliciting for the Red Cross, and so she told him she was very sorry, but she had promised her money in another direction."—*London Evening News.*

Catty.—"My husband has had indigestion for the past month."

"Really! I'm so sorry! I had no idea you were without a cook."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Dry Rebuke—JACK—"Didn't you see me down-town yesterday? I saw you twice."

JACQUELINE—"I never notice people in that condition."—*Columbia Jester.*

Complicated Traveling.—"The automotive industry will weather any storm because it is too firmly imbedded in our life. How soon it will reach port depends upon its pilots."—*Michigan Manufacturer and Financial Record.*

Where Everything's Quiet.—HUSBAND—"The doctor has ordered me to observe the greatest possible quiet."

HELPMATE—"In that case, dear, don't you think it would be an ideal time to get back into business?"—*Paris L'Illustration.*

Anything to Oblige.—"Are you sure you can prove my client is crazy?"

"Why, certainly," replied the eminent alienist. "And what is more, if you are ever in trouble and need my services I'll do the same thing for you."—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

The Stagger Toddle.—ALGY—"Parker, I'm ruined socially! Last night at the ball I drank too much and staggered into everybody."

VALET—"Scarcely that, sir. Every one's talking of you as inventing a new dance."—*Passing Show (London).*

Looking Backward.—"How did you get that scar?"

"I got that jumping through a plate-glass window in London on armistice night."

"What on earth did you do that for?"

"Oh, I don't know. It seemed a good idea at the time."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Mental Test for General Use.

1. When was the War of 1812?
2. From what province of France was Joan of Arc?
3. Who is the author of Macaulay's history of England?
4. What two countries were participants in the Spanish-American War?
5. In what season of the year did Washington spend his winter at Valley Forge?
6. Tell about the Swiss Navy.—*The Scalper.*

A Thorough Job.—In the cook's absence the young mistress of the house undertook, with the help of an inexperienced waitress, to get the Sunday luncheon. The flurried maid, who had been struggling in the kitchen with a coffee-machine which refused to work, confessed that she had forgotten to wash the lettuce.

"Well, never mind, Marie," said the considerate mistress. "Go on with the coffee and I'll do it. Where do you keep the soap?"—*Harper's.*

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Anyone interested in equipping an old or a new bathroom with fixtures that insure the maximum in health protection, should write for our booklet, "Bathroom Individuality."

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What comes after
the purchase price?

DODGE BROTHERS
MOTOR CARS

A Startling Memory Feat That You Can Do

How I learned the secret in one evening. It has helped me every day

WHEN my old friend Faulkner invited me to a dinner party at his house, I little thought it would be the direct means of getting me a one-hundred-and-fifty per cent. increase in salary. Yet it was, and here is the way it all came about.

Toward the close of the evening things began to drag a bit, as they often do at parties. Finally some one suggested the old idea of having every one do a "stunt." Some sang, others forced weird sounds out of the piano, recited, told stories, and so on.

Then it came to MacDonald's turn. He was a quiet sort of chap, with an air about him that reminded one of the old saying that "still waters run deep." He said he had a simple "stunt" which he hoped we would like. He selected me to assist him. First he asked to be blindfolded securely to prove there was no trickery in it. Those present were to call out twenty-five numbers of three figures each, such as 161, 249, and so on. He asked me to write down the numbers as they were called.

This was done. MacDonald then astounded every one by repeating the entire list of twenty-five numbers backwards and forwards. Then he asked people to request numbers by positions, such as the eighth number called, the fourth number, and so on. Instantly he repeated back the exact number in the position called. He did this with the entire list—over and over again, without making a single mistake.

Then MacDonald asked that a deck of cards be shuffled and called out to him in their order. This was done. Still blindfolded, he instantly named the cards in their order backwards and forwards. And then, to further amaze us, he gave us the number of any card counting from the top, or the card for any number.

You may well imagine our amazement at MacDonald's remarkable feat. You naturally expect to see a thing of this sort on the stage, and even then you look upon it as a trick. But to see it done by an everyday business man, in plain view of every one, blindfolded and under conditions which make trickery impossible, is astonishing, to say the least.

* * * * * * *

ON the way home that night I asked MacDonald how it was done. He said there was really nothing to it—simply a memory feat, the key to which anyone could easily learn in one evening. Then he told me that the reason most people have bad memories is because they leave memory development to chance. Anyone could do what he had done, and develop a good memory, he said, by following a few simple rules. And then he told me exactly how to do it. At the time I little thought that evening would prove to be one of the most eventful in my life, but such it proved to be.

What MacDonald told me I took to heart. In one evening I made remarkable strides toward improving my memory and it was but a question of days before I learned to do exactly what he had done. At first I amused myself with my new-found ability by amazing people at parties. My "memory-feat," as my friends called it, surely made a hit. Every one was talking about it, and I was showered with invitations for all sorts of affairs. If any one were to ask me how quickly to develop social popularity, I would tell him to learn my memory "feat"—but that is apart from what I want to tell you.

The most gratifying thing about the improvement of my memory was the remarkable way it helped me in business. Much to my surprise I discovered that my memory training had literally put a razor edge on my brain. My brain had become clearer, quicker, keener. I felt that I was fast acquiring that mental grasp and alertness I had so often admired in men who were spoken of as "wonders" and "geniuses."

The next thing I noticed was a marked improvement in my conversational powers. Formerly my talk was halting and disconnected. I never could think of things to say until the conversation was over. And then, when it was too late, I would always think of apt and striking things I "might have said." But now I can think like a flash. When I am talking I never have to hesitate for the right word, the right expression or the right thing to say. It seems that all I have to do is to start to talk and instantly I find myself saying the very thing I want to say to make the greatest impression on people.

It wasn't long before my new-found ability to remember things and to say the right thing at the right time attracted the attention of our president. He got in the habit of calling me in whenever he wanted facts about the business. As he expressed himself to me, "You can always tell me instantly what I want to know, while the other fellows annoy me by dodging out of the office and saying 'I'll look it up.'"

* * * * * * *

I FOUND that my ability to remember helped me wonderfully in dealing with other people, particularly in committee meetings. When a discussion opens up the man who can back up his statements quickly with a string of definite facts and figures usually dominates the others. Time and again I have won people to my way of thinking simply because I could instantly recall facts and figures. While I'm proud of my triumphs in this respect, I often feel sorry for the ill-at-ease look of the other men who cannot hold up their end in the argument because they cannot recall facts instantly. It seems as though I never forget anything. Every fact I now put in my mind is as clear and as easy to recall instantly as though it were written before me in plain black and white.

We all hear a lot about the importance of sound judgment. People who ought to know say that a man cannot begin to exercise sound judgment until he is forty to fifty years of age. But I have disproved all that. I have found that sound judgment is nothing more than the ability to weigh and judge facts in their relation to each other. Memory is the basis of sound judgment. I am only thirty-two but many times I have been complimented on having the judgment of a man of forty-five. I take no personal credit for this—it is all due to the way I trained my memory.

* * * * * * *

THESE are only a few of the hundreds of ways I have profited by my trained memory. No longer do I suffer the humiliation of meeting men I know and not being able to recall their names. The moment I see a man his name flashes to my mind together with a string of facts about him. I always liked to read, but usually forgot most of it. Now I find it easy to recall what I have read. Another surprising thing is that I can now master a subject in considerably less time than before. Price lists, market quotations, data of all kinds, I can recall in detail almost at will. I rarely make a mistake.

My vocabulary, too, has increased wonderfully. Whenever I see a striking word or expression, I memorize it and use it in my dictation or conversation. This has put a remarkable sparkle and pulling power into my conversation and business letters. And the remarkable part of it all is that I can now do my day's work quicker and with much less effort, simply because my mind works like a flash and I do not have to keep stopping to look things up.

All this is extremely satisfying to me, of course. But the best part of it all is that since my memory first attracted the attention of our president, my salary has steadily been increased. Today it is many times greater than it was the day MacDonald got me interested in improving my memory.

* * * * * * *

WHAT MacDonald told me that eventful evening was this: "Get the Roth Memory Course." I did. That is how I learned to do all the remarkable things I have told you about.

The Publishers of the Roth Memory Course—the Independent Corporation—are so confident that it will also show you how to develop a remarkable memory that they will gladly send the Course to you on approval.

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But you must act quickly—we can only hold this price open for the summer months.

Send No Money

So confident is the Independent Corporation, the Publishers of the Roth Memory Course, that you will find the Course indispensable that they are willing to send it on free examination.

Don't send any money. Merely mail the coupon or write a letter and the complete course will be sent, all charges prepaid, at once, so that you may take advantage of the special price and save $2. If you are not entirely satisfied, send it back any time within five days after you receive it and you will owe nothing.

On the other hand, if you are as pleased as are the thousands of other men and women who have used the Course, send only $3 in full payment. You take no risk and you have everything to gain, so mail the coupon now before this remarkable offer is withdrawn.

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Gentlemen:—Please mail me the Roth Memory Course for 5 days' free trial. If I decide to keep it, I will remit $3, the Special Summer Price. Otherwise I will return it to you. It is understood that this coupon puts me under no obligations whatsoever.

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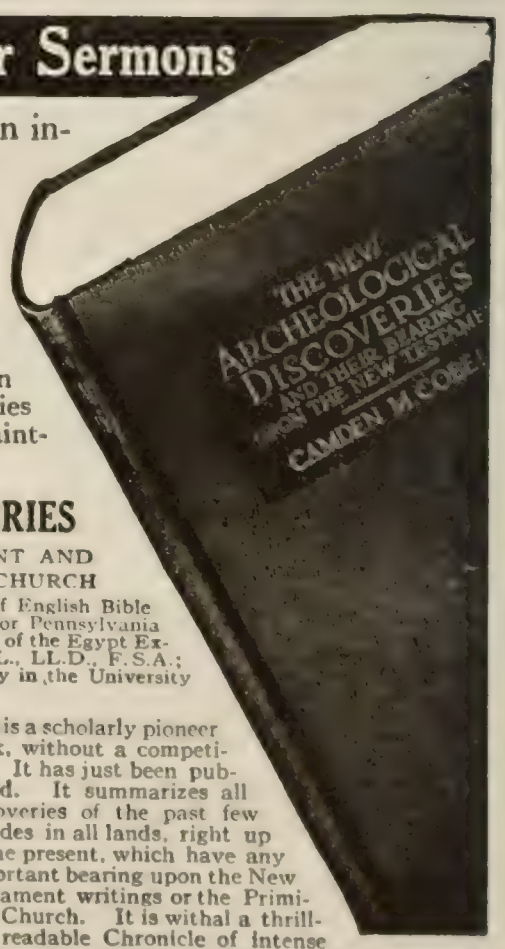

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LITERARY DIGEST readers seeking educational advantages for their children will find in our pages for fourteen weeks, between May 14th and September 10th, a Classified Directory containing the names and addresses of some of the best known Boarding, Vocational and Professional Schools and Colleges.

Our readers will find this Directory convenient for reference and are invited to correspond with the schools which interest them. Descriptive announcements of the schools appearing in this Directory will be found in one or more of the following issues:

June 4th July 2nd August 6th September 3rd

The School Department continues this year to serve as it has for many years, parents and schools, *without fees or obligation of any sort.* The Literary Digest's School Manager has direct personal knowledge of these institutions and gives to each letter individual attention.

All requests for educational information should be made by mail as no advice can be given by telephone. It is necessary that inquirers state definitely the age and sex of the child to be placed; approximate price to be expended for board and tuition; locality and size of school preferred.

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Anna Head School for Girls ..... 2540 Channing Way, Berkeley, Cal.
Girls' Collegiate School ..... Adams & Hoover Sts., Los Angeles, Cal.
Marlborough School ..... 5041 W. 3rd St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Hillside School ..... Prospect Avenue, Norwalk, Conn.
Colonial School ..... 1533 18th St., Washington, D. C.
Fairmont School ..... Washington, D. C.
Immaculata Seminary ..... 4230 Wisconsin Ave., Washington, D. C.
Cathedral School for Girls ..... Orlando, Fla.
Aikin Open Air School ..... St. Petersburg, Fla.
Brenau College Conservatory ..... Box L, Gainesville, Ga.
Miss Haire's School ..... 1106 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
Monticello Seminary ..... Godfrey, Madison Co., Ill.
Illinois Woman's College ..... Box C, Jacksonville, Ill.
Frances Shimer School ..... Box 648, Mount Carroll, Ill.
Saint Mary-of-the-Woods ..... Box 130, Saint Mary-of-the-Woods, Ind.
The Girls' Latin School ..... 1223 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.
National Park Seminary ..... Box 157, Forest Glen, Md.
Maryland College for Women ..... Box Q, Lutherville, Md.
Mount Ida School ..... 2300 Summit St., Newton, Mass.
Gulf Park College ..... Box R, Gulfport, Miss.
William Woods College ..... Fulton, Mo.
Lindenwood College for Women ..... Box E, St. Charles, Mo.
Knox School for Girls ..... Cooperstown, N. Y.
Ursuline Academy ..... Grand Avenue, Middletown, N. Y.
Ossining School for Girls ..... Box 7-D, Ossining-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Putnam Hall School ..... Box 804, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Highland Manor ..... Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Miss Mason's School for Girls ..... Box 710, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
St. Mary's Episcopal School ..... Box 28, Raleigh, N. C.
Glendale College ..... Box 1, Glendale, Ohio
Oxford College ..... Box 54, Oxford, Ohio
Birmingham School for Girls, The Mountain School ..... Birmingham, Pa.
Linden Hall Seminary ..... Box 123, Lititz, Pa.
Ogontz School ..... Montgomery County, Pa.
Centenary College ..... Box F, Cleveland, Tenn.
Ward-Belmont ..... Box F, Belmont Heights, Nashville, Tenn.
Sullins College ..... Box D, Bristol, Va.
Southern Seminary ..... Box 988, Buena Vista, Va.
Hollins College ..... Box 313, Hollins, Va.
Virginia College ..... Box T, Roanoke, Va.
Stuart Hall ..... Box L, Staunton, Va.
Sweet Briar College ..... Box 13, Sweet Briar, Va.

Boys' Preparatory

Todd Seminary for Boys ..... Woodstock, Ill.
Boys Preparatory School ..... Central Ave. at 15th St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Shattuck School ..... Faribault, Minn.
Blair Academy ..... Box W, Blairstown, N. J.
Peddie School ..... Box 7-P, Hightstown, N. J.
Princeton Preparatory School ..... Princeton, N. J.
Stone School ..... Box 17, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Cascadilla School ..... Box 118, Ithaca, N. Y.
Mackenzie School ..... Box 27 (On Lake Walton), Monroe, N. Y.
Cook Academy ..... Montour Falls, N. Y.
Irving School ..... Box 905, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Franklin & Marshall Academy ..... Box 407, Lancaster, Pa.
Mercersburg Academy ..... Box 103, Mercersburg, Pa.
Baylor School ..... P. O. Box 28, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Co-Educational

Lake Forest College ..... Lake Forest, Ill.
Starkey Seminary ..... Box 437, Lakemont, N. Y.
Social Motive Day School ..... Dept. H, 526 West 114th St., N. Y. City
Mrs. Burt's School for Tiny Tots ..... 1130 Constant Ave., Peekskill, N. Y.
Grand River Institute ..... Box 17, Austinburg, Ohio
Wyoming Seminary ..... Kingston, Pa.
Montessori Country and City Schools ..... Wycombe and Philadelphia, Pa.
Temple University ..... Box 1, Philadelphia, Pa.

Theological

Gordon College of Theology and Missions ..... Boston, Mass.

Military Schools and Colleges

Marion Institute, The Army and Navy College ..... Box B, Marion, Ala.
Pasadena Military Academy ..... Box 418, Pasadena, Cal.
San Diego Army & Navy Academy ..... San Diego, Cal.
Hitchcock Military Academy ..... San Rafael, Cal.
Western Military Academy ..... Box 44, Alton, Ill.
Culver Military Academy ..... Culver, Ind.
Gulf Coast Military Academy ..... Gulfport, Miss.
Wentworth Military Academy ..... 187 Washington Ave., Lexington, Mo.
Bordentown Military Institute ..... Drawer C-7, Bordentown, N. J.
Roosevelt Military Academy ..... Box 15, West Englewood, N. J.
St. John's School ..... Box 10, Manlius, N. Y.
St. John's School ..... Ossining, N. Y.
Miami Military Institute ..... Box 72, Germantown, Ohio
Bailey Military Institute ..... Box L, Greenwood, S. C.
Junior Mil. Sch., formerly Castle Heights Jr. Sch. ..... Bloomington Springs, Tenn.
Columbia Military Academy ..... Box D, Columbia, Tenn.
Castle Heights Military Academy ..... Box 100, Lebanon, Tenn.
Branham & Hughes Military Academy ..... Box 4, Spring Hill, Tenn.
West Texas Militay Academy ..... San Antonio, Texas
Texas Military College ..... College Park, Terrell, Texas
Blackstone Military Academy ..... Box B, Blackstone, Va.
Randolph-Macon Academy ..... Box 410, Front Royal, Va.
Staunton Military Academy ..... Box D, Staunton, Kable Sta., Va.
Fishburne Military School ..... Box 404, Waynesboro, Va.
St. John's Military Academy ..... Box 12-G, Delafield, Wis.
Northwestern Military & Naval Academy ..... Lake Geneva, Wis.

Vocational and Professional

Cumnock School of Expression ..... Box 400, Los Angeles, Cal.
American College of Physical Education ..... D-7, Chicago, Ill.
Bush Conservatory of Music ..... L. D., 839 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
Univ. of Illinois Coll. of Dentistry, Box 41, 1838 W. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.
School of Elementary & Home Education ..... 721 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.
Northwestern University Sch. of Speech, 116 University Hall, Evanston, Ill.
Burdett Bus. Administration College ..... 18 Boylston St., Boston, 11, Mass.
Babson Institute (Resident), 130 Washington St., Wellesley Hills, 82, Mass.
Normal School of Physical Education ..... Box S, Battle Creek, Mich.
Ithaca Academy of Public School Music ..... 305 DeWitt Park, Ithaca, N. Y.
Ithaca Conservatory of Music ..... 5 DeWitt Park, Ithaca, N. Y.
Ithaca School of Physical Education ..... 205 DeWitt Park, Ithaca, N. Y.
Williams School of Expression ..... 105 DeWitt Park, Ithaca, N. Y.
New York School of Social Work ..... 103 E. 22nd St., N. Y. City, N. Y.
Training Sch. for Kindergartners Froebel League ..... 112 E. 71st St., N.Y. City
Rochester Athenaeum & Mechanics Institute ..... Dept. D, Rochester, N. Y.
Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, Highland Ave. & Oak St., Cincinnati, Ohio
Ohio Mechanics Institute ..... Power Laundry Dept., Cincinnati, Ohio
Chattanooga Coll. of Law, 220 First Natl. Bank Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Cumberland University Law School ..... Box 22, Lebanon, Tenn.

Technical

Colorado School of Mines ..... Box L, Golden, Col.
Bliss Electrical School ..... 108 Takoma Ave., Washington, D. C.
Tri-State College of Engineering ..... 10 D Street, Angola, Ind.
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Vol. LXX, No. 4 New York, July 23, 1921 Whole Number 1631

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(Title registered in U S Patent Office for use in this publication and on moving picture films)

DISARMAMENT IN SIGHT

THE DISCOURAGEMENT AND PESSIMISM of people the world over who thought all the bloodshed and suffering of the black years of war had brought nothing but heartache and taxes seemed to turn again into hope a few days ago when our President sent out a call of the Great Powers to a disarmament conference and they all agreed to come. "The peoples that walk in darkness have seen a great light," is an ancient phrase that appears to fit the case to-day like a glove. Nation seemed to call to nation in the cable dispatches from London, Paris, Rome, Tokyo, and Berlin, telling of cheering parliaments and approving statesmen and leaders of opinion in the press, rising to a world-circling chorus. Because "we have set foot upon the road that will lead us to the era when the world's battle-flags will be furled," there is "a new hope and deep rejoicing in the world to-day," says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. "A start has actually been made" toward disarmament, and, the New York *World* notes, "the richest and most powerful of all countries has taken the first step." The premiers of France, Britain, and of the British self-governing dominions join in expressing the deep and sincere satisfaction felt by their peoples. Mr. Lloyd George welcomed President Harding's act as "one of far-seeing statesmanship"; Premier Briand thanked the President for taking such a "noble step"; it is a message "which the whole world will hail with joy," according to Premier Hughes, of Australia; Premier Massey, of New Zealand, hopes "it will be thoroughly successful in bringing nearer the time when all wars shall cease," and in the opinion of Premier Meighen, of Canada, "it offers to a distracted world new hope and a promise of relief from the uncertainties and apprehensions that have clouded the future." British press opinion is solidly back of the movement for disarmament, and the London *Daily Express* hails President Harding's statement as "a bright augury for the peace of the whole world." The Paris *Temps* echoes the satisfaction exprest by Premier Briand, while in Japan the *Jiji-shimpo* and *Yomi-uri-shimbun* speak the intense gratification of a people who have been stirred by great campaigns for disarmament. In Germany, the announcement from Washington is recognized as "a world political document of the most far-reaching consequences" and as "proof of the American people's genuine will to peace." And so, while the cables report a few cynical, skeptical, and discouraged utterances from the countries recently at war, Europe as a whole, as one distinguished American traveler reports, welcomes the call to disarm "with more enthusiasm and relief than any event since the armistice."

These confident hopes are based on more than wishes, editors and press correspondents in several capitals inform us. For one thing, the Harding announcement was no bolt from the blue, but had been foreshadowed for weeks by those in touch with what was going on in London and Washington. The conference is no whim or hobby of the American Executive, but the expression of the wide-spread sentiment of the American people as voiced through the newspapers, the utterances of various publicists, and, most important of all, by the passage of the Borah disarmament amendment with only four dissenting votes in both houses of Congress. The call was not made until similar popular sentiment had been widely exprest in England, the British dominions, and Japan, and the leading statesmen of the far-flung British Empire had definitely and emphatically said that they were waiting for such a disarmament conference as the President proposes. Moreover, in making the announcement, President Harding specified that one of the subjects of discussion was to be that very problem of the Far East which most observers consider to be the chief obstacle in the path of disarmament on the part of the great maritime nations.

Country	Battle-ships		All Cruisers		Other Craft	Naval Expenditures 1920–21
	Completed	Building	Completed	Building		
United States	33	10	30	6	326	$500,000,000
Great Britain	55	—	118	4	666	422,000,000
Japan	13	8	28	29	99	250,000,000
France	17	4	19	6	167	175,000,000
Italy	9	4	10	—	220	73,000,000

Upon the completion of the present building programs the number of ships in each navy will be: Great Britain, 955; United States, 608; Japan, 177; France, 253; Italy, 245. The total tonnage of the navies will be: Great Britain, 2,772,542; United States, 2,117,922; Japan, 785,239; France, 719,237; Italy, 500,000.

From the New York "Tribune."

THE GREAT NAVIES OF THE WORLD BEFORE DISARMAMENT.

Comparative sea-power of Great Britain, United States, Japan, France, and Italy, the five nations whose representatives will meet at Washington.

Most important of all, our newspapers repeat, is the great desire of the peoples of the world to be relieved from bloodshed, conscription, and taxation for war purposes. When all is said and done, observes the Columbia *Record:*

"The masses of the earth have the power in their own hands to ban war. And the thought is pleasing that these people, from Dan to Beersheba, from Washington to Hongkong, and from Calcutta to Guatemala, are opposed to the curst burden of war. They are tired of slaughter of their neighbors. They are tired of keeping their noses to the grindstone from one generation to another to pay for the ravages of that cruel monster of destruction which General Sherman classified as a demon

from the infernal regions. With the people of the world nailed to the cross of greed to feed the hungry hounds of war to-day, the time is ripe for action to stop it."

Whatever the statesmen who meet in Washington may say or do, continues this South Carolina editor,

"The men and women throughout the earth will say whether the hellish specter of war shall again stalk through the earth to lay waste our beautiful cities, slay and maim our women and children, and literally loose the devil so that he may cut high

UNLOAD OR SINK.

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

jinks to his heart's content. Disarmament? If not, why not? Fight? Who says so? Pay for destruction and seas of blood? Where do you get that stuff, Mr. Statesman of the future?"

"Peoples staggering under an unbearable burden of taxation are not likely to support governmental quibbling and halting," now that the start has been made, says the New York *World*.

While President Harding's leadership is acknowledged and praised by the press of both our great parties, and while Senator Borah's fight for a disarmament resolution wins him many an editorial laurel, it is evident from the history of recent months that British and American statesmen have played a not unequal part in laying the ground-work for the meeting which is expected to realize the dream of disarmament. While the President did not sign the naval bill with the Borah amendment until July 12, the State Department issued this momentous announcement on the 10th:

"The President, in view of the far-reaching importance of the question of limitation of armament, has approached with informal but definite inquiries the group of Powers heretofore known as the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, that is, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan, to ascertain whether it would be agreeable to them to take part in a conference on this subject, to be held in Washington at a time to be mutually agreed upon. If the proposal is found to be acceptable, formal invitations for such a conference will be issued.

"It is manifest that the question of limitation of armament has a close relation to Pacific and Far-Eastern problems, and the President has suggested that the Powers especially interested in these problems should undertake in connection with this conference the consideration of all matters bearing upon their solution with a view to reaching a common understanding with respect to principles and policies in the Far East. This has been communicated to the Powers concerned, and China has also been invited to take part in the discussion relating to Far-Eastern problems."

American taxpayers have been waking up to the purpose of cutting down expenses for war purposes, but the British people, according to a New York *Tribune* Washington correspondent, are even more worked up over disarmament because British taxpayers seem to understand more clearly just what the armament race is doing to their pocketbooks. "We are ready to discuss with American statesmen any proposal for the limitation of armaments which they wish to set out, and we can undertake that no such overtures will find lack of willingness on our part to meet them," declared Prime Minister Lloyd George at the opening of the British Imperial Conference in London. Premier Hughes, of Australia, told Mr. Lloyd George that a suggestion for disarming "backed by dominion prime ministers might gain a hearing where the voice of England alone failed." So, he added, "I invite the United States, Japan, and France to meet us." And General Smuts, able to help in world-peace while carrying so much of the responsibility for peace between Ireland and England, declared that the British policy should "be such as to make a race of armaments impossible." The conference of British premiers ought "to give the lead and guide the Powers concerned into a friendly conference or a system of conferences in regard to the great issue." Further discussion, we read in a New York *Times* dispatch from London, "revealed how impossible it was to settle the question of Anglo-Japanese relations without taking the position of the United States into consideration, so Lord Curzon, as Foreign Secretary, had conversations with Ambassador Harvey and the Japanese and Chinese ambassadors."

In Japan, former Minister of Justice Ozaki, touring the country for disarmament, declared on July 4 that such a conference as President Harding has now called would "surely be the beginning of a solution of all the diplomatic questions between Japan and the United States." On July 7 the British House of Commons heard from the Prime Minister that he was expecting something momentous in the way of a message from America, and on July 10 came President Harding's statement. This was at once accepted by the governments of Great Britain, France, Italy, China, and Japan, altho the Japanese Government at first declined to discuss affairs other than disarmament.

The cry of economy will do much to insure participation in the conference by England and the other European nations, which, as we read in a New York *Tribune* dispatch from London, "will go into the discussions with a determination of reaching some definite reduction of armaments that will mean a corresponding lightening of the burden on their treasuries":

"British experts, speculating on the extent to which naval cuts may go, point out that the British Treasury can not maintain the pace which the United States and Japan are setting, and hence the need of economy is going to count heavily in getting Great Britain to acquiesce in a general reduction of appropriations. The British estimates this year were $400,000,000 as against $250,000,000 in 1914.

"Archibald Hurd, the naval expert, points out to-day that Great Britain has not laid down any capital ships in the last five years and is replacing eight obsolete battle-ships with only four craft of post-Jutland types. He asserts also that it is Britain's plan to keep only sixteen capital ships in full commission, holding fourteen older ones in reserve. Hurd urges that this is a specific lead already toward naval disarmament."

Business men and organizations in all the countries concerned earnestly hope for the success of the conference. As their thoughts are summed up in a statement made by E. A. Filene, of Boston, at the London Congress of the International Chambers of Commerce:

"Unless there is a beginning of international reduction in armaments for the purpose of reducing non-productive national

expenditure, bankers of the world will not be able to furnish export credits for countries in Europe. Unless such credits are furnished and such saving effected, some, if not all, countries in Europe will sooner or later suffer an economic breakdown, followed by internal revolution."

The attitude of American business is well represented by *The Wall Street Journal*, which, after praising President Harding for having made a move "that should profoundly affect the world to everlasting good," says:

"Business groans under excessive taxation. But do not the people realize that what they call taxation is largely but the process of paying for that awful waste and preparing for future orgies? What is burned up must be paid for, but stop the building for future conflagrations if it can be done with safety. Stopping this drain for future wars would relieve the people, not only here, but in other countries, of immense sums now taken as taxes. Business the world over should make a quick response to a lightening of the load. . . . . .

"Here in America we are learning that the individual is benefited by whatever conduces to the welfare of those around him. As vision broadens men should see that whatever contributes to the upbuilding of other countries will benefit us. Commerce is broader than nationality and must overstep seas and distances, if it would flourish. Lasting good can come to it only from a world at peace."

The decision to consider the Far-Eastern problem at the Washington conference and to invite China to join the discussions pleases our press. For, as the Richmond *News Leader* notes, "if agreement on the problems of the Pacific can be reached the question of disarmament will settle itself almost automatically. That done, the world will have its one real chance of recovering from the war." The New York *Journal of Commerce* makes the same point, noting also that "there can be no question that a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty on its present basis would create a standing cause of difference." On the Chinese phase, *The Journal of Commerce* says:

"In the policy toward China avowed by Japan, Great Britain, and the United States there is substantial agreement. But Japan's declared respect for the integrity of China has not prevented her from taking serious liberties with it, in which Great Britain has been nominally acquiescent. That is to say, in 1915 Japan forcibly extracted from China certain treaties as the outcome of her Twenty-one Demands. The original Russian lease of the Liaotung peninsula, to which Japan fell heir, expires in March, 1923. The Chinese Government has declined to open direct negotiations with Japan over the restoration of the German rights in Shantung, and its delegates to the League have been demanding that the whole question of the legality of the 1915 treaties be brought before the Council of the League.

"Here are three vitally important issues of which the coming conference will be expected to take cognizance. If matters were allowed to drift the Chinese Government would in another year serve notice upon Japan to vacate Liaotung on the expiration of the original lease in 1923, and would almost certainly call upon the United States for support. The mandates granted to Japan over the former German colonies in the Pacific will necessarily come up for discussion also, since the attitude of the United States toward them differs so radically from that of Japan as to make some better understanding absolutely essential to future peace."

It will not be easy, the New York *Tribune* observes, to find a common denominator "and even less easy to arrange varying numerators." Indeed,

"The problem bristles with difficulties. Germany, tho at present nominally disarmed, is still a menace, and well-armed Russia openly threatens trouble. But with a proper will a way may be found. At least an effort is well worth making."

A timely article on the "Practical Difficulties of Disarmament" appears in the New York *Times* from the pen of Mr. P. W. Wilson, New York correspondent of the London *Daily News*. Mr. Wilson reminds us that at present diplomacy has no control over Russia, altho Russia is so disorganized "that disarmament elsewhere need not await her returning sanity." France fears the recovery of Central Europe, and her misgivings are the more plausible, "because Germany, like all the great belligerent states, while she has demobilized, still remains a nation trained to war." Then there are the technical difficulties:

"In the days of Bonaparte you could calculate armaments by three simple measures of strength: men, guns, and ships. All the guns were muzzle-loaders and all the ships were wooden,

THE WORLD'S BIGGEST JOKE.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

uniform in general structure and propelled by sails. To-day the mechanism of war is infinitely complicated, and, so far as I can see, no arithmetical comparisons can now be regarded as convincing. You have to take into account men, training, equipment, transport, big guns, little guns, shells, rifles, trench-mortars, bombs, gas and flame projectors, aircraft and their projectiles, including dirigibles and seaplanes, battle-ships, cruisers, destroyers, and submarines. Then there are tanks—even submersible tanks—steel helmets, gas-masks, and an infinitely varied paraphernalia of attack and defense. Other factors of incalculable moment are control of raw materials, of metals and oil, and of industries adaptable to making munitions. All these are indices of a nation's preparedness. And probably it is a fact, now as throughout history, that when you have reckoned up all the men and war material, it will be the nation with the longest purse that will win in the end. It is the wealth accumulated by peace that insures victory in war."

Moreover, war is a vested interest; "enormous numbers of men and women, soldiers, sailors, manufacturers, and their families live by militarism, are bound up with the system, usually through no fault of their own, and in the main under a high sense of duty." But, continues Mr. Wilson, in spite of all the difficulties and the flaws in the pleas for disarmament, the argument holds "that the combative side of sovereignty is fed by naval and military expenditure and that the best safeguard against imperialism is economy." As he remarks:

"It is quite probable that we shall see in Germany the rising prosperity of a nation which, relieved of armaments by her own defeat, is thus able to concentrate wholly on productive enterprise. That object-lesson may profoundly affect all other countries."

THE HUGHES FOOT IN THE DOOR

IN SPITE OF PROTESTS from three foreign governments Great Britain, Denmark, and Japan against a contract between the Chinese Government and an American telegraph company to construct wireless stations in China, Secretary of State Hughes makes it clear that the treaty rights of American citizens in China and the principle of the "open door" are still to be considered. "And there is nothing vague or equivocal about what he says," remarks the Providence *Journal*. The Secretary's reaffirmation of the policy first enunciated by John Hay in 1899 —"a declaration which recognizes equality of commercial opportunity for all nations in China, and denies that any nation can discriminate commercially against others," as the New York *Tribune* puts it—"indicates a return to the policy abandoned by Mr. Wilson when the latter sanctioned the Lansing-Ishii agreement and consented to the Shantung clause in the Versailles Treaty."

"The statement of Mr. Hughes will be accepted as final by the three protesting nations, and Japan, in particular, will take notice of the handwriting on the wall," predicts the Brooklyn *Eagle*. The three governments mentioned above protested against the arrangement made by the Chinese Government with the American firm on the ground that it would conflict with certain monopolistic privileges granted to the Marconi Company, of London. Said the Secretary of State in reply to the Chinese Minister's question as to whether the United States would withdraw its support of the Federal Telegraph Company:

"The Government of the United States has never associated itself with any arrangement which sought to establish any special rights or privileges in China, which would abridge the rights of the subject or citizens of other friendly States, and I am happy to assure you that it is the purpose of this Government neither to participate nor to acquiesce in any arrangement which might purport to establish in favor of foreign interests any superiority of rights with respect to commercial or economical development in designated regions of the territories of China or which might seek to create any such monopoly or preference as would exclude other nationals from undertaking any legitimate trade or industry or from participating with the Chinese Government in any category of public enterprise."

"This is the position of this Government made clear, and it is one that has long been maintained," notes the Indianapolis *News*, while the Syracuse *Post-Standard* believes that the significance of the note will not be lost upon Great Britain in considering the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

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IT CERTAINLY WILL BE A GREAT COMFORT TO THE REST OF THE FAMILY.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

IRELAND'S BETTER DAY

A SITUATION "without parallel in the last two hundred years of Irish history" developed on that memorable day when "the Irish of Ireland quit fighting and began praying," and the British, "less emotional, also quit fighting, and began praying quite as fervently, tho less audibly." Americans of all bloods "can help have these prayers for peace realized," the Washington *Herald*, which is responsible for this view of the matter, goes on, "if they, too, will stop fighting and hating and join in the prayer that quiet, happiness, and good cheer may come to Ireland." This peace conference in London, declares the Baltimore *Sun*, taking up the argument, "will stand second in importance in recent years only to the Peace Conference in Paris," and the Troy *Times* adds: "Once get belligerents into conference, and results are produced more quickly than battles could bring them about." Even if there should be some future disagreements between Ireland and England, which have been pretty steadily at loggerheads for some seven hundred years, most liberal critics agree that the time has come when, in the words of the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, "the 'little bit of Heaven' of the song shall cease to be the Hell of reality."

There are, of course, in spite of this wide-spread hope and confidence, a number of sore spots remaining in the problem where all was once so painful. Among the most vigorous intransigeants are the American papers of Sinn-Fein sympathies. Thus *The Irish People*, a weekly of New York calling itself the "Official Organ of the Irish-American Labor League," carries on its first page a boxed, large-lettered "DEFIANCE," beginning:

"Lloyd George, the Premier of the rotten British Empire, is seeking to destroy the republic that was born out of the sacrifice of the heroic men of Easter week and the hundreds of brave souls who since then laid down their lives that the cherished hope of the rebel Gaels all the world over might be realized. What he could not do in open battle he now tries to accomplish by sapping the morale of the Irish nation."

This "Defiance" concludes with an exhortation that the "Irish race in America should now arise as one man and hurl defiance in the teeth of the British Empire," by means of "a great Irish race convention, called at once," at which "$50,000,000 should be pledged to support the Irish republic." *The Irish Press*, of Philadelphia, suspects that England, already "in a very deep hole and very anxious to get out of it," merely seeks

Wide World Photo.

PEACE-MAKERS AND WAR-MAKERS IN THE EMERALD ISLE.

The King and Queen of England came to Belfast on June 22, somewhat dubiously, as their looks may indicate, to express their hope for peace in Ireland. The sovereigns' escort of the Tenth Hussars, who took part in the King's drive through Belfast, were dynamited shortly afterward by Sinn-Feiners while traveling on their troop-train toward the disaffected areas near Dublin. Four troops and the guard of the train were killed and twenty injured, in addition to the slaughter of some thirty horses.

"to make it appear that she sought to be generous, was refused, and had to go on with the fight." *The Irish World*, of New York City, declares that "the Irish republic must be recognized in the same manner that the American republic was recognized in the Treaty of Peace signed between the United States and England in 1783."

At the other extreme are the British and Ulster papers which oppose any "truckling to the murder gang," as the Irish Revolutionists are called. Beginning with the London *Morning Post*, which, notes the Washington *Post*, "alone among British dailies has consistently condemned the Government for holding any parley with the Sinn-Feiners or offering them any terms of accommodation," the opponents of compromise express their opinions in such pessimistic paragraphs as this one, cabled from *The Northern Whig*, of Belfast, to the New York *Evening Post:*

"Whatever the Government may promise or protest, we doubt if they will be able entirely to remove the fear that their first descent into the valley of humiliation will not only fail to bring peace to Ireland, but may ultimately be the means of causing many faithful British subjects to pass through the valley of the shadow of death."

But it must be said that these pessimists are few and far between in the chorus of congratulations to England and Ireland and civilization in general on the possibility of a compromise that will bring peace to Ireland and "remove a blot from the history of the British Empire." Even the *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung*, most bitter against England during the war but now joining in the general Anglo-German *rapprochement*, hails the possibility of a compromise as foreshadowing a new era for Ireland. And this encouraging situation, as dozens of commentators notice, has arisen, in the words of *The Outlook* (New York), "only a few weeks after Lloyd George declared that the differences between the two conflicting sides in Ireland seemed irreconcilable, and used the same words in contrasting the declared policy of the Sinn Fein and the policy of England." To many editorial writers the credit for the change seems to belong largely to one man, Gen. Jan Christiaan Smuts, who, as the New York *Evening Mail* believes, "bids fair to outstrip every other man living in his capacity to see the necessity for a reign of fundamental morality in international relations and to bring it into being by the exercise of a wise mind, a kindly heart, and a generous appreciation of great ideals variously held." A very large portion of the voluminous comment upon the Irish-English situation takes the form of eulogies of General Smuts. It was he who went to the Sinn-Fein leaders with the British Government's first overtures of peace. "All parties in Ireland trust him," observes the Springfield *Republican*, "an incalculable advantage because mutual suspicion has been the curse of the Irish question." There is the best of reasons that he should have something to say in this matter, adds the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, for—

"Twenty years ago Smuts was fighting Roberts and Kitchener on the South-African veldt. His dream of a South-African republic was as real as the Irishman's dream of an Irish republic. He was military and moral leader of the burghers, standing for what De Valera and Collins stand for in Ireland. He was beaten. He did accept defeat, however, not as the collapse of all his hopes, but as opportunity for a new beginning. He was party to the organization of the Union of South Africa. . . . . .

"Jan Smuts can talk to the Sinn-Feiners as one of experience and of authority. He is not an Englishman. He can look at English government from the point of view of another race, which has been desperately at war with England, which failed to realize its cause on war, which has realized its fullest aspirations in peace. He is a democrat, a believer in self-government."

American interest in the situation, believes the New York *Tribune*, should not influence Americans to offer advice at the present juncture. "Sinn Fein, freely translated, means 'let us attend to our own affairs,'" observes the editor. "In this sense, Americans, for the time being, should be Sinn-Feiners." The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* qualifies this with the statement that "America expects an agreement, and it has a right to expect it. We are weary of the echoes of the strife. We are tired of the agitation that seeks to make us a party of the controversy." The New York *World* declares, looking at the matter from a similar view-point:

"The interest of the people of the United States in the conference between Mr. De Valera and Mr. Lloyd George is nearly as keen as that of England or Ireland. If England and Ireland can find it in their minds and hearts to bury the hatchet the one grave impediment to Anglo-American understanding will be out of the way."

THE HIGH COST OF DYEING

HAS THE GERMAN DYE INDUSTRY a strangle-hold upon the United States, just as it had before the war? Is that industry, subsidized by the German Government, as rich and powerful as ever? Will it be necessary to protect the American dye industry, built up by the demands of war, by virtually declaring an embargo on the importation of dyestuffs, whether manufactured by Germany, Switzerland, Italy, England, or Japan? And should we foster this industry because it is a "key" industry—because a dye-manufacturing plant can be transformed in a day into an explosive and poison-gas factory? And if we do foster it and keep out foreign dyes by an exorbitant protective tariff, will the monopoly thus created in this country raise the price of dyes in general and lower their quality in particular? Such are a few of the questions that occur to our press after a perusal of the reasons for and against an embargo that would effectually exclude from this country practically all foreign competition in the dye industry and give to American dye manufacturers control of the market here.

A dye factory is a potential munitions plant, aver the dye manufacturers, and for this reason the industry is of vital importance to the national defense. Granting all this, replies Representative Frear, of Wisconsin, "who are we about to fight, and when and where and why? With the entire world prostrate and helpless, no argument can justify this national-defense contention." Moreover, he asks, "'in order to develop chemicals for our next war,' as the dye industry argues, must every man, woman, and child wearing, for instance, any sort of blue clothing, pay tribute through the 350 per cent. increase in price of indigo blue?"

During 1920, reports the Tariff Commission, dye imports were valued at $5,760,000, while exports from the United States were worth $95,000,000—a 40 per cent. increase over the preceding year. In the present year, however, there has been a decline in the quantity and value of dyes exported, due, says the Commission, to the reappearance of German dyes. "Foreign competition is once more keenly felt," notes Representative Fordney, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee. As Mr. Fordney points out in a majority report of that Committee, signed by every Republican member except Representative Frear, who submitted a minority report:

"Your Committee is of the opinion that no tariff duties, no matter how high, can meet the conditions that would arise when Germany is again in a position to force her dyes and dyestuffs on the American market. However other German industries may have suffered as a result of the war, the German dye syndicate is as rich and powerful as ever. The great dye factories during the war were turned over to the production of explosives and poison gases and the chemists and laborers in these factories were immune from the draft. A vast amount of dyes and dyestuffs has been accumulated in recent years, and their factories are now running at full time in the production of others, and the whole huge German dye industry, capable before the war of supplying the entire demand of the world, is now combined in a single immense trust organized on purpose to fight its way back to the former German world monopoly.

"France and Japan some time ago, in the interest of their government-aided dye industries, placed more or less complete embargoes upon the importation of dyestuffs. Only recently Great Britain and Italy have placed a complete embargo upon dyestuffs—in the case of Great Britain for a period of ten years. Russia is out of business. The market of the United States, therefore, is, except that of China, Germany's last opening. To penetrate it and destroy our domestic industry she will stop at nothing."

"We have built up a dye industry in this country that is capable of supplying 85 per cent. of the needs of the American public. Unless we take legislative measures to protect this essential industry, Germany will ruin it," declares Representative Longworth, of Ohio. And he goes on:

"No protective tariff, as such, no matter how high, can meet the present situation. The German dye trust could well afford to sell all the dyes now being produced in this country at far below cost if by so doing it could destroy our industry, and in the meantime they could recoup the losses on these dyes by selling those not now produced in this country at any price they pleased. The inevitable consequence would be that we would lapse back to the conditions of the prewar period when we were at Germany's mercy. . . . . .

"Far from there being any monopoly in the dyestuff industry in America to-day, the report of the Tariff Commission shows that during the year 1920, out of 360 dyes produced 108 were each manufactured by three or more firms. Of the total number of dyes produced 200 were each manufactured by one firm only, but those dyes represented only 5 per cent. of the total output. Over half the total output consisted of dyes, 35 in number, each of which was made by seven or more separate firms. There is and can be no danger of any monopoly existing in this country."

While the foregoing proponents of an embargo on the importation of all foreign dyestuffs have argued that this infant industry, as they call it, needs protection, Warren F. Doane, editor of *The Manufacturer* (Philadelphia), but writing in the New York *News Record*, declares that the dye industry is not an infant at all, but an "overgrown young man." To prove his contention, he cites as members of it "the Du Ponts, the $100,000,000 Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation which showed a net profit of more than $16,000,000 for the year 1920, and a dozen others of great financial power and industrial prestige."

In speaking against the dye section of the Fordney Tariff Bill, which is calculated to bar foreign dyestuffs, Representative Frear declared that—

"During the war an American dye business of enormous proportions grew up overnight like a mushroom, extracting unconscionable war profits from the American public. For six years it has enjoyed a complete embargo against all foreign dye competition. The American dye industry is now controlled by the Chemical Foundation that represents over a half billion dollars in assets. This trust now demands a continuation of the war embargo so that dye prices, still maintained at several times prewar prices, may be continued indefinitely without danger of competition, while the ultimate consumer pays the bill."

Mr. Frear further asserts that prices now charged by the American dye industry are four times greater than prior to the war, and that to establish an embargo on foreign dyes would place the textile industry in particular and the public in general at the mercy of the "dye monopoly, which would exact high prices for an inferior product." "American manufacturers are exporting dyestuffs. How is it possible, therefore, for them to meet foreign competition if they need an embargo to hold the home market?" asks the Philadelphia *Record*.

As Mr. Doane puts the case for the dye-users in another article in the New York textile daily:

"So high has this monopoly already run the prices of domestic dyes, under a seven-years' freedom from all outside competition, that in practically every color the proposed tariff rates of the new bill, at American valuation, would make the duty alone from one to five times the total selling price of the imported dye before the war.

"All this talk about German competition being the great and moving impulse in the plea for three additional years of an even more stringent embargo and monopoly than has existed up to this time is mere buncombe. The ultimate end of this whole campaign is a continuation of exorbitant profits accruing from prices that have only been possible through the practical exclusion of all foreign competition.

"Have those who have been nominated to be the real victims of this astounding legislative proposal fully realized that if Schedule 1 (of the tariff bill) becomes a law it will exclude from this country all other dyes along with the German? Do they realize that, notwithstanding the wolf cry about German competition, we imported more of Swiss than of German dyes last year? Do they fully comprehend that all of this is to be shut out under the terms of this dye schedule of the new tariff law? And when all of this exclusion has been accomplished, what will happen to dye prices in this country?"

ACQUITTALS THAT CONVICT GERMANY

"THAT LEIPZIG FARCE," as the Buffalo *Express* characterizes the trial of German war criminals before the High Court there, is the greatest mockery, in the opinion of this paper, "since the Turks pretended to punish the officers responsible for the famous Bulgarian massacres in 1876." "The judgment of the Court will be accepted as the judgment of the nation; it is the people who are on trial for responsibility for inhuman deeds," asserts the San Francisco *Chronicle*, "and the action of the German Court in these cases, and the reception of its verdicts by German opinion, will determine the world's attitude toward Germany for a long time to come." France already has shown what she thinks of the outcome of several cases on trial by withdrawing her mission to the Leipzig Court, and thus washing her hands of the whole business. In fact, the Paris papers are now demanding the surrender of German war criminals, as provided in the Treaty of Versailles. This move, says the Paris correspondent of the New York *Times*, was taken after the acquittal of General Stenger, charged by the French with having ordered his brigade to take no prisoners, but to kill French soldiers who surrendered or were wounded. Major Crusius, who carried out the orders which General Stenger is said to have given, receives a sentence of two years in prison and is barred from wearing the German uniform. He admitted having killed French soldiers who were on their knees imploring him to spare their lives.

That "Germany has proven herself a slacker in the punishment of her offenders against the laws of civilized warfare; her punishment is to come later in a general and mortal distrust from all nations, when she needs more than anything else their confidence and their assistance," is the conclusion of the Brooklyn *Eagle*. As the New York *Tribune* recalls the whole matter:

"The Versailles Treaty contained a special section providing for the trial of German war criminals. It required Germany to surrender all persons accused of having committed acts in violation of the laws and customs of war. These defendants were to be tried before Allied military tribunals. Thus the sanctity of international agreements was to be vindicated and an example made of German officers who sanctioned or committed war atrocities.

"This section of the Treaty has been made a mock of. The Allied governments dodged the duty of enforcing it. When Germany declined to fulfil her contract to deliver those named as war criminals the Allied Council weakly condoned that breach of faith and agreed to let Germany try the offenders in her own civil courts. . . . . .

"There was much testimony, part of it German, to show that Stenger had ordered prisoners to be shot. But the court calmly disregarded it on the theory that such orders on the General's part were unbelievable, and that even if they had been given the subordinates receiving them should never have taken them at face value.

"The German courts have not been affected by the revolution. The judges still bow with respect to those who wore the Kaiser's uniform. To convict German army commanders of murder and barbarity would destroy the conviction obstinately cherished by the German people that they fought the war in civilized fashion, not as savages. This delusion is the old order's last claim to popular respect. German judges will simply not contribute to destroying it. If the Allied governments want to punish the war criminals they will have to try them in Allied courts, where no unalterable presumption of the innocence of the higher German commanders prevails."

"In a court of any other country than Germany, Stenger couldn't have escaped conviction," maintains the New York *Times*. "The Court was convinced that the executions charged against Stenger and Crusius occurred," points out the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times;* "before it were the two men morally responsible for the crimes, as they were the commandants directly in charge, yet the Court declares that 'an experienced officer like Crusius should have known that Stenger was not capable of giving such an order.'" "Comment seems futile," adds this paper, but the New York *World* reminds us that—

"In the case of Lieutenant Neumann, accused of sinking hospital ships, the Court ruled, reasonably as it seems at a distance, that the guilt lay less with the subordinate than with those who issued his orders. The same principle would have condemned Stenger.

"The charge against Stenger was so flagrant, and he so conspicuous, that the neutral world as well as the Entente has been

GERMAN "JUSTICE."

Suggestion for a new statue at Leipzig.

—From *The Passing Show* (London).

waiting more than six years to see what would happen to him. Nothing, it seems. Yet the result is not quite a blank. It is something to have a German court declare that such orders, by whomsoever issued or executed, constitute manslaughter and are punishable by a prison sentence."

"But up to this time," declares the Norfolk *Ledger-Dispatch*, "no officer of high military or civil rank has been either convicted or sentenced." "If the world had not become accustomed to the cynical methods of the Germans during the last seven years, the results of these mock trials might be shocking," this paper goes on; "as it is, they are only the expected thing."

The Pittsburgh *Post*, on the other hand, thinks the trials have been productive of some good. Says *The Post:*

"There may be those who will say that it would have been better not to have held the trial than to allow it to become a farce. And yet, tho the punishment falls so far short of what the crime calls for, a good purpose has been served. Major Crusius would not have been convicted, we may be sure, if the evidence against him had not been overwhelming. And if there have been any Germans who doubted the truth of the atrocity charges made against their troops by the Allies, they must now be convinced. And out of this may grow repentance for their country's misdeeds and a desire to make such amends as are possible.

"The trial also establishes a valuable precedent and should tend to make army officers in future conflicts a little more cautious about violating the rules of civilized warfare."

UNCLE SAM TO COAX A BILLION FROM THE PEOPLE'S STOCKINGS

"THE GOVERNMENT is not in the banking business for profit, but to facilitate and increase the national savings and to promote economy and thrift. Yet last year, by paying depositors in the postal-savings bank an average of 1½ per cent. interest and redepositing their funds at 2½ per cent., the Post-office Department made a net profit of $1,720,000. This was sheer profiteering." Such is the indictment by Postmaster-General Hays of the Department as conducted by his predecessor. This profit, he contends, rightfully belongs to the depositors, most of whom are of foreign extraction and have little knowledge of government finance. He would therefore increase the interest paid on postal savings from 2 to 3 per cent. "We agree with Mr. Hays that there has been profiteering, and the shame of it is that it was profiteering at the expense of the smallest savers, 70 per cent. of whom are of foreign extraction and deposit their funds with the Government because they trust it to be honest," declares *The Nation* (New York); and the New York *Evening Mail* agrees that "there is no reason why the Government should mulct these people because they seek security rather than profit."

EXPOSED!

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

Great significance, too, is seen by the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* in the further statement of the Postmaster-General that a billion dollars is being hoarded in this country, "for there is an undersupply of capital in the face of a tremendous demand for it in the construction industries, public utilities, and elsewhere." "There are many people who still hide their money in mattresses or sew it inside their garments," explains the New York *Tribune*, and it seems to the Birmingham *News* that the considerable amount of money which the new plans of Mr. Hays are expected to bring forth "could do much to ease the financial situation, make money and credit easier, and give the country a very definite impetus toward normal conditions." "There is every argument in favor of his plans and none against them," adds *The News*. These, as summarized by the Troy *Record*, are as follows:

"The Postmaster-General's plans are to increase the interest from 2 to 3 per cent.; pay interest on deposits held less than a year; remove restrictions against depositors under ten years of age; provide for joint and trust funds; increase the number of postal-savings banks; compensate fourth-class postmasters on the basis of the funds they handle; redeposit postal-savings funds in local banks with more liberal qualification rules for such depositaries, and enlarge the board of directors."

"In all this, there is no idea of entering into competition with the old-established savings institutions; Mr. Hays hopes to attract a class of patronage which private banks have been unable to reach," points out the Boston *Post*, which exposed Ponzi. As Mr. Hays, who is generally referred to by Washington correspondents as the "live wire" of the present Administration, recently pointed out in a statement:

"It is very certain that the postal-savings system must be reformed. With a treatment of depositors that has amounted almost to fraud, with the number of offices receiving deposits reduced from 12,823 in 1912 to 6,314 in 1920, and with no real efforts to secure deposits, the postal savings, nevertheless, has practically twice as many depositors as any other savings-bank in the country, and pays less than half as much interest on deposits.

"Postal savings will not compete with savings-banks. We do not want depositors from savings-banks. But there is a tremendous hoarded wealth in the country, estimated by many well informed at a billion dollars. The savings-banks can not bring it out. The postal savings has not yet brought it out. Nothing can bring it out but the faith in the security of the Government of the United States and a larger interest return on the deposits and the acquainting of the holders with our purpose and their opportunity.

"This we hope to do. This money is needed in circulation now. If a billion dollars can be brought out of stockings and closets and saved from waste and 'wildcats' it will do incalculable good. It will make general bank depositors and ultimate government-bond owners out of the timorous; it will give small capital a chance for an honest return the same as large capital; it will furnish the tonic to conclude the business convalescence in the country and will help make economy and thrift a national trait much needed."

"The Postmaster-General has by his friendly attitude and sympathetic concern for the welfare of the employees under his jurisdiction completely won their respect and confidence, and they are now ready and willing to do all that is humanly possible to cooperate with him in the work he plans to do," asserts *The Postal Record*, of Washington, the letter-carriers' journal. The New York *Commercial* and a dozen other papers maintain that the new Postmaster-General's plans are timely and should be encouraged by Congress, who alone can increase the rate of interest paid on deposits; the Washington *Star* avers that "he will be hailed as a public benefactor if he can bring out that billion."

A question, however, is raised by the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. "It is difficult to understand how this profiteering, of which Mr. Hays speaks, would diminish should the total savings accounts be increased 1,000 per cent., while the interest rate thereon would advance only 50 per cent.," argues *The Courier-Journal*. The president of the savings-bank division of the American Bankers Association also asks a question:

"Will an increase of even 1 per cent. in interest rates serve in the slightest degree to bring into any depositary those funds now hoarded by reason of ignorance, prejudice, or fear? The unanimous verdict of those who have studied the available statistics and the psychology of savings depositors is in the negative."

The Baltimore *Sun*, moreover, wonders if "the Hays scheme is entirely sound." Foreign postal banks, it reminds us, are tied up with their respective national finances, whereas Mr. Hays would 'deposit government funds with local banks. "For the Government to pass these funds on to the commercial field is to allow the Post-office Department improperly to intrude into the operations of the Federal Reserve System," maintains *The Sun*, which suggests that instead the postal funds be invested either in Liberty Bonds or in approved securities.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

PROSPERITY will return in the sweet buy and buy.—*Lincoln Star.*

THE country has been dried and found wanting.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

IF Lenine sincerely wishes to attract capital to Russia he should leave.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

FRANCE wants to try the Kaiser. Germany tried him once, with highly unsatisfactory results.—*New York World.*

CONGRESS might as well allow beer as medicine. The present-day stuff tastes like it.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

IT looks as if prohibition were a little too successful in Congress and too little successful outside of it.—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

"1921 will reward fighters" is a business slogan. It doesn't refer to maimed doughboys who are lying in hospitals.—*Canton Repository.*

JOHN BARLEYCORN may not be dead, but Congress gives the country to understand that it has taken a last look at his beer.—*Detroit News.*

IT would save us a lot of taxes if we could arrange for Mr. Dempsey to settle our international disputes hereafter.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

THE world expects a financial revival. Billy Sunday should be hired to officiate, as he is about the best-known financial revivalist.—*Manila Bulletin.*

THE pique of the buyer is always fatal to the peak of the prices.—*Washington Post.*

A PERMANENT tariff is one drafted to last until the next election.—*Dallas News.*

EVERYBODY seems to be fond of the League of Nations except the nations.—*New York American.*

SOMETIMES the pessimist is the fellow who backed an optimist.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

WAS that "wet parade" in New York a bootleg advertisement or a funeral procession?—*Boston Transcript.*

MANY a bride sweeps up the aisle of a church who has never had a broom in her hand.—*Charleston Gazette.*

HAMBURG, Iowa, is to have a mule exposition in September. There's an idea with a kick in it.—*Council Bluffs Nonpareil.*

JESS WILLARD says he's too busy to fight, and we guess that's the way he was in Toledo that time.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

WHAT did we ever do to the Pilgrims to have this issue of tercentenary postage-stamps foisted upon us?—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

THAT Frenchman who says Americans can't appreciate tragedy should watch the grand stand when an outfielder drops an easy one.—*Cleveland News.*

CONGRESS has discovered after more than two years that the war is over. Give it time. It may yet find out there was a peace treaty.—*Newark News.*

AND so Bergdoll is to marry. The guilty may go unpunished for a time, but retribution falls on 'em like a ton of brick soon or late.—*Baltimore Evening Sun.*

WE suppose Chief Justice Taft will plunge at once and with great enthusiasm into the duties of the Supreme Court vacation.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

THE offering of a $1,000 prize for the person who does the most for Philadelphia in a year sounds like a great chance for an alarm-clock company.—*Washington Post.*

CHAIRMAN FORDNEY's spirited defense of the Tariff Bill seems to be that it's not much worse for the consumer than the Payne-Aldrich Law was.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

ANOTHER thing that somewhat cheers the ultimate consumer on his weary way is the reflection that the shoe men have to buy coal and *vice versa.*—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

THE selection of General Dawes was excellent; we have tried ourselves to make a few budgets, and we have found that the ability to use strong language is indispensable.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

"SANDWICHES," under the name "*offula,*" were known to the ancient Romans, according to the man who knows everything. And the man who knows merely a thing or two answers that some of the *offulæ* are evidently still in circulation.—*Chicago Daily News.*

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IN LOVING MEMORY OF THE SUMMER OF 1921.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune.*

OUR most pacific argument is our Pacific armament.—*Washington Post.*

WHEN you feel all shaken up, it is probably flivver complaint.—*Toledo News-Bee.*

JOHN BARLEYCORN may not be dead, but he is as far underground as the cellar, at least.—*Leavenworth Post.*

SOME people are waiting for opportunity to break the door down and come in.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

IT might pay France to devote less attention to infant republics and more to infant Frenchmen.—*Youngstown Vindicator.*

MANY a fellow who could not afford to help clothe a war orphan has money enough for a ringside seat.—*Indianapolis News.*

"PUSSYFOOT JOHNSON" should be a good insurance risk. He expects to live until England goes dry.—*Farm, Stock and Home (Minneapolis).*

SIMS declares that he said the same thing in his book. That is different. When it got into the newspapers, people read it.—*Muskogee Phœnix.*

THE man who is not to-day heart and soul for disarmament, either has an ax to grind or an enemy to kill.—*Western Mineral Survey (Salt Lake City).*

THE doom of the automobile is approaching. It will arrive when they are so thick on the highway that none of them can move.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

TAFT's appointment will certainly add weight to the Supreme Court.—*Washington Post.*

IT is high time to see to it that our goose isn't cooked in the melting-pot.—*Washington Post.*

THE race that is responsible for the turmoil and strife in the world is the human race.—*Dayton News.*

IT is to be hoped that Europe's infant republics won't inherit all the old folks' shortcomings.—*Washington Post.*

THAT comet that was headed toward us took one good look and then kept on its way.—*Charleston Gazette.*

THE system of collecting the income tax in instalments is the best method we know of making time pass quickly.—*New York World.*

MEXICO may as well realize first as last that, if duty calls, we'll fight till the lost oil-well expires.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

IF Germany keeps on underselling the world, it may become necessary to lick her again to make the world safe for inefficiency.—*Marion Star.*

A LOT of inconsistency is shown in the attitude of persons who are willing to get back to normalcy by having the wages of others cut.—*Canton News.*

AMERICAN economists say they have confidence in Germany's ability to meet her obligations. So has Germany, and still further, she has confidence in her ability to defeat them when she meets them.—*Manila Bulletin.*

IF that crowd of surveyors finds oil in the Islands, the Filipino won't be capable of self-government for another hundred years.—*Akron Beacon Journal.*

IT seems strange that a nation capable of licking Germany should lie on its back and howl in the face of a little business depression.—*Harrisburg Patriot-News.*

"DOGS never go mad," says a scientist, "if they can get plenty of drink." A lot of men wouldn't get mad under the same circumstances.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

IT is true that prices of many articles have reached the prewar level, but it is also sadly true that the dear old bank-account beat them to it.—*Chicago Daily News.*

A GREAT many of our troubles would have been averted if the Constitution had provided for a mental test for candidates for Congress.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

THE Woman's Democratic League asks that a woman be named for Controller. Most any experienced married woman is qualified for the job.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

WHILE we Republicans go out primarily for results, we are as scrupulous as anybody when conditions permit, and it is a great relief to us not to need Senator Newberry's vote any longer.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE GRECO-TURK TANGLE INVOLVING THE ENTENTE

THE WORST FEATURE of the blood-spilling between the Nationalist Turks led by the independent or "rebel" chief Mustafa Kemal Pasha and the Greeks commanded by King Constantine, Germany's one-time friend, is that it disturbs relations between France and Britain, both of whom need at this time all the strength inherent in thorough understanding as well as a formal Entente. Such is the expression of some observers who do not bother themselves so much about the Near East as they do about the problems of the nearer West, where, they say, Germany also enjoys the Turkish game of "Keep the Allies Divided." Meanwhile, important conversations have taken place between Britain's Foreign Minister, Lord Curzon, and the French Premier, Briand, which were devoted to an exhaustive analysis of the Greco-Turkish tangle. The London *Morning Post* says that Lord Curzon is credited with a proposal to cease fighting and to make Smyrna an autonomous province under the nominal control of Turkey, and it observes:

"Smyrna, of course, is the vital issue between Greeks and Kemalists, and, frankly, we do not see how there can ever be peace in the Middle East until Turkish rights to this port are indisputably acknowledged. Turkish commerce, Turkish finances, Turkish pride are broken if Smyrna goes to Greece. Nor is its retention by Greece a benefit to that country. On the contrary, it may prove as great a bane to Greece as Calais once proved to England. Greece in holding on to the littoral of the mainland is not only taking on a charge too great for her already strained resources, but is also shutting herself out from fields of activity more suited to the genius of her people. England, after many painful lessons, found that neither glory nor profit was to be reaped by securing a wide footing on the Continent of Europe. Is not Greece, too, beginning to find that a military adventure on a continental mainland is an unprofitable adventure for a maritime people? A frank and early recognition of that fact on the part of the Greeks as well as the Allies may bring peace in the Middle East. But there must be a prompt decision. Time and tide and the Bolsheviki wait for no man."

THIS TIME TINO CALLS IN VAIN.

—*Punch* (London).

Among the French press there is a tendency to criticize adversely, but with kindness, what they call the "mistaken policy of Britain in the Near East." As the Paris *Figaro* sees it:

"The English have not definitely given up the idea of using the Greeks as a police force in Asia Minor. The unhappy experiences dating from Constantine's return to power do not seem to have convinced them. Lord Curzon continues to compare the Greek with the Turkish forces. On the French side there is a definite refusal to lift a hand toward involving France in warlike adventures.

"In French eyes, whichever way the strife between the Greeks and the Turks may finally be decided, the consequences are bound to be evil. If the Kemalists are victorious there will be no holding them. If Constantine should win he would pay less attention than ever to the counsels of the Allies. Finally, if the enemy forces on both sides should neutralize themselves we should still be left in that state of doubt which cruelly pains our British allies, which is far from agreeable to us, and which in the end is bound to favor the designs of the Bolsheviki."

A special correspondent of the pro-Entente Paris *L'Europe Nouvelle* writes from Athens that even if the Turks were beaten they would be capable of dragging out defeat to lengths dangerous for the Allies, and he adds:

"There are financial reasons equally strong as the political and diplomatic that caution against protracted delay in a decision of the conflict. If the Turks, even being defeated, should succeed in prolonging hostilities they will manage some new turn in the wheel of fortune assuredly unless the Great Powers should find it expedient to mix in the fight on the side of Greece in order to escape the ominous consequences of a victory that would be credited in part to the Bolsheviki and which would carry Russian influences to the very heart of the Ægean Sea. It is evident, of course, that in case of a defeat of the Greeks the Greek Army would be obliged to evacuate all Asia Minor, including Smyrna, and by that fatal consequence the question of Thrace itself would be brought up for reconsideration. In the case of a Greek victory, on the other hand, Greece could place her own new boundaries in Asia, as the Treaty of Sèvres would be in the first case, as in the latter, only a dead letter."

Here another complication arises by which Thrace has suddenly become the center of interest in the whole problem, writes a Paris press correspondent, because of a Turco-Bulgarian plot to evict the Greeks from the territory north of Constantinople which was allotted to them by the Treaty of Sèvres, and he relates:

"It is learned from a trustworthy source that it is anxiety about this region, far more than fear of a Turkish advance upon Constantinople from Ismid, that was the motive for the British naval concentration at the Turkish capital and the troop movements reported from Malta. Assurances of Bulgarian support also are said to be the reason Mustafa Kemal suddenly imposed impossible conditions for a meeting with British representatives which he himself had requested a few days before.

"It is a matter of common knowledge in the Near East that both the Turks and Bulgars are bitterly dissatisfied by the attribution of Thrace to the Greeks. The former claim that it puts their capital at the mercy of a hostile advance and the latter that it imposes an intolerable hardship by cutting them off completely from the sea. Accordingly, both parties have been intriguing most busily the past weeks. The quarter in which their activities have been directed has been Serbia, which not

only possesses the best fighting force in the Balkans, but is inspired by keen personal hostility to King Constantine and the schemes he is believed to entertain to dominate Constantinople."

Macedonia has always been a bone of contention between the Serbs and the Bulgars, this informant reminds us, and he recalls that some months ago the Bulgarian Foreign Minister Dimitrioff visited the Serbian capital with a proposed solution of the Macedonian problem. The plan was that Macedonia should become an independent state whose port-way capital should be Saloniki. What is more, Serbia and Bulgaria, whose nationals bulk large in the population of Macedonia, were to form a triple confederation with the new state—perhaps actually a federation under one central government. In either event there were to be no tariff barriers between the three neighbors so that Bulgaria would obtain free access to the sea which she so ardently desires. This Paris correspondent continues:

THE FIGHT FOR THE SMYRNA RUG.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

"Evidently this plan, which is reported to have found high favor in Serbian eyes, could only be carried out at the expense of the Greeks. It was therefore found desirable to enlist the support of the Turks by offering them Adrianople and eastern Thrace. As the mass of the Greek Army was on the soil of Asia Minor, it was to the Nationalist Turks that the Bulgarians appealed, with the demand that Kemal make an offensive against the Greek forces in Smyrna simultaneously with a Bulgarian rising in Thrace and Macedonia. Kemal, seeing a chance to gain prestige and Constantinople by restoring eastern Thrace to Turkey, accepted.

"That is said to be the position to-day. Whether the fact that the details of the scheme have become known will prevent it being carried out is doubtful."

In the meantime, Constantinople press dispatches speak of a reported Turkish Bolshevik uprising which would be accompanied by the destruction of public buildings. We are told also that Allied troops under orders of General Harrington, commander of the British forces in Constantinople, marched through the principal streets and raided hotels in search of Bolshevik agitators. According to advices from the Greek War Office to the Greek Legation at Washington, no definite agreement has yet been reached on the relations which are to exist in the future between Angora and Moscow. As to reports from Smyrna about the postponement of the Greek offensive, the *Protevoussa*, a semiofficial Greek organ, says there has been no postponement and that the offensive will take place as scheduled, but "the Greek drive will not take place to suit the convenience of amateurs and the curious, but will occur on the day fixt by the Chief of Staff of the Greek Army." A Turkish view of Angora's relations with Moscow is given by Mustafa Kemal's envoy, Bekir Samy, to a Rome correspondent of the Paris *Matin*, who quotes the envoy in part as follows:

"I wish to be frank. As neighbors of the Russians it is to our interest to live in friendship with them, and friendship exists between our two nations. Nobody can object to that. We are at war with the Greeks, who would reduce us to servitude, but we have a Turkish Army which is ready to perform its duty tomorrow as yesterday. As to any help that Moscow might offer us in the critical circumstances in which we find ourselves, there is an old Turkish proverb which says that a drowning man will seek to save himself even by clutching at snakes."

COQUETTISH ARGENTINA

ARGENTINA'S PROMISED RETURN to the League of Nations, as predicted by the Brussels *Independance Belge*, excites a smile in some circles in which it is recalled that this great South-American country said "*au revoir* but not good-by to the League in the first place." Argentina's attitude was brought about by the refusal of the League to accept all the nations who were looking for admission, we are reminded, and there has been some question whether her sudden exit was not intended to affect the other South-American republics. But the *Journal de Genève* clears Argentina of any such purpose, and recalls that Foreign Minister Puyerredon stated that Argentina "leaves the Assembly but does not withdraw from the League." In fact, Argentina still maintains its relationship, we are told, for she has renewed her proposal that the League admit "without examination" all the nations who seek membership. This question will be taken up by the Assembly in September, according to this Geneva newspaper, which adds:

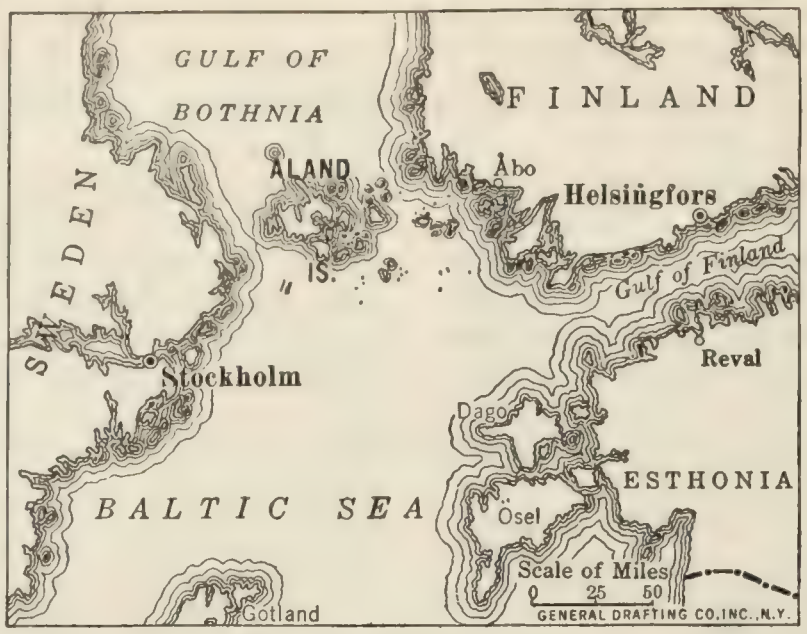
"Unquestionably both Mexico and Germany will applaud the Argentine proposal. Mexico has been prodigal in her compliments to Argentina, and has laden her with testimonials—some rather uncomfortable to carry. Germany was more reserved, and, moreover, having the German League for the Society of Nations in working order, was profuse with suppositions, deductions, theories, and calculations, highly flattering to the Argentine Republic except so far as its perspicacity is concerned. Meanwhile, the world observes that the Argentine Government was approved by two nations, each of which claimed to be the sole cause of the recall of Mr. Puyerredon.

"We use the phrase Argentine Government advisedly because public opinion was far from complimentary to the government's decision. Only the organ of President Irigoyen supported the Argentine delegate, Mr. Puyerredon. In general, the Argentine press were severely critical. The *Nacion* spoke of the 'ridiculous flight' of the Argentine delegate, and the *Diario* took occasion to make a broadside attack on the policy of the Cabinet. Meanwhile, the Cabinet waited the turn of events and placed its reliance on Chile, but Chile did not come to time. Of course, Chile desires reforms, but she expects that they will be made within the framework of the League. . . . Chile knows very well that the reconstruction of the world can not be accomplished unless all hands lend themselves to the task, and that peace can not be guaranteed unless all the nations work together with single-minded will to that end."

The other members of the League do not seem to differ from Chile in their view, we are told, and ask only that this united intention declare itself. The admission of Austria, of Bulgaria, and even of Albania are proofs of this fact, and altho Germany was kept out of the discussion until now, she may be promptly invited to join it if, as it is hoped, the efforts of the German Chancellor, Mr. Wirth, and the promises of Mr. Walter Rathenau, Minister of Reconstruction, are fulfilled. It would be amusing then to see how long Argentina would stand aloof, and we read:

"It does not seem as tho the plans of President Harding would satisfy her. Even if she were to support them the Argentine would find itself in a position of isolation among South-American nations that might have ominous consequences for her economic future. More and more Brazil is acquiring an

important status overseas. Argentina seems to fear Brazil's competition and even her ascendency, while Brazil from the earliest days of the League assumed a policy of broad comprehension of the European situation. If Argentina were to subject herself to the exigencies of the United States without having the counterbalance of the League of Nations, she would be running risks and also running counter to her traditions of independence. Whatever support she could find in Mexico would be inadequate. The Mexican press jubilated over the Argentine as being in a commercial federation with Germany, but in so doing Mexico did not render her a service that Argentina has been willing to acknowledge by any special expression of gratitude. Paraguay and Uruguay, altho in accord theoretically with the Argentine's ideas of the League, did not exult over her retirement because the proposition she made could not be immediately accepted, for these countries realize that in the construction of the great edifice there must be team-work among the architects. On the other hand, Bolivia and Peru did not hesitate to fall back upon the League for the smoothing out of their differences with Chile, even tho their first attempt was unsuccessful. Therefore, it remains for Argentina to decide whether she will join in the meeting of the League at Geneva in September. It is entirely to her interest to do so, and to back up her ideas in person at the Assembly, just as it would be paradoxical for her to sulk and refuse her cooperation because all the nations have not yet been admitted to the League."



WHERE GEOLOGY WON.

Despite a plebiscite favoring Sweden, the League of Nations awarded the Aland Islands to Finland, with guaranties for the rights of the Alanders who are said by the Swedes to be 96.2 per cent. Swedish.

REAL-ESTATE BOOMS IN NEW EUROPE

GREAT TURNOVERS in real estate in certain countries of the New Europe form one of the most striking features of after-war reconstruction, but we are told in the succession states, or new-born commonwealths, and other regions, these real-estate booms take the interesting form of a sharing of vast propertied estates for the benefit of the people as a whole. Thus in Czecho-Slovakia the State Land Office is confiscating properties that exceed a certain area, those not farmed by their owners, and those grabbed by war-profiteers. But the *Prager Presse* points out that no model farms or farming enterprises are to suffer because of change in ownership nor are industrial or agricultural interests on such properties to be imperiled. Monuments of the country and places of natural beauty are to be conserved, and the owners of confiscated property are to be compensated by agreement between the state and themselves or according to expert valuation. This Prague newspaper also tells us that the policy of land reform is aimed to construct small or medium-sized estates in order to effect intensive cultivation, to dower the landless proletariat, and to help out the peasants whose land is not sufficient to support them. Then, too, it seems that in Slovakia many large properties suffer from undercultivation. In the Karpathian region the farmer has been a small holder who paid for his land by part of his product. Now it is urged that when the state becomes his landlord he should pay his land rent in money and thus have the whole benefit of his industry and enterprise on his land. In the three sections of Czecho-Slovakia—Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia—more than 1,000,000 acres are liable to confiscation, and less than half of this area is arable soil, and nearly all the remainder woodland. It has been the property of 152 landowners. In Slovakia the first expropriations will affect 60 landowners and 39,000 hectares; in the Karpathian districts 492,000 hectares and 250 landowners. [A hectare is 2.47 acres.]

In Latvia the new agrarian law, which expropriates all land belonging to private owners save a section of from sixty to eighty acres, which reserve section does not include their principal farm buildings, is heartily approved by the Communist Riga *Novy Post*. It speaks of the energy of the farmers under the new conditions, and says there will be little unplowed land in Latvia now. New buildings are being erected on the new holdings and also on the old farms. The state is distributing lumber from the state forests, but it is pointed out at the same time that many things are wanting on the new farms, notably horses. The compensation to be paid the former owners is based on the market price of land from 1905 to 1915, according to a German-language newspaper, the *Rigasche Rundschau*, which informs us that in districts where there were no land sales during this term the estimated value will be determined by the local credit institutions. This newspaper believes that all real estate has depreciated to one-tenth its value before the war and criticizes the compensation project as follows:

"It is beyond the power of the country to give large landowners what is their due in money compensation, which would total the enormous figure of 60 milliards of Lettish rubles. However, the Government which has been in force and the Lettish *bourgeois* organizations back of it aim to impress the outside world with the belief that all is smooth sailing here."

AWARDING TERRITORY BY GEOLOGY

JUST BECAUSE THE ALAND ISLANDS were found to be a continuation of the Finnish mainland by the International Commission appointed to analyze the dispute between Sweden and Finland over the archipelago, the League of Nations Council decided that the islands shall remain under Finland's sovereignty, but shall be neutralized from the military standpoint. Thus sharply the Paris *Journal des Débats* characterizes the decision, founded on a "globe-trotters' policy," and it adds the prediction that "if the lot of nations is to be decided on geological grounds, the crust of this terrestrial globe will very soon revert to a volcanic state." This French authority reminds us that the people of the Aland Islands, of whom 96.2 per cent. are called Swedes, officially declared themselves in favor of Sweden, before Finland was recognized as a sovereign state by any state, even Soviet Russia, and says that the insistence of Finland to dominate the islands is calculated to alienate sympathy from her. According to a native newspaper, the Mariehamn *Aland*, the people of the islands concede the importance of the "guaranties" set forth in the resolution adopted by the Council, which assure certain rights to the inhabitants of the islands, including the right to keep Swedish as the language in all the schools. Nevertheless, the Alanders are firm in their conviction that they are entitled to return to the state from which they were torn away in 1809 and to which they still remain attached by so many bonds. These bonds, according to the *Journal de Genève*, are paramount even to the principle of nationality, which is an interesting principle, no doubt, "but

which appears secondary compared to the will of the people, the continuity of their aspirations, and the similarity of their political ideals." In the name of Sweden her former Premier, Hjalmar Branting, protested against the decision of the Council, tho agreeing to recognize it, and in the course of his declaration said:

"The Swedish Government can not refrain from expressing the fear that the Council has badly shaken the confidence of all peoples, and more particularly those who, like Sweden, long have striven for a realization of international law and who had felt that the League of Nations had been created to place the world under the reign of this law."

Naturally the Swedish papers are greatly disappointed over the decision, and the Stockholm *Svenska Dagbladet* hints that the League of Nations is undermining its existence and the main principles for which it was established by its action. Examining the report of the Commission, by which the Council was guided, the Stockholm *Dagens Nyheter* observes: "In maintaining Finnish sovereignty so strongly, it would seem inconsistent to claim that Finland should accept the 'guaranties' if she wishes to keep the Aland Islands." This daily admits that the outstanding features of the Commission's compromise findings afford "the largest possible protection of the Alanders with the least possible encroachment on Finland's rights of sovereignty," but questions seriously whether the compromise is "a fortunate solution" of the problem. It rather fears that the "highly esteemed gentlemen" of the Commission were too much influenced by motives of "opportunism" to gage accurately the claims of justice.

In Finland a Swedish newspaper, the Helsingfors *Svenska*

SWEDISH CYNICISM ON THE ALAND DISPUTE.

Whichever side the apple goes,
Depends upon the wind that blows.

—*Kasper* (Stockholm).

Tidningen, tells us that the Commission's report was hailed with exultation throughout the country, and urges that the Finlanders keep a firm stand "against the exaggerated claims of the Swedes." The question of the position of the Swedes in Finland has been acknowledged in responsible quarters "as our own domestic problem, and as such we should treat it, bearing in mind the welfare and advantage of the Finnish people." The Helsingfors *Hufvudstadsbladet* declares hotly that Finland would not have

A FINNISH THRUST AT SWEDEN.

SWEDEN—"As long as the branch reaches out in my direction, I may as well cut it off."

—*Harnarren* (Helsingfors).

submitted to a decision contrary to the Finnish standpoint, which leads a Swedish writer to say that "in view of the fact that the Council of the League has ruled in favor of Finland, the world will never know just what it escaped."

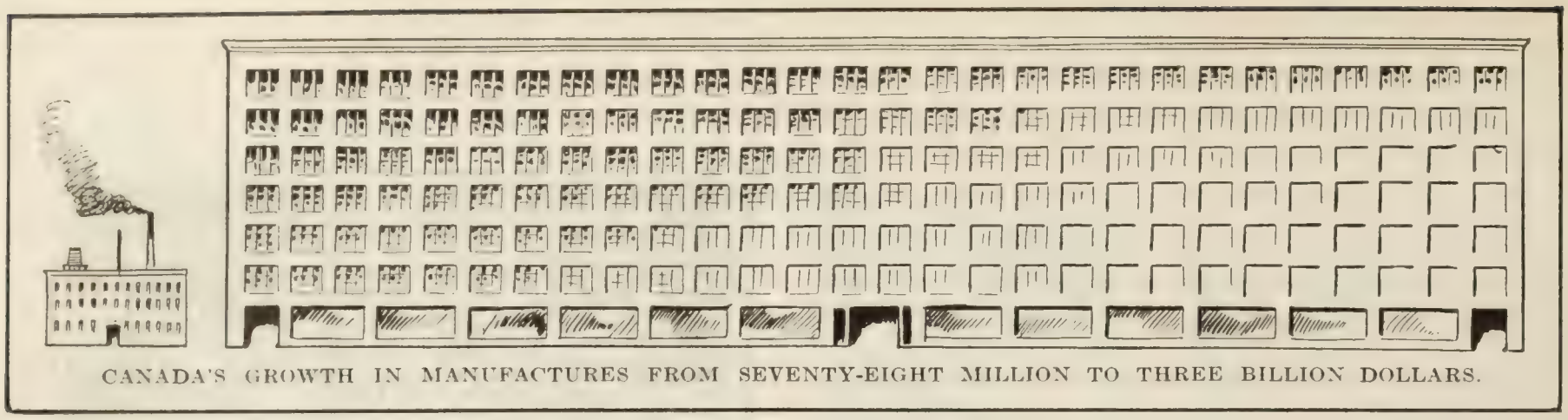
A terse statement of the case, from the Finnish standpoint, is presented in that language by the *New Yorkin Uutiset* (Brooklyn), which says:

"For reasons best known to Swedish politicians, past and present, Sweden has coveted the Aland Islands since she lost them through the Treaty of Hamina in 1809, altho it is undisputed that the islands have formed a part of the Finnish Diocese of Abo since the beginning of the fourteenth century. Since the feudal ages they have remained in the most definite manner a constituent part of Finland administratively, judicially, ecclesiastically, and, of course, geographically, so that Sweden's claims were as preposterous as they were unscrupulous.

"Sweden claims that the Alanders are Swedes by origin and language and that they are entitled to the right of plebiscite. But elsewhere along the coasts of Finland there are some 350,000 other Finnish citizens who speak only Swedish. Sweden might have covered these also in her complaint. And then Finland might demand those portions of northern Sweden which are occupied by Finnish-speaking subjects of Sweden. France might get a fair slice of Flemish Belgium in the same way. Italy, Germany, and France might divide Switzerland among them, and so on. The matter is simple: Get some one to start a separatist movement in the territory you want, and then take it up with the League of Nations.

"Finland claims that the Aland question is a matter over which she alone has exclusive jurisdiction as concerning her own citizens living within the territory of her recognized sovereignty.

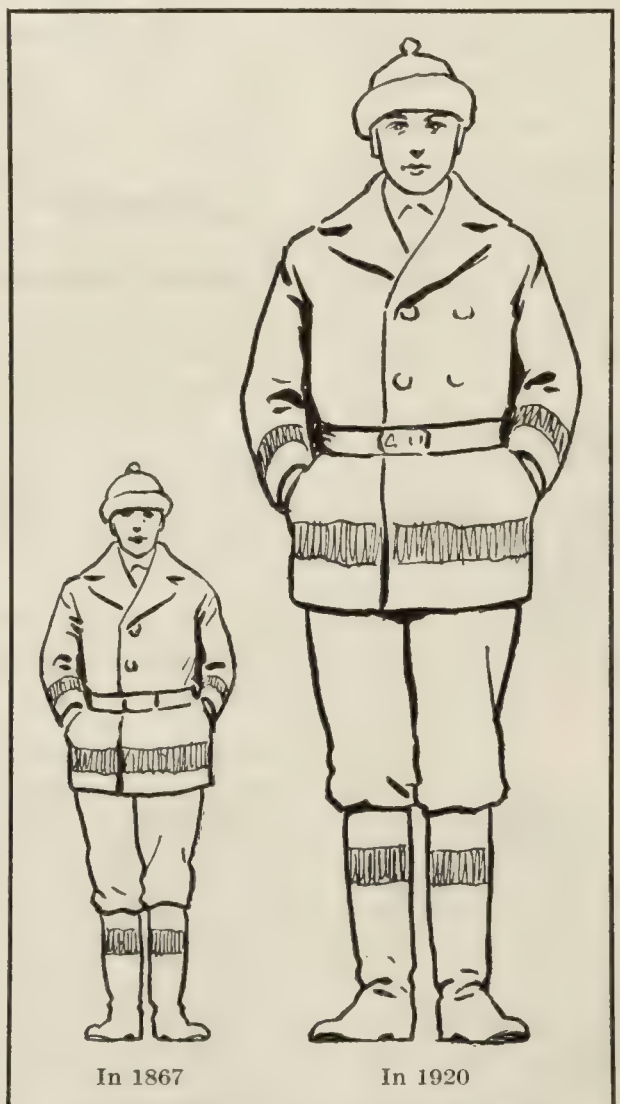
"The President of the United States, at the request of the League, appointed an American representative on the League's Commission to adjudicate the Aland dispute. That representative, Mr. Abram I. Elkus, has fully participated in all the work of the Commission. His opinion and voice were, in our belief, the main factors in forming the recommendation to the League upon which the final decree regarding the Aland question was based. And, therefore, the American traditional justice insured to Finland that right of a free and independent sovereign people which in such unmistakable terms is defined in our own Declaration of Independence."



CANADA'S GROWTH IN MANUFACTURES FROM SEVENTY-EIGHT MILLION TO THREE BILLION DOLLARS.

CANADA'S MARVELOUS HALF CENTURY

AS THE AGE OF NATIONS is reckoned, Canada is a mere infant compared to the antiquity of the war-born states of Europe, for she was only fifty-four on July 1, but, say Canadian journals, Canada is "a precocious child of sturdy proportions and husky growth, with all the promise of a splendid, vigorous manhood awaiting it." When a confederated Canada was formed into a Dominion in 1867, we read in *Agricultural and Industrial Progress in Canada* (Montreal), it had a population of a little more than 3,000,000; while more than 9,000,000 inhabitants are expected to be listed in the census of the present year. It is also remarked that, as is true of all new countries, immigration has been the most potent factor in Canada's growth. The rate of incomers per year in 1867 was not 15,000, while in 1920 it was nearly 150,000, and 1921 promises to show an increase above this number, even tho the Dominion is applying the sieve to immigrants. The tide of the land-hungry from older countries, which are overpeopled, grows stronger, according to this informant, and yet is kept at "a gratifying high standard."



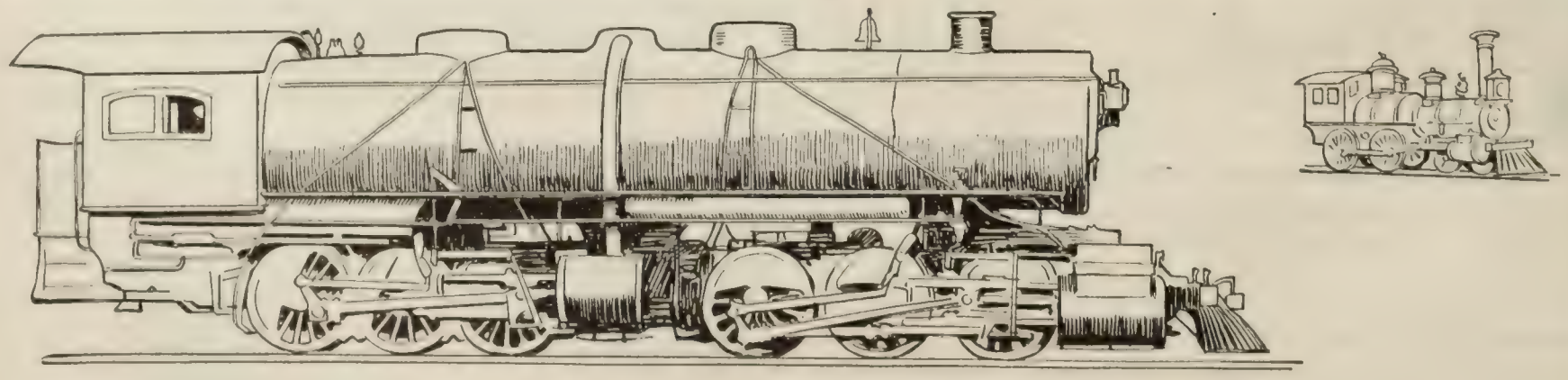
In 1867 In 1920

THE STRIPLING AND THE MAN.

This Canadian monthly affords us some further illuminating figures that show Canada's progress since confederation. Besides the increase in population from 3,000,000 to 9,000,000, there is the big advance in immigration, which in 1867 amounted to 14,666 and in 1920 reached 147,502. In spreading this influx of Canadians in the making, Canada stretched out her railway-lines in the same period from 2,288 miles to 38,896 miles. They all came into the Dominion with a little money and soon acquired more, so that as the years passed we find the number of branch banks jumping from 123 to 4,500. Of the great section of the population that went in for farming and were followed by their sons and daughters in the same occupation, we have record in the list of 800,000 farms under cultivation in 1920, tallying in acreage 53,050,000. The live stock of Canada's farmers in 1867 was listed at 3,800,000 head, and in 1920 its estimated stock was 15,517,000 head. To supply the needs of the farming population and of the dwellers in towns even in 1867 there was a manufacturing investment in the sum of $78,000,000, which climbed up to $3,034,301,000 by the year 1920. The public revenue in Canada fifty-four years ago amounted to $19,336,000, while to-day it is figured at $451,336,000. Nor has the industry and business sense of the Canadians been confined to their own country, for we are told that while in 1867 Canadian exports amounted to $52,701,000 in 1920 they reached $1,287,000,000. At the same time we read that in 1867 goods were imported amounting to $67,090,000, and in 1920 to $1,064,000,000.

Turning its eyes to the future, the Montreal *Gazette* touches on the subject of a Canadian envoy at Washington, and remarks:

"There are many questions between the United States and our Dominion which could certainly be more intelligently discust by representatives of those Powers than would be possible with the British representatives to speak the final and decisive word for Canada. . . . While the Dominion has been claiming freedom from colonial tutelage, her pride will be to remain a sister nation within the Empire."



THE LONG, LONG RAIL A-WINDING.

The longest possible Canadian railroad haul fifty years ago was less than 3,000 miles. To-day it is almost 40,000 miles.

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

MOTORLESS GERMANS RETURN TO AIR-GLIDING

IT WAS TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO that Otto Lilienthal and Octave Chanute startled the world by flying—or soaring—on wings several hundred feet through the air without any motive-power whatever. Their gliding-machines were light and frail in construction, yet they made 3,000 flights without accident. From an article in *United States Air Service* (Washington) we learn that the science of gliding is just as popular in Europe to-day as it was a quarter of a century ago, despite the fact that in the meantime the airplane, with its tremendous speed, has been developed from those gliding-machines of the pioneers. Even Langley and the Wright brothers were among those who tried to solve the problem of maintaining equilibrium in the air by means of gliders, and Orville Wright holds the world's record for remaining in the air in a motorless glider ten minutes.

These pioneers depended mainly on the utilization of natural air currents and trusted to movements of their own bodies for stability and balance. They threw themselves from hill-sides or other slight elevations or were pulled against the wind until it caught in their planes. For in flying two things are necessary in order to either glide or fly: the wings of the craft must attack the air with great force or the air must attack the curved surfaces of the wings. In the modern airplane, powerful engines force the "leading edges" of the wings forward at great speed; with the gliding-machine the natural air currents must suffice for propulsion. The wings present a kitelike surface, and the would-be glider's "take-off" is rendered easier as the wind increases, just as a boy finds it easier to fly his kite for the same reason.

It is Germany that is returning to the first principles of heavier-than-air flying, as noted in our issue of June 4. There the glider is very popular, altho in France experiments are being

THE RICHTER-HAUENSTEIN TRIPLANE GLIDER
Which competed with the monoplane and biplane types.

carried on with bicycles to aid the machine in leaving the ground. But in Germany even the Air Ministry, aircraft manufacturers, and aero clubs are offering prizes aggregating 100,000 marks for duration and other gliding-flights. The real reason for all this enthusiasm, it should be explained, is the Versailles Treaty, strange as it may seem. But the Treaty deprived Germany of most of her airplanes, so aeronautical enthusiasts are falling back upon the motorless glider.

Germany's first gliding and soaring competition was held last summer, and another will be held in August of this year.

THE ZEISE MONOPLANE GLIDER IN FLIGHT.
Altho of extremely light construction, this German glider evidently requires assistance in getting into the air.

As E. Meyer, a German pilot, writes of this meet in *United States Air Service:*

"The monoplane entered by the Aachen Aeronautical Society and designed by Engineer Klemperer was a rigid cantilever-wing affair, based on Junkers airplane practise, but not of metal construction as was that machine. The wing, the front part of the body, and the undercarriage are built up as a single unit of plywood girder-work, the tail and the rear half of the fuselage forming another unit. The undercarriage consists of a pair of sprung skids, supported beneath a pair of stream-lined 'trousers' which project from the wings. The span was 9.3 meters (30 feet) and the wing area 16 square meters (172 square feet), while the weight, empty, was only 57 kilograms (125 pounds).

"The monoplane entered by Senator Zeise, propeller expert, of Hamburg, was a machine of the Zanonia leaf or 'Taube' type, with one rigid strut from the fuselage to the wing. The wings are built up on a frame of bamboo, great flexibility being aimed at. Control is effected by warping the wing-tips, which are used for lateral, longitudinal, and directional steering. Behind the main wings is fitted a smaller pair, also of flexible construction and arranged to flap by the action of the pilot's feet on a set of pedals. The main landing shocks are taken by the pilot's legs, which project, during landing and starting, down through the bottom of the body. In order to soar with this machine, a speed of 12–14 meters a second (40–46 feet a second or 26–30 miles an hour) is required.

"Eugene von Loessl's machine was a normal type of fuselage biplane with warping wings. On August 8, 1920, von Loessl covered a distance of 395 meters (1,295 feet) in soaring flight against a wind of 6.5 meters a second (14 miles an hour). The next day he started against a wind of 9 meters a second (20 miles an hour), and had been in the air one and one-half minutes when the elevator broke.

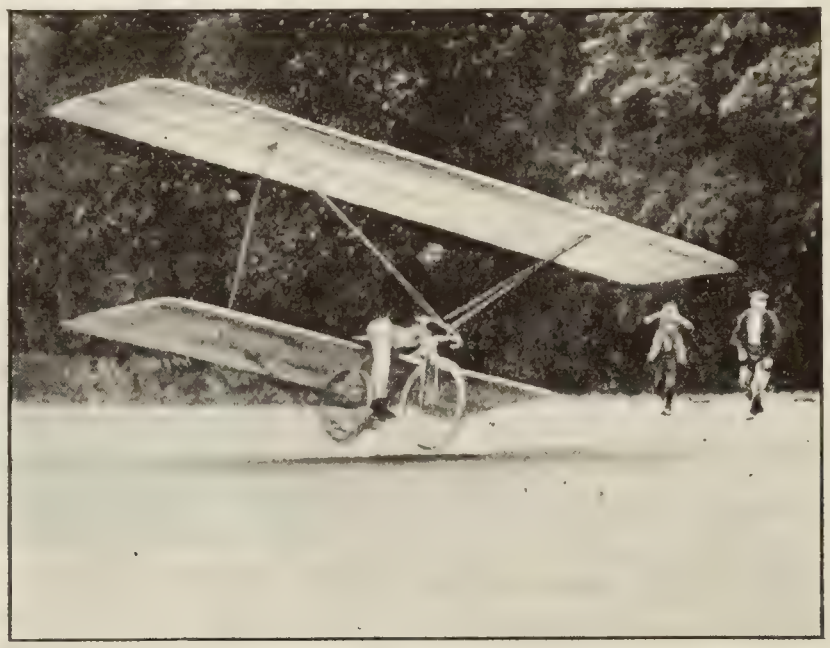
"Richter and Hauenstein entered a normal biplane gliding-machine, which was badly damaged after some early flights. A biplane belonging to the Nuremburg Pilot Preparatory School, in which the pilot hung from the lower wings in the ancient style of the earliest gliding enthusiasts, also competed. This glider weighed only 15 kilograms (33 pounds). Glides up to 520 meters

(1,706 feet) were accomplished, which is more of sporting than of scientific interest in soaring flight.

"A world's distance record was made by Engineer Klemperer's cantilever-wing Aachan monoplane, when it covered 1,840 meters (6,006 feet) on September 6, 1920, while it made a duration record of 2 minutes 22⅗ se onds the following day. These were the best records for duration and distance made last year."

EXPLORING FORESTS BY SEAPLANE

FORESTRY WORK DONE IN CANADA by an aviator, Lieut. Stuart Graham, is described by Stanley Frost in an article contributed to *American Forestry* (Washington). Lieutenant Graham's plane is only one of several that were put into commission last season by the large Canadian lumber companies, and there will be many others this summer, Mr. Frost tells us. Seaplanes are largely used, the nature of the country between the St. Lawrence and Hudson Bay lending itself readily to their employment. Through this area about 7 per cent. of the surface is water, and Lieutenant Graham states that when cruising at 5,000 feet he is almost never where he could not make a good landing in case of a mishap to his engine. He predicts a very rapid spread of the use of seaplanes for forestry work in any similar country, altho, of course, it would be impossible in territory where lakes are not numerous. To quote from Mr. Frost's article:



World Wide Photos.

A FRENCH GLIDER OF ONE MAN-POWER.

Gabriel Poulain, the French champion cyclist, alights on the Longchamps Race-Course after a ride through space.

"Lieutenant Graham has found few difficulties connected with the use of the planes themselves. Concerning this feature he says: 'Both of these planes, with one spare motor, have been flying over vast lands since early in June, 1919, and tho minor troubles have been experienced, a machine has not yet been delayed in the woods, and the two planes have flown more than 16,000 miles over the forests. A great many exploration trips have been made, during which explicit confidence in the Packard motors was necessary. Civilization was at times several weeks away in case of trouble. As a precaution against accident, a canoe, paddles, rifle, blankets, food, and cooking utensils were always carried, but there has been no necessity for using these. The cost of parts used on motor overhauls has been negligible, and a misfiring cylinder has not yet been experienced. In these long trips the utmost faith both in the motors and in the planes themselves has been necessary, and it has been fully justified.'

"In his work over the forests Lieutenant Graham has made observations both visually and by means of photographs. The shape of the crown cover and the color of the trees make possible very accurate observation of the nature of the forest beneath and to a considerable extent of the thickness and value of the stand of timber. For work particularly in connection with the pulp-wood industry it is possible to detect with the utmost accuracy the difference between soft and hard woods. The shape of the crown cover differs sharply. The softwood crowns, from the air, present the appearance of rather small, perfectly rounded objects with an effect of depth, while the hardwood tops are softer, irregular, and flatter. The observer, after a very little experience, can thus tell not only the kind of wood but approximately the percentage of mixture of the two.

"Photographic observation is less accurate because of the failure of photographic plates to react to the different shades of green. The observer, judging by shades, can tell the species of softwood, but the photograph merely distinguishes between soft and hard. Altho it is possible to use ray filters, which would give the color shades accurately, these are so slow that photographs can not be made with them from a moving plane, and Lieutenant Graham has found no hope that the process can be speeded up to a point where this will be possible."

As a result, we are told, a combination of photographs and visual observation is used. The system has been worked out until it is highly satisfactory. The airplane with a photographer first goes over the territory and takes an outline strip of photographs. After these are mounted a second trip is made with a skilled woodsman, who has this outline before him. He is able to note the species of trees in each locality as well as to draw in on the vacant spaces the main features of the land and all stands of timber which are not completely shown in the photographic outline. The result is a map sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes at a scale of about 400 feet to an inch. The writer goes on to tell how the maps are used:

"The company has not found it desirable, as a general rule, to operate directly on the information furnished by these maps, and a forester or timber cruiser is usually sent to make a detailed estimate of the stand of timber before a cut is begun. But as a result of these maps it can determine accurately the physical features of the country in their relation to getting out logs, and it can also send its ground parties into the exact points where more detailed work is needed, and avoid any chance that they will spend days or weeks wandering about in unprofitable territory.

"The cost of maps on this scale has so far figured to about six dollars a square mile, if the airplane is used only for mapping purposes. In practise the work is usually done in conjunction with some other duty, so that the cost is considerably reduced. A further reduction is expected during the coming summer, when smaller planes, which can be operated at lower expense, will be used for the work.

"One of the great advantages of this form of survey is the speed at which it can be accomplished. The time required is only about a tenth of that necessary for ground work, while the results are far more accurate than anything except detailed surveys could be.

"An instance of the value of this service to the company occurred during the summer of 1920, when word was suddenly received that there would arrive on the same day a man with whom the company was negotiating for the purchase of a large timber area, but who had not been expected for several weeks. An official of the company was rushed over to the airdrome and taken out over the territory. Five hours later, when the owner arrived, the company officials were able to meet him with a map of the country and far more accurate information about it than he himself possessed.

"Another valuable service, similar to that of mapping, has been rendered in taking logging bosses and company officials over territories with which they wish to become familiar. A three hours' trip in the air would give them more information than they could have acquired in many weeks spent on the ground, and has greatly facilitated the laying out of plans for future work.

"This work has been carried out at long distances from the headquarters, and one particular trip covered 850 miles through the northern woods for timber exploration. This distance was accomplished in twelve and one-half hours. Several stops were made to permit the observers to complete their notes of the country traveled over, and one stop was made for fuel. The airplane carried, besides Lieutenant Graham and his mechanic, a photographer and Mr. M. C. Small, chief of the logging operations of the company. Mr. Small says that the information acquired in these twelve hours was greater than could have been secured by years of travel on foot.

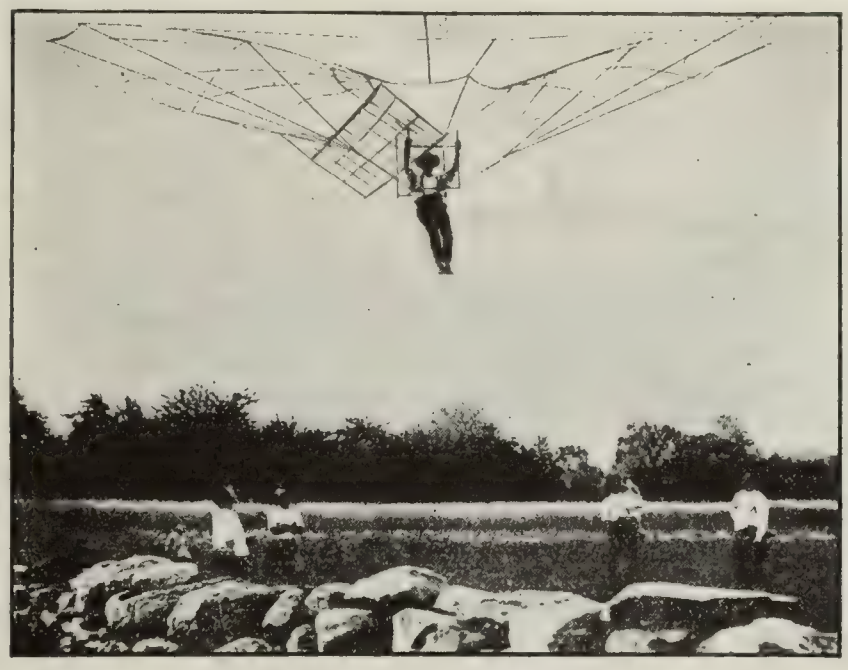
"The value of the airplane in fire patrol has been very great.

In this territory the danger period occurs in the early spring, when the woods dry out quickly and fires are likely to gain headway during the period before the hardwoods put on leaves and serve as a blanket. The airplane on fire patrol is able to observe a strip between forty and eighty miles wide and to report very promptly.

"Further, the fact that the planes were in the air and likely to come down to investigate any suspicious circumstances has had a splendid moral effect on the few inhabitants of the district, who have feared that they could be detected in case of any carelessness. It has also had a deterring effect on criminals, who realize that pursuit by airplane would make escape almost impossible."

THE ELUSIVE QUESTIONNAIRE

THE CHILDLIKE TRUSTFULNESS of the man who thinks he can always get truthful answers to the questions on a blank sent to an applicant for work, asking him about his habits, may be admirable, but it is not productive of business results. Blanks of this kind are excellent when there is no temptation to do violence to facts in filling them out. In *The American Machinist* (New York), H. M. Litz, in an article entitled "Employment by Mail," points out that many questions asked of candidates are obviously foolish, being of the type often propounded by lady shoppers to the man behind the counter. "Are you sure this is good cloth?" Thus, when we ask a man by mail whether he drinks or smokes to excess, whether he attends church regularly, and whether he saves money, what on earth do we expect him to say? Such information as is extracted in this way is uniformly favorable. Here are Mr. Litz's examples of this type of query, with some of his comments:



ANOTHER GERMAN GLIDER.

"1. What books do you read? 2. What is your religion? 3. Are you a property-owner? 4. Do you carry life insurance? How much? 5. How many do you support? 6. Do you smoke cigarets? 7. Do you use intoxicants? 8. Have you ever been arrested? If so, what for? 9. What lodges do you belong to? 10. What labor organizations are you a member of?

"The above questions are, of course, asked for a reason. They are likewise answered for a reason. The questions themselves will tell the applicant what to answer, with the exceptions, possibly, of Nos. 2 and 9. A two years' individual record showed that 61 per cent. of the applicants employed answered some or all of the above questions incorrectly. An extreme case we will call Employee No. 13. His application nearly two years ago shows that he reads all the best books and mechanical magazines, that he is a church member, owns all kinds of property, carries heavy life insurance, supports a family of six, never smokes or drinks, has never been in trouble of any kind, belongs to several high-class lodges, and is not a member of any labor organization.

"The last is the only correct answer out of the ten, according to the follow-up system. It was found that the man owns nothing, never goes to church, carries no life insurance, is a widower without a family, smokes, chews, and drinks at every opportunity, has a jail record for one night, even tho by mistake, and belongs to no lodges or labor organizations. It is easier to lie than to do a lot of explaining.

"A psychologist said: 'That man is unreliable. Why did you keep him for nearly two years when you knew all these bad things about him?'

"The answer was: 'Because we do know this about him—he is one of seven men on one particular class of work, each building the same class of unit on contract, with the same advantages, materials, tools, hours, price; yet he produces nearly twice as many units as the other men in the same length of time, and, of course, makes just 89 per cent. more money than any of the other six men. He is the best-paid mechanic in that department, and the best investment. His aptitude, regularity, loyalty, and conduct in the shop are all good—that is why we keep him. And that is also why all the personal questions are going to be cut off the employment blank. They only tend to make a liar out of the applicant. Get out your application blanks and check them up; you will be surprised to learn what a good bunch of smokeless and drinkless church members have been working for you.'

"As far as production is concerned, what difference does it make whether a man supports one or six? From a humane standpoint it does make a difference—but maybe the applicant doesn't know the employer is humane. The answer may mean a turn-down, and not many men are willing to convict themselves.

"A report returned on one applicant showed that he owned no property as claimed. When asked what he wanted for his property he answered: 'It is not for sale.'

"'Well, I am offering you twice the amount you name for it.'

"'I don't own any property.'

"'Your application states so.'

"'Yes, I know. The question was there. I needed a job and answered to the best of my ability.'

"According to production standards he is an efficient workman and is still on the job. Of course, they don't all turn out to be good workmen, but the actual test is what counts and answers the stay-on-the-pay-roll question, regardless of follow-up returns. As we figure that the information contained in the returns has very little bearing on the employees' loyalty or productivity, the value of the information is small compared to the cost of obtaining it. Information is of no use unless correct. Why not save the applicant the humiliation, and the employer a lot of trouble and expense, by eliminating most of the personal questions. A better way, and far more reliable, is to secure what information is required from the applicant's references."

MORE LIGHT ON THE MYSTERY TOWERS—That the British "mystery towers" were not only built as "stationary submarines," as recently reported, but that it was originally intended to close the English Channel with a chain of them, joined by nets, is asserted editorially by *The Scientific American* (New York). Says this paper:

"It will be remembered that the towers were built on the foreshore and were launched in the regulation fashion at high tide. They were circular in plan, with a maximum diameter at the base of about 200 feet, and they were some 250 feet in height. The whole thing constituted a huge, hollow, monolithic mass of great weight and strength. Speculation naturally was rife as to their purpose, and in this respect they shared attention with the so-called 'Hush-Hush' ships themselves. Generally and popularly they were supposed to be intended as forts. Now, however, it appears that these two were only a pair out of some score of similar towers which were to be built, and that their purpose was to assist in absolutely closing the English Channel at Dover against the passage of submarines. They were to be floated out and sunk at intervals of a mile, and serve as anchorages for very heavy chain nets, which were to be stretched from tower to tower. Their heights would have varied according to the depth of the water, and the tops of the towers, being clear of the waves, were to be used as emplacements for batteries of guns. Things were done on a big scale during the war, and certainly this scheme for absolutely shutting up the Channel was one of the most ambitious. It would have cost a pretty penny by the time it was completed; but, considering the

great strategical advantage of forcing submarines to pass out and return to the North Sea around the north coast of Scotland, the venture would have been well worth its great cost."

THE GOOD AND BAD IN US

THE DUAL NATURE of man has formed the basis of many religions. Christians are made up of spirit, which "is willing," and flesh, which "is weak." The struggle between good and evil in us is symbolized in the doctrines of Zoroastrianism. A contributor to *The Medical Review of Reviews* (New York) has discovered this duality all by himself and presents it under the aspect of a conflict between social ideals and selfishness. By it he explains the fact—if it is a fact—that a bad man may produce the most beautiful panegyrics of the virtues that he seems to lack. He does not really lack them, our philosopher asserts; they are only submerged, and come above the surface occasionally in this way. "I see and approve the good—I follow the bad," says the Latin poet, who apparently was troubled in this same manner. We read:

"Gossip has it that in a certain school it was the custom to have the children write 'pieces,' or 'compositions,' or 'essays,' or whatever name you wish to use to dignify the effort, describing a model boy or model girl. It was found that invariably the best descriptions of the harmless and faultless good little child were perpetrated by the worst pupils in the class. And finally the incongruity of the whole effort led to the practise being given up.

"Perhaps the powers-that-be in that school concluded that writing about goodness used up all the good intentions of the pupils and left only bad intentions to be worked out in behavior.

"It is a fair question: Why should the most unruly of the pupils be the best fitted to describe a ruly child? Have we here a principle that works out in life? Is that the reason why some old maid writes the best dissertation on how to raise children, and why some broken-down invalid puts out the most readable and most practical book on how to build up a superb body? Is that the reason why some of the most impassioned pleas for virtue have come from men whose names were synonymous with the lowest vice? Is there actually a principle here, and if so, what is back of it? Here is a suggestion:

"What we recognize as the personality is a compromise between certain inherited and implanted instincts and the dictates of what we sometimes call 'conscience'—that implanting in the mind of those social qualities that make it possible for men to live together and work together for the common good. Whether for motives of 'religion,' or 'morals,' or 'duty,' or pride, or the desire to be like the crowd, or like an ideal formed in our minds, we all have something in us that strives for 'team-work' with our fellows, something that is interested in the problems of race uplift, that has a fellow feeling for others in distress—the unselfish, or altrusistic, impulse. But we also have, all of us, much more deeply implanted in our being certain impulses or instincts that are essentially egoistic or selfish in their nature. We used to be told that the babe was sinless—perfect—until it arrived at the age of discretion. Fact is, babe is fundamentally and absolutely selfish until altruistic sentiments are developed later. These sentiments come largely through imitation."

In short, says the writer, there is in each of us this never-ending conflict between the ideal and the selfish. Oftener than not the basic tendencies are camouflaged or whitewashed—covered up in the unconscious, to work out desires under various disguises. But in the "bad boy" or the "bad girl" these tendencies are frankly on the surface, and the altruistic sentiments are submerged, striving for an outlet. Unable to come to the surface in behavior, they express their appeal more passionately when the child is given the opportunity to write a composition on the "good boy." It is his other half—his submerged self—that is talking. The writer continues:

"What is technically known as 'conversion' is merely a change of positions; the submerged coming to the surface and that formerly at the surface being submerged. The 'converted' person is not a new person. He is simply a person in whom an unknown part has been brought to the surface. Often enough it later develops that the part recently submerged is very much alive and on occasion may become the dominating half.

"Physicians who have to do with growing children are in a position often to aid parents to understand their children better. Often a very unpromising child is so simply because of the violence of the conflict between his two natures.

"Of course, if he fails, and parents, teachers, and others take a wrong attitude, he soon comes to think, 'What's the use?' and gives up the struggle, allowing the surface badness to have the full field. If the child can be encouraged to believe in the reality of those better aspirations, and can be praised for his efforts to overcome—even tho not particularly successfully—if he can know that some one understands and sympathizes with him in his struggle, it will be a great help to him, and may be the deciding factor which shall make for a useful life."

MODERN CAVE-DWELLERS

MAN HAS NOT HESITATED to live in caves, natural or artificial, whenever there was any good reason for it. Generally, protection against hostile attack has been the object, and when the danger was past the rock-dwellers abandoned their holes, just as the ancestors of our Southwestern Indians did years ago, leaving remains to amaze the archeologists. In parts of Asia Minor, the era of hostility is still on, and many rock-dwellings are still currently occupied. Dr. W. R. Halliday, Professor of Ancient History in the University of Liverpool, tells us, writing in *Discovery* (London, June), that in the Cyclades, notably in Santorini, the houses are often little more than façades built upon hollows in the rocks, and the back rooms are, in fact, caves. For this practise of cave-dwelling, he thinks, convenience may account, and the desire to avoid trouble. Farther East, however, in Asia Minor, whole settlements have been excavated underground. Here the motive seems more probably to have been the desire for security in a troubled land. He continues:

"When Xenophon and the Ten Thousand were fighting their adventurous way to the sea, they encountered upon the borders of Armenia a people who lived in underground burrows. 'The houses were underground structures with an aperture like the mouth of a well by which to enter, but they were broad and spacious below. The entrance for the beasts of burden was dug out, but the human occupants descended by a ladder. In these dwellings were to be found goats and sheep and cattle and cocks and hens with their various progeny. The flocks and herds were all reared under cover upon green food. There were stores within of wheat and barley and vegetables, and wine made from barley in great bowls.' Of this beer Xenophon adds that it is very potent and 'of a delicious flavor to certain palates, but the taste must be acquired.'

"A good deal to the west of Xenophon's line of march, in the Cappadocian Plain between the southern bend of the river Halys and the Taurus Mountains, very similar burrows can be visited to-day. The present villages above ground are composed of miserable houses built of sun-dried brick and plastered with dung. In summer the latter commodity, which is also dried to serve as fuel cakes in a country of cold winters but destitute of trees, somewhat obtrusively pervades the air. In winter the snow lies deep on this plateau 5,000 feet above the sea. In severe weather the animals are all taken indoors as Xenophon saw them in December 401 B.C. Over a brazier a large felt rug is spread, and round it the members of the patriarchal household recline with their lower extremities beneath the rug. Thus, through the worst of the winter man and beast hibernate together in an atmosphere which, if warm, must possess other less pleasant qualities.

"Beneath these villages, which are inhabited for the most part by a Christian Greek-speaking population, there lies a rabbit-warren of subterranean dwellings, and in them the inhabitants may formerly have lived. Local tradition at Misti, a large village of 800 households, which lies on the highroad from Nigde to Kaisarieh, assigns a recent date to the emergence of its population from these burrows, and it is improbable that the houses have existed above ground much longer than the church, which was built in 1844."

The entrances to the subterranean dwellings, we are told,

are in every case inside private houses. Your host takes you into his back premises, which extend themselves into an aperture like an enlarged rabbit-hole down which it is necessary to crawl upon hands and knees until the entry is reached. This is marked by a recess at the side of the passage in which there is a millstone. From an inner chamber this stone can be rolled into position, completely blocking the passage; only the central hole of the millstone remains, and through this a rifle can be fired. In the Middle Ages a captain of Timour Beg, who was sent to hunt out the cave-dwellers of this district, was shot with an arrow in similar fashion. We read further:

"Beyond the millstone is a series of dwelling-rooms, churches, and storehouses (that below Misti is reputed to contain as many as 400 dwellings), and the whole honeycomb is grouped round the village well, which in this waterless area is often very deep. Suvermes, 'water is lacking,' the Turkish name of one of these villages, tells its own tale, and at another, Malakopi, the level of the water is about seventy meters below the ground. The burrowed habitations are also carried to a considerable depth. At Malakopi there are no less than five series one below the other and each defended by a millstone door.

"These subterranean warrens are called *kataphugia*, 'places of refuge,' and the greater part of one of the villages, we are told, had taken refuge underground at the time of the Adana massacres. I can only hope that their cities of refuge may have enabled some of these Christians to survive the Great War. For with a sufficient supply of food they should be impregnable, except to blasting operations, for an indefinite period.

"Not less interesting are two series of rock-cut dwellings above ground. The material of the Cappadocian plateau appears to consist of a very soft volcanic tufa with a thin protecting layer of harder rock on top. At two places there are cracks in this covering, and in these valleys the soft rock thus exposed has shown itself equally plastic to the agency of nature and the hand of man. One of them I have not had the good fortune to visit; the other, which runs from two masses of rock called Utch Hissar, 'Three Castles,' by the village of Matchan, the ancient Matiane, is the most remarkable natural spectacle I have seen. The rocks at Utch Hissar, thrown up perhaps by some volcanic agency, were honeycombed at some date unknown by human inhabitants. Weathering has now stript the outer surface of the rock, and the oblong niches in the illustration are rooms the outer walls of which have dropt away.

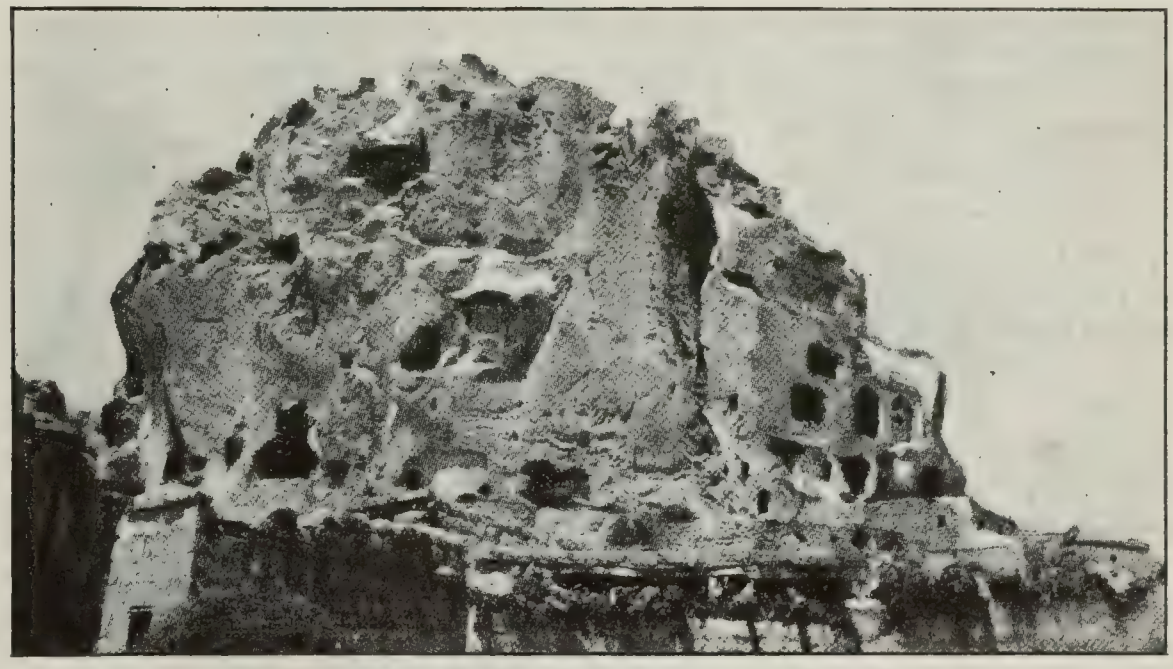
"But more remarkable still is the valley at the head of which these masses of rock are placed. Here the absence of the hard integument has left the soft stone bare and nature has weathered it into a series of fantastic cones. Looking down the valley, one sees them not in tens but in hundreds. To add to the bizarre effect, their color no less than their shape is unreal. Some are yellowish-white, some pink, some black, and some a dirty red. It is not unlike the mountain scenery in one of Giotto's frescoes come surprizingly to life, but yet more fantastic and strange.

"The shapes are chiefly conical, and in some cases where a fragment of the hard surface has survived, a 'hatted' type has resulted, a block reposing on the pinnacle of the cone. Except for the rocks at Utch Hissar, none of their summits, tho they may be eighty feet or more above their base, rise above the level of the valley's sides, and clearly they have been formed by erosion.

"In these strange rocks the hand of man has carved fantastic dwellings and sanctuaries, and of the former some are still in use to-day. A feature of the more ambitious houses which struck me as interesting was the occasional imitation in carving of the architectural features of a true building. Thus door-posts, lintels, or arches, which in a cave-dwelling are ornamental merely and not functional, are sometimes represented on the façades.

"The churches in some cases contain paintings of interest, and one or two have yielded dates, tho only, I believe, dates of restoration.

"When first these rocks were inhabited remains unknown. Almost certainly some of the churches go back to the tenth century A.D. It is tempting to think that yet earlier St. Basil, the great founder of monasticism, whose home was near by at Cæsarea, may have known of these valleys and have found in them the opportunity for developing the communal monastic life."



THE ROCK DWELLINGS AT UTCH HISSAR.

BLIND GARDENERS—At first glance the difficulties in the way of the blind adopting gardening as an occupation may seem insurmountable, but from the evidence which has been collected it is clear, says a writer in *The British Medical Journal* (London), that many of them can be overcome, and that the effort of overcoming them is in itself a valuable educational exercise. He goes on:

"Most blind gardeners need some one at hand to help or guide, but there is one blind gardener, at least, who carries on his work alone, cultivating the ordinary vegetables of a market garden, fruit (such as apples and plums) and grapes and tomatoes, in a small span-roofed house, sending the produce to the market by carrier, and dealing with the wholesale buyers. Another blind man is a small farmer who has brought up a family by his own exertions, while another is a successful florist. At Chartres, in France, the blind soldiers at the professional school which has been established there cultivate their own garden; it is now not only one of the most beautiful in the neighborhood, but has carried off the prize for the best vegetable plot in the Chartres military area.

"From the financial point of view, save in a few exceptional cases such as those mentioned, it can not be expected that a blind person can make a living by gardening, but the material benefit is not the only aspect that ought to be considered in the promotion of gardening among the blind and partially blind. The occupations from which blind persons can gain a livelihood are in the nature of the case mostly of a sedentary kind, and the physical, and even more the psychological, aspects of gardening as a recreation must be very great, while the material benefit is by no means negligible."

WOOD-CARVING BY SAND-BLAST—A process of carving wood by special application of the sand-blast, reported in *The Compressed Air Magazine* (New York), is said to be giving highly satisfactory results in California, especially when applied to the redwood of that State. We read:

"Portions of the surface are covered by protective stencils which leave figures in relief and a uniform background. Very hich effects are produced in paneling the walls of a dining-room, rall, or den. While much of the work is done in the natural color of the rich, reddish brown wood, striking color effects are brought out by the use of paints, deep blues, reds, browns, and gilt."

DANTE DEAD SIX HUNDRED YEARS

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY young American students sailed for Italy early in July to be present at the celebrations commemorating the six hundredth anniversary of Dante's death. They will place a memorial wreath upon the poet's tomb in Ravenna in behalf of institutions of learning in the United States. Dante celebrations began in Europe early in May, which was the month of his birth and also the month when he met Beatrice. England chose that month for its observance; Italy thinks four or five not too much to employ in honoring its great poet. The climax of all will come in September. The Boston *Transcript* notes that our delegation, "so broadly representative of our academic life, has the distinction of being the first official delegation of American students to Italy; and because of that the Italian Government is preparing to extend to it, on its arrival, an official welcome." Our interest in Dante is revealed to be broader than might commonly be supposed, as *The Transcript* shows:

"Quite appropriately, the members of the party are mostly drawn from admirers of the romance languages; and the fact that interest in the Dante commemoration is being manifested so widely proves the reality of the great Italian poet's hold on the youth of twentieth-century America.

"But Dante's hold on young America is a virile and a vital not a merely academic hold. In spite of his medieval cosmogony and the darkness under which he labored, the truths which he exprest were everlasting truths, and his point of view as catholic as it was fundamentally modern. As poet, as philosopher, and as guide and preceptor to man upon his earthly pilgrimage, Dante belongs to all the ages, and not merely to the Italy of the fourteenth century, torn asunder by the fratricidal strife of the Guelfs and Ghibellines. In America his fame has long burned with a bright and steady light. Lowell and Longfellow were among the earliest and most enthusiastic of his followers on this side of the Atlantic; and their work in interpreting the writings of Dante has been carried on by bands of devoted scholars not alone at Harvard but at many other American universities.

"Yet Dante inspires our reverence and quickens our imagination, not only because of his achievements as scholar, as poet, and as a philosopher, but also, and no less certainly, because he was at once the prophet and the personification of Italian nationalism. One of the half-dozen poets of the first rank, he is at the same time one of the commanding figures in the evolution of Italian nationality. And it is an eminently fitting thing that lovers of Italian literature, language, and civilization in our universities, legion in number, should, through a representative delegation, bow in homage before his grave."

RAFFAEL'S PORTRAIT OF DANTE.
In the "Parnassus" group hanging in the Vatican, painted in 1510.

Not many public ceremonies may occur here, tho one pageant has been held at the George Grey Barnard Cloisters for the benefit of the endowment fund of the Casa di Dante and the Lighthouse for blind Italians. Florence began her festivities on April 27, "a day chosen because it was the anniversary of the peaceful revolution that freed Tuscany from foreign rule." The Manchester *Guardian* describes a pretty scene:

"Early in the morning processions of men, women, and children moved along the streets toward the Piazza Santa Croce, where the great statue of Dante stands. Flags were flying everywhere. Pickets of infantry and of armed police stood at every corner. The Piazza was cordoned off by *carabinieri* in steel helmets and *bersaglieri* in plumed, wide-brimmed hats. These precautions were taken because political disorders were feared. During the last few months there have been several serious conflicts between Florentine Socialists and Fascisti. At Florence the Fascisti are largely made up of literary and artistic clubs and societies whose members have had a big share in organizing the Dante festival. The celebrations, therefore, had a distinct 'Fascist' character.

"The processions began to fill the Piazza Santa Croce between nine and ten in the morning. At the head of the Piazza stands the church of Santa Croce, with its white façade. To the left are tall, narrow houses. The walls, pale cream or honey-colored, had a warm softness in the sunshine—a softness subdued still further by the vivid green of the window shutters that looked like plates of verdigrised copper. From windows and balconies flags, cloths, and carpets were hanging—the Italian flag, green, white, and red; cloths dyed sky blue, ochre, or claret; carpets striped and patterned in varied colors. To the right a row of very old houses overhangs the pavement. The walls are a dull brownish yellow. From one long balcony a row of lemon-colored mats was hanging and from another a wide length of claret-colored cloth. The Italian flag was flying from every house.

"The statue of Dante, in the middle of the square, was surrounded by a ring of gold-tipped spears, each one loaded with a heavy weight of flowers and green branches. All around was the gathering crowd—a dark mass relieved only here and there by the white-plumed helmets of the Municipal Guard, by the white frocks of the school-children, and by the flowers and green branches carried by almost every one present.

"Toward ten o'clock the university students arrived. They wore bright skull-caps, each color representing a different faculty. They looked like a bed of poppies amid the dark mass of people. Soon afterward a number of war invalids (*mutilati*) arrived in Bath chairs. The crowd cheered and waved its branches and bouquets, so that the dark mass was suddenly transformed into a green flowering garden. As soon as the *mutilati* had passed the cordon, roses, wistaria, lilac, carnations, and all the many blossoms of the Italian spring were showered upon them.

"From a street that joined the Piazza near the church a bright

swarm of children came trooping. They arranged themselves in three huge oblongs along the steps at the foot of the façade. Those on the left were clothed in sap green, those in the middle in white, those on the right in vermilion—the colors of the Italian flag.

"A blast of trumpets announced the opening of the festival. A chorus of many hundred voices sang the '*Inno a Dante.*' Other songs, like the '*Inno di Mamelli,*' followed. Then blossoms were thrown in showers at the statue of the poet, and the assembly broke up.

"First the children, and then the students' clubs, societies, gilds, and associations filed out of the square, each headed by its own banner. Particularly vivid was the blue-and-gold embroidered banner of the *Arciconfraternita della Misericordia.*

"The celebrations are to last, on and off, until the end of the year. In the autumn D'Annunzio is to visit Florence and to deliver a public address on the genius of Dante."

A very good homily on Dante was written by Mr. Clement K. Shorter for the London *Sphere*, May 14. Because it comes from a cosmopolitan in literature and not a Dante specialist it may have a wider appeal.

"The statement that Dante was 'the greatest poet in all the world' will only carry conviction to a portion of my readers. Homer and Vergil have first place with many. To the average Englishman that place belongs to Shakespeare; to the German, Goethe; to each nation its own most prominent poet. But to those who have a subtle sense of the meaning of great literature, Dante stands at the very head of the procession. To know well 'The Divine Comedy' even in a translation is to be immune from too much worship of the very mediocre gods of modern idolatry.

"Matthew Arnold—than whom our modern times has produced no literary critic of equal merit—quotes many passages from Dante in support of his claim to incomparable power, notably —'*In la sua volontande è nostra pace*— In his will is our peace.'

"I am not a good Dante scholar—I wish I were—but I am quite sure Mr. Ruskin was right in saying that you had better know 'The Divine Comedy' by heart in Cary's translation than Milton's 'Paradise Lost.' Happy are they who, like Mr. Lowell, can learn the Italian language through a study of Dante. If I were to give advice to a young man or young woman on the threshold of his or her career and with a passion for literature, I should insist that sanity of outlook, a freedom from the crude cranks which beset every decade, could best be obtained by a devotion to Dante.

"Shakespeare, with all his great dramatic art, his exquisite powers of versification, can have no such heartening effect. He has made cranks as well as saved us from them. He has served the cause of reaction by his worship of kingship and other exploded ideals of life.

"Dante built his work upon permanent philosophical ideals, unchanging and unchangeable. He has form in equal perfection with Shakespeare, his poetry is not less noble, he has an equal insight and a greater vision.

"Let, then, my young friend read his Dante in my old friend Butler's translation with the Italian text and the notes; let him know something of the critical work of Edward Moore and Paget Toynbee, whose text of the 'Letters of Dante' was one of the most notable books of last year. Let him steadily add the many good translations and interpretations to his shelves and he will have safeguarded his old age from much meretricious art which obtains at the moment."

DANTE AND BEATRICE,

Impersonated by Fritz Leiber and Mrs. Marsh Allen at the fête at the George Grey Barnard Cloisters for the benefit of the Lighthouse for Blind Italians.

ARE WE RULED BY UGLINESS?

TWO "GREAT CRUSADERS against America's ugliness" occupy our attention. One is Mr. Sinclair Lewis, the author of "Main Street," the other is Mr. Ralph Adams Cram, who addrest the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard and, in the words of the Boston *Transcript*, "put our devoted country in a sort of Gothic pillory for its ugliness." Of course, his charge that we as a nation are ruled by ugliness is not taken kindly by some of his contemporaries. To their discomfiture it is pointed out by Boston that while "Mr. Cram accuses, Mr. Lewis may be said to supply the proof in his terrible novel. If all America is Main Street, America is assuredly ugly." The Brooklyn *Eagle*, one of Mr. Cram's critics, has for its use the recent words of the Englishman, Mr. William Archer, that "New York is by far the most magnificent and marvelous city in the world—a wonder to the eye and an incomparable stimulus to the imagination." But granting that, what is one among so many? Mr. Cram, in his address reported by *The Transcript*, represents modern man cast down from a former estate and deprest by the world he lives in—

"The 'Black Country' of England, the mill towns of New England, and the coal-and-iron wilderness of Pennsylvania do not easily stimulate man's natal sense of the beautiful nor do they foster and reward craftsmanship in the arts. Wall Street and popular government and democratic society offer but inadequate substitutes for the vital stimuli of feudalism and chivalry and the Crusades, while the varied forms of religious individualism that have followed the Reformation, not content with breaking, burning, or otherwise destroying all of old art on which they could lay hands, have eliminated those qualities of beauty from their beliefs, devotions, and practises that formerly opened men's eyes to the fact of beauty in all its forms and as well gave them their greatest field for creative artistic activity. It is true to say that since the year 1500 A.D. the active influences of the world have been exercised toward the discrediting of beauty, the discouraging of artistic effort, and the establishing and maintaining of the things that were in themselves ugly, whether on the spiritual or the material plane. We can not then blame too wholeheartedly the segregated and rebellious professional artists of the last century, but on the other hand we are bound to admit that it is because of them that the word itself has acquired that not wholly unmerited connotation that, for a single instance, makes it difficult for me to come before you to-day and declare in all sincerity that I believe art to be one of the greatest and most beneficent forces in the world that beauty, which is its inspiration and its method, is a reliable standard of values, and that through a return to beauty and a recovery of art we may, if these are vitalized and adjusted by positive and personal and corporate religion, find a swifter and more enduring

solution of the problems that confront us than if we adhere to the more 'practical' methods now in vogue."

Mr. Cram's "return to beauty" means a return to the life and impulses that found its expression in Gothic architecture. He says:

"The Gothic impulse in architecture is not a fad of archeological fancy galvanized by the sheer nervousness of a jaded fashion impulse, like the flare for 'mission' furniture or crinoline. It is the result of a spirit working hiddenly in men and in society. Gothic is not a passing phase of the building art already completed and dead, it is the voicing of an eternal spirit in man,

BOTTICELLI ILLUSTRATES DANTE (1475).

Beatrice here explains to Dante the essence of the celestial life.

that may now and then withdraw into silence, but must reappear with power when, after long disuse, the energy emerges again. Gothic is the fully developed expression of Christianity, but it is even more the manifestation of Christianity applied to life; that is to say, Christian civilization.

"We are not to forget that the word means more than a dogmatic theology and a form of religious faith. It means a philosophy, a social organism, a polity, an industrial system, and a way of life. When it means this it is crescent and compelling, when it means less it is decadent and not in accordance with the will of God.

"Now, the accidental word 'Gothic' must be accepted in this sense as a synonym for vital and pervasive Christianity functioning through the races of northern blood and in northern latitudes. Gothic art is blood of its blood and bone of its bone, and the soul of each is the same.

"Between the years 1000 and 1500 life was more nearly right than at any time before or since, therefore the art of Medievalism, that we call Gothic, was the greatest art the world has known, and it is to this that we return by instinct, or rather by the grace of God, when we feel the need of release from intolerable conditions and so search for the succor we desperately crave. But beauty is also a testing of things, and it may well be that the loss of it out of the life we have made for ourselves is not wholly dissociated from that reversal of values which is the determining factor of contemporary life, while its recovery (if this be possible) may conceivably be one of the effective means whereby we shall be enabled to get back once more to a sound basis of life.

"In the sudden and egregious disillusionment that has overtaken us we revolt against the current order of things, so arduously and so proudly built up, because it reveals itself now as illogical and incompetent, as fostering injustice rather than equity, as tending toward selfishness, oppression, the destruction of liberty, the exaltation of ignorance, vulgarity, and venality, and because it has engendered fear, jealousy, cruelty, and hatred instead of love, fellowship, and compassion.

"In both the material and the psychological spheres ugliness rules. The city of industrialism, the decadent and vulgarized village, the metropolis of commerce and finance, the means of locomotion and transportation, the music and drama and literature and architecture of the multitude, the newspapers and the advertising, the very clothes and customs of society are conceived not only without reference to beauty but in terms that are its antithesis and its destruction. From the greater part of the multifarious religions and philosophies of the day beauty has long since departed; government knows it not, but functions in drab ineptitude at the best, or in cynical selfishness and venality at the worst, while industrialism, with the trade and finance that are its concomitants, has so utterly destroyed the beauty that inheres in human relationship that at last overt warfare has taken the place of the hundred years' sullen but covert enmity, in the hopeless effort to solve problems that on this plane are unsolvable."

Mr. Cram asserts that our natural reaction to the stimulus of recovered beauty is to establish more and greater art museums, more and greater art schools, more and greater art lectureships. But—

"I do not think that any one of these things ever was, is now, or ever will be a vital agency for the restoring to a starved world of the sense of beauty or to decadent art of its energizing soul. Art is an expression of flourishing life, it is not a product of propaganda, publicity, or pedagogy. Unless beauty can become an active principle in life, visible and operative in our institutions and in our methods, it will remain far afield; unless art can become the normal and instinctive mode of expression of all men it will continue moribund as now.

"Is it an *impasse* in which we find ourselves, a situation which denies us good life unless we first acquire beauty, and beauty unless we first acquire good life? I think we have the will, now, in good measure, but there is error in the direction in which this will is applied. We still rely on machines and mass-action for the redemption of society, we still adhere to our art-museum propaganda and our art-school pedagogics for the recovery of beauty and the recreation of art, because we have not as yet been able to emancipate ourselves from the old intellectualistic methods which wrought our undoing. We now call upon them to accomplish redemption. This way lies nullity and failure. We must rather win back the old consciousness that made possible the Christian society and the Christian art of the Middle Ages, the consciousness that life itself is greater than any of its parts, that it is more than the sum of its component individuals, that it has, in a word, both unity and personality. When we see this we shall know that life can not be divided into separated categories each part functioning in individualism and by methods of high specialization, but that vitality can be attained only by interpenetration and coordination. By this I mean that religion and beauty, for example, have as much, perhaps more, to do with the solving of our industrial problems than have the mechanistic economic laws we have deduced from half-comprehended phenomena, and the science of psychology we have invented to explain them. And I mean also that the possession of beauty and the function of art are intimately and absolutely an integral part of life itself and are neither attainable nor usable—nor even desirable—unless they are so related."

The New York *Tribune* questions if it is true, as Dr. Cram and so many of our latter-day despondents are fond of declaring, that ugliness rules us, saying:

"In spite of all these critics, who take a melancholy pleasure in despairing of the world, probably there never was a time when it would be possible to demonstrate the beauty of so many lives. Stories of crime and ugliness and unpleasantness fill the press, but it is the exceptional that is news. How about the other side of the picture?

"One who is looking for heroism, for self-denial, for genuine character, even for beauty of average architecture, which is Dr. Cram's specialty, and for all those miracles of life and color that give to the world its interest and charm, will surely find

what he is looking for to-day more so than at any other period. Never has mankind given as good account of itself as in the era in which we have lived."

ENGLAND GIVES EINSTEIN A RELATIVELY WARM WELCOME

WHEN PROFESSOR EINSTEIN left us and went to England he seems to have been received with a cordiality equal to that accorded to Fritz Kreisler, the violinist—tho not in the same circles. Over the latter case one newspaper warned "other Germans" not to expect the same cordiality; but *The Nation and The Athenæum* (London) finds "matter for sober rejoicing in the reception of a great German thinker like Professor Einstein by our chief exponents of metaphysical and scientific theory, by the universities, and by serious journals of all types of our political thought." Lord Haldane was conspicuous among those who thus acted "to restore the prewar unity of culture for Europe and the civilized world." The paper we are quoting finds an ironical figure to represent the world's present plight which, it hopes, such international courtesies as these will go a long way to mitigate:

"The peoples of to-day resemble the quarrelsome crew of a ship suddenly struck by a typhoon. They can resume their quarrels; or they can join hands to save the vessel. It may not indeed be feasible to regain our unity on the basis of Professor Einstein's theory of relativity. It is hard doctrine, the mere mental equipment for which demands a combination of the mathematical and the metaphysical gifts such as maybe a score or so European and American brains command. The very conception of a universe 'spacially finite and closed' seems abhorrent to minds brought up on the possibly contradictory notion of the infinity of space; while the mental processes required for the application of Einstein's principle of relativity to gravitation are necessarily barred to all but a chosen few. But, as Professor Barker well said, a wider congregation than this can follow together, in England and in Germany, the parallel lines of Right and Justice, whether they meet in a final synthesis or no."

By the Einstein reception *The Nation and The Athenæum* sees "the *entente* of the intellectuals thus happily renewed," and it numbers among the younger recruits "those Oxford undergraduates who the other night cheered to the echo General Smuts's remark that he hoped again to see a German holder of a Rhodes scholarship." It also reviews the qualifications of those who may be taken as "model pioneers":

"A conciliator to the end of the war, Einstein refused to sign the fighting manifesto of his fellow professors, and publicly signified his disagreement with it. But the British public hardly realizes as yet how far, not only some distinguished Germans, but a growing strain of German thought, has traveled from the materialistic nationalism of 1914. Dr. Rathenau, the new German Minister of Reconstruction, and probably the ablest governing mind in Germany, declares in his new book that the 'age of mechanization' has passed, and that German society is tending, not to a Socialistic or a militaristic state, but to a time of spiritual renewal. The ideal forces will regain their power and will aim at the transfiguration of human endeavor. The community will be poor and its life will be full of toil; but its eyes will be fixt on a coming and realizable city of the soul.

"In a word, religion will return to humanity in the hour when she seems to be dethroned intellectually, and to be perishing from its consciousness, or divorced from its political aims. Rathenau's new German state will, we suppose, be democratic in form, but its spiritual intent will be aristocratic—it will seek to find the 'sublimation of the national thought and will.'

"It may be objected that this sketch of the future of organized society is rather vague, and that somehow and somewhen a nation must decide for itself whether its economic basis is to be capitalistic and profit-seeking or cooperative and humane. But at least Dr. Rathenau approaches the problem of social reconstruction with more insight and more intellectual zest than some captains of British industry, who seem to think that all will be well and the same as before if only the workmen will work harder for less money. And we imagine that he will agree that while this coming Germany can not be absolutely equalitarian, the ideas of equality of opportunity, of the effective partnership of labor with capital, may well supply it with a moral incentive and a practical rule of life."

It is further looked upon as a "good omen that the new call to elevation and harmony in human effort should come from the region whence, seven years ago, the worst threat to the unity of civilization seemed to proceed." And this English weekly asks:

"Why not? It is by no means strange that Germany, with her greater loss and mental suffering, should learn the lesson of the war more quickly than any of her victors. In the old days she was, for all her 'advanced' mechanism of life, if anything, an underintellectualized state. For she made the vital mistake of supposing that she could create a kind of Teuton world. Now, as Mr. Wells argues in his 'Salvaging of Civilization,' the idea of the World-State, or at least of a conscious and prevailing World-Order, is a true and a fruitful one. Christians and philosophers, poets and men of science, the seer and the great man of business, inevitably, and by the laws of their faith or their culture, think in terms, not of the nation, but of humanity.

"But it is certain that no one brand of institutions is going to be a 'best-seller' in the spiritual mart. Prewar Germany made that mistake; and postwar France and England may quite possibly repeat it. Here, then, it is that the scientific and the liberal spirit may yet be the savior of Europe. For this Continent of ours is not only, as Mr. Wells says, being strangled in the net of boundaries woven at Versailles. She is also being starved of her proper and accustomed rations of knowledge and feeling as well as of food and material necessities. Like the dweller in a wild border state, she suffers from a kind of robbery under arms, in which every petty nationalism takes in turn its toll of the general right to liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

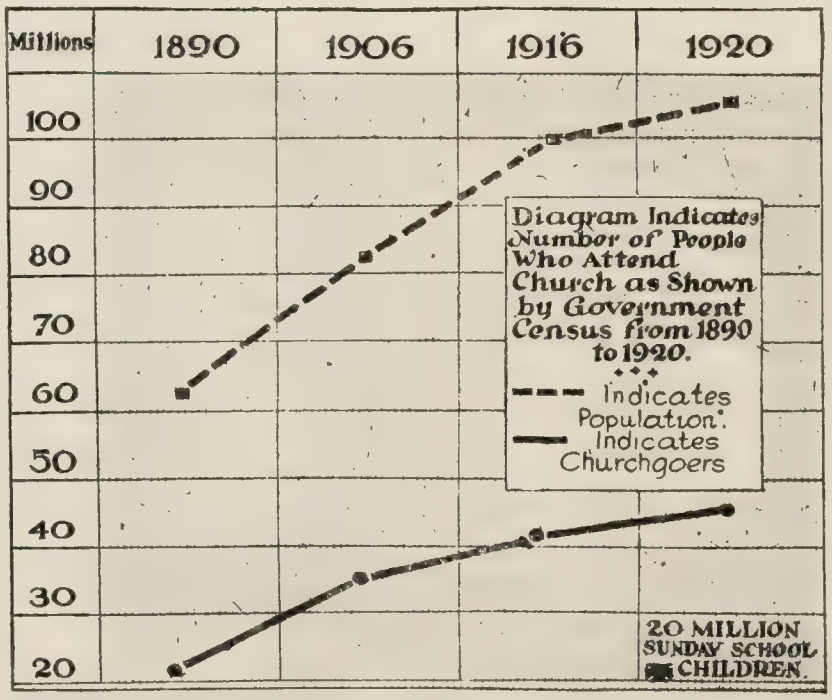
"The nations live by and for each other; and every man of ideas has long made that generalization for himself. But since the war each nation has taken to a jealous, highly exclusive culture of its own plot of ground. Who is to end that petty suicide of the purpose of man? Not, we are afraid, the politicians who made the war and the peace."

ANGELS APPEARING TO DANTE AND BEATRICE.
Another Botticelli drawing to be found in the print cabinet of the Frédéric Museum in Berlin.

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

AMERICA THE MOST RELIGIOUS COUNTRY ON EARTH

"THE UNITED STATES is the greatest churchgoing country in the world," says a writer who has been burrowing into the United States census figures, and he gives us the further comforting assurance that the whole world is growing better, a vastly different conclusion from that reached by some other contemporary observers. Statistics show, however, that out of a population of more than 105,000,000 in the United States there is a church population of nearly 45,000,000 and a Sunday-school attendance of more than 20,000,000. More than 2,000,000 persons devote a whole or part of their time to teaching in Sunday-school, and, in addition, there are 200,000 ministers, speakers, rabbis, priests, and others described by different ratings according to the denominations, but authorized to solemnize marriages and to preach and perform other work regarded as that of the church head. Assisting the ministers are several million lay workers, secretaries, and volunteer helpers, who devote their time to "laboring in the vineyard" because of interest and enthusiasm, with little or no reward other than that which the service brings. Taking all these facts into consideration, says the writer of a special article in the New York *Herald*, "it is argued that every family must have at least one member connected in some way with a religious organization, church, or religious society." In further evidence of the upward trend of religion, it is stated that "militant membership in churches has practically doubled in the United States in the last twenty-five years, altho during the same time the nation's population has increased only 69 per cent." Church property is valued at $2,000,000,000, with $500,000,000 for endowment.



Illustrations by courtesy of the New York "Herald."

Such news as this will come as an agreeable surprize to those of our religious leaders who had regarded the signs of the times as indicative of a failing religious morale and who had seen in the shortage in the ministerial supply a manifestation of the Church's weakening hold on humanity. Not only will the fears of these be allayed, to some extent at least, but, as *The Herald* remarks in an editorial foreword to the article, "critics of present-day morals, professional pessimists, those of Bolshevik trend of mind, will be confused and abashed" when they analyze the contents of the article. "That the United States is easily the most religious country in the world; that the number of those interested in the several denominations is increasing far faster than the population; that the value of church property and the money spent annually for church work runs into the billions is a revelation of the American public's morals."

Church membership is climbing at the rate of a million a year, says the *Herald* writer. "Nearly 7,000,000 persons became members of religious bodies in the ten-year period ended December 31, 1916, according to the Census Bureau, which period included two years when the Great War was spreading its influence over the world." So, then—

"The steady growth of religious training, the rapidly growing army of converts who openly avow their purpose to live according to the teachings they elect, say church officials, gradually is making the United States and the entire world better instead of worse. Manifestations of evil and wickedness, small and large, are seeming only, it is argued.

"The foibles of fashion, scanty dressing, divorce coming in what seems like a wave in the wake of war, extravagance, law-breaking, and violence, are only petty outbursts in the view of thoughtful churchmen. Such manifestations will pass, they promise, thrust into the background by the weight of sober, decent public opinion, built up through the national and world educational campaigns.

"Bridging the world with a background of religious training, the churches of the United States and other nations will eventually bring about an era of fair dealing and international righteousness which shall make war unreasonable. This is the argument of church workers, ministers, elders, and officials, who back it with their references to the government investigations of church activity in the United States."

The first religious census, taken in 1890, says the writer, found a total church membership of approximately 21,000,000 out of a total population of nearly 63,000,000. This showed that 35 per cent. of the population was enrolled in churches. Sixteen years later the total church population had increased to 35,000,000, or 42 per cent. of the national population of 84,000,000. Now the percentage is nearly 43. Modern methods of church recruiting, disapproved by some ministers, are credited with part of the large increase in church membership. One of these is the recreational church plant, with gymnasium, bowling-alley, and game-rooms, where young women and men meet, organize clubs, and engage in special study. The membership and work of organizations like the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Young Men's Hebrew Association, and similar societies are not included in studies of the Census Bureau. Adoption of advertising methods by churches and campaigns for converts are also credited, says the writer, with a share in increasing church membership.

Alongside this growth has been the Church's increase in property ownership, which, including only buildings in which services are held, is now valued at $2,000,000,000. Mortgages on this total only about 10 per cent. The churches have also at their disposal $500,000,000 in endowments and other properties for home missions, hospitals, colleges, etc., and a sum more than one-tenth as large is invested for the benefit of missionary work in foreign fields. Further:

"The annual expenditure of more than $50,000,000 a year for special extension work in the United States long ago became a common thing for churches. Reaching the churches in contributions, this represents more than $1 a year for every enrolled member. It does not include the collection and expenditure of nearly $16,000,000 additional on account of foreign mission work or the annual overhead expenses of maintaining meeting-halls, paying ministers and other workers in the

United States. The last item alone absorbs more than $400,000,000 a year."

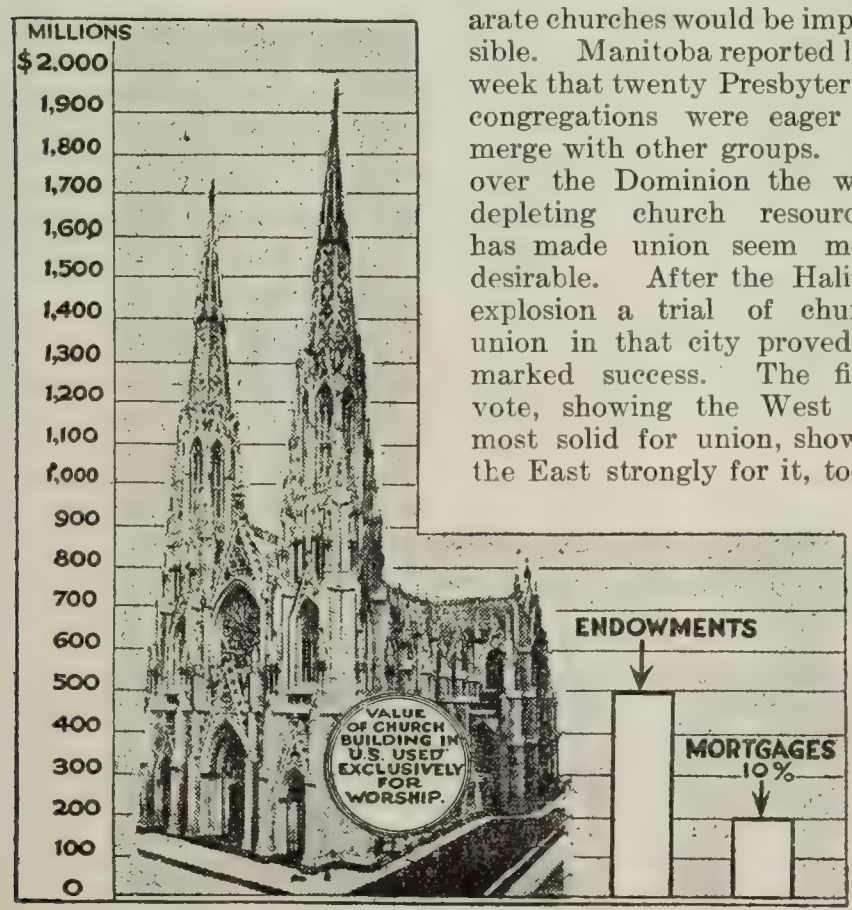
The war did emphasize spiritual values, says the Detroit *News*, and the orgy of materialism which followed it—"not overlooking the materialism which exprest itself in the treaty of peace"—is probably to-day as great a force for the essentials of religion as any that could be devised:

"And this materialism, exhibited in eating, drinking, spending, competing in display with one's neighbors, and in a general emphasis on the exterior rather than on the interior values, was the culmination of long years of just such false ideals of life—ideals that found their natural and inevitable outlet in a clash of arms involving the whole world. But every poison has its antidote, and the antidote for this was being formed even while the effects of the poison seemed at its height. The antidote is the vision of a life which recognizes, not with lip service only, but with a conviction flowering in daily common life, that spirit is eternally above matter, and the things of the spirit eternally above all that matter in its several guises as wealth and power and position can offer."

PROGRESS TOWARD CHURCH UNION IN CANADA—Despite the breakdown of the plans of the Inter-Church World Movement, remarks the New York *Evening Post*, the Protestant denominations are progressing toward unity. In the Philippines an "Evangelical Union" has "made it hard for some Filipinos to believe the Protestants are not a unit." Union theological training is growing stronger in this country, and in Canada Methodists, Congregationalists, Presbyterians, and Anglicans "long ago united for theological education." And now actual Protestant church union in Canada is a step nearer, and a new vista is thereby opened before the churches concerned, says *The Evening Post*, as it notes that, "by the decisive vote of 414 to 107, the Presbyterian General Assembly in Canada has decided to effect immediate organic union with the Methodist and Congregational Church of the Dominion." We are reminded that—

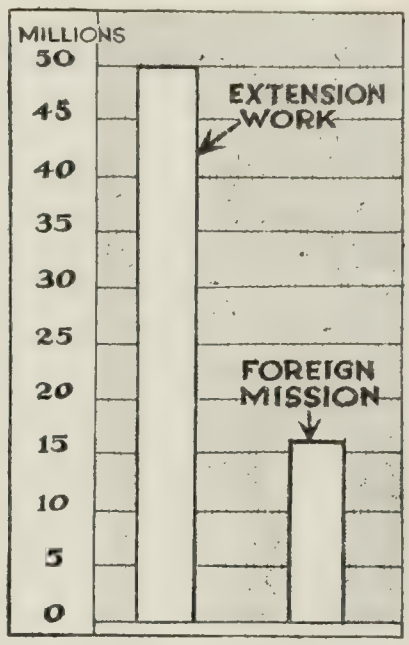
"Before the war a basis of union had been approved by high authorities of the three sects. The Methodists and Congregationalists declared themselves in favor of it; in 1915 the Presbyterians voted 140,000 to 90,000 for the principle, but their final decision was reserved till last week.

"The prairie provinces have long been vigorous advocates of union. There the neighborhood spirit is strong, and, moreover, it is easy to maintain one union church in sparsely settled communities where three separate churches would be impossible. Manitoba reported last week that twenty Presbyterian congregations were eager to merge with other groups. All over the Dominion the war, depleting church resources, has made union seem more desirable. After the Halifax explosion a trial of church union in that city proved a marked success. The final vote, showing the West almost solid for union, showed the East strongly for it, too."



APPALLING RATE OF CHILD SUICIDE

"IT IS A FRIGHTFUL INDICTMENT of our Christian civilization" when we contemplate the appalling fact that out of a total of 12,000 suicides reported in 1920 707 were children, the boys averaging fifteen years, the girls sixteen. Divorces, congested living conditions, and enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment are given as probable causes for the alarming increase in self-destruction, according to reports received by officers of the Save-a-Life League, the central offices of which are in New York. The increase over the number of cases listed in 1919 is given as 1,000, and the Rev. Harry Warren, president of the League, declares, according to newspaper accounts, that restrictions in sale of narcotic drugs helped to swell the total of unfortunates who died by their own hands. Many of the suicides are said to have been prosperous individuals, and Dr. F. L. Hoffman, statistician of the organization, is reported as arguing that no one basic reason can be assigned for the increase.



Staggered at the figures for child suicide—and our readers will recall many cases recently reported in the newspapers—*The Catholic Universe* (Cleveland) stresses its belief that—

"This terrible condition can not be corrected by the eugenic method nor by any of the forced methods that are taking up time that could be much better spent in setting up a proper estimate of life. In appreciating that a human life is the property of God, that our duty is to live it to its fulness, regardless of the lines in which it lies, will be found the answer to the suicide. The tendency of education in school and church is to put life on a purely utilitarian basis. A human being is measured by his value as a producing agent. The schools in adopting the vocational, to the almost entire exclusion of the cultural, and by eliminating religious training as an essential part of education, are responsible. . . . . .

"Our children are not so clean and innocent as those of an earlier generation. The men and women of to-day have not the moral strength of their ancestors. Preaching a natural religion built on the refined paganism of the Golden Rule will not save. There must be a return to the elemental principles of Christ, to a religion that is built on prayer and sacraments and sacrifice."

The feminist movement is largely responsible for the increase in suicide in general, says the Baltimore *American*, arguing that "the underlying psychology which contributed to this bad business goes deeper into the fundamentals of the national structure than such obvious causes as divorce, poor housing, and prohibition would indicate." Through "a steadily insidious propaganda to stir up hostility between the sexes" an evil effect has been produced in the United States. Suffrage speakers and writers ridiculed the faithfulness, dependability, and mental ability of men, and lauded the "superiority" of women in matters in which they were "necessarily ignorant." Young women were told "they were the coming mistresses of civilization; men were back numbers; marriage was a relation of convenience; the world had been made a mess by the ignoramuses now in control." And so—

"The harmony and interdependability of the intersex life has become ruptured, altho, of course, not all the women in America have 'fallen for' the silly stuff. But the propaganda has done its damage in spite of plain warning by those unmoved by the flubdub, and to this partial estrangement of the sexes can be attributed the fundamental cause of increasing bickerings, separations, and divorces, with their resulting miseries."

JOAN'S FIRST AMERICAN CHURCH

"IT HAS A HISTORY," slyly remarked a German writer, when he heard that a certain statue of Joan of Arc disappeared from a French village only to reappear in a Long Island church. Probably, he added, "the Americans carried off the statue in an excess of enthusiasm, as a memorial of the sacred cause of the Allies." Yes, says the New York *Herald*, it has a history, but it is not a history of looting, but rather "a record of friendship and mutual esteem marked by a transaction in which the participants, French and Americans, may well take pride." It seems that the statue stood for four years in the little church in Ban-de-Lavaline, right on the firing line in the Vosges. Shells had damaged the church and had struck the statue. During all this time Ban-de-Lavaline was without a priest, for the pastor of the village church had been carried off by the Germans in 1914. Then, as *The Herald* tells the story, the Americans came, and the 60th Regiment of Infantry "took over the trenches which ran through the village." The chaplain of the regiment was the Rev. Father Ward G. Meehan, S.T.D., who, "finding the village without a pastor, sought and obtained from the Bishop of the diocese permission to perform the duties of the village parish in the hours he could spare." Then—

"Upon the return of the American Expeditionary Forces to their home, Father Meehan resigned his commission to become pastor of a new parish then being organized in Elmhurst, and which was to come into being June 1, 1920. No name had as yet been chosen for the parish, and the canonization of St. Jeanne d'Arc on May 16 of that year suggesting that her name be given to it, this was done, the Anglicized form, St. Joan of Arc, being used for this purpose. The parish was the first in the United States, if not in America, to bear the name."

In recognition of this, and of Father Meehan's services, the people of Ban-de-Lavaline gave the statue of the Maid to the parishioners in Elmhurst.

"The statue came to this country in January of this year It was erected and solemnly blessed Sunday, January 30. With the gift came the pledge of the people of Wisenbach and Ban-de-Lavaline, through their priest, the Abbé Pierrot, that they would set aside each successive St. Joan of Arc's day (May 28) for the decoration of the graves of the American soldiers who sleep in France in the little churchyard at Ban-de-Lavaline.

"The 60th Regiment did not steal the monument; no *commune* in France mourns the loss of one of its works of art. Instead, the Jeanne d'Arc which survived the German invasion of France now reposes, by the generous and courteous act of its proper and legal custodians, in a Long Island church bearing the illustrious name of the heroine of France in memory of brave deeds well done; and annually in two little hamlets in France the reason for its removal from one continent to another will be made bright in the minds of all by the ceremonies of decoration performed at the graves of strangers who died that the war should be won for freedom."

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SAVED BY AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

This statue of Joan of Arc was given by a French parish to an American church in memory of a chaplain's service.

RELIGION IN SOUTHERN SCHOOLS

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ARE NOT SO UNGODLY as some would have us believe, if we may take certain facts recently gathered in the South to be indicative of the country as a whole. Not long ago, we learn from *The Presbyterian Advance*, a statement was published by some Southern papers that "over 50 per cent. of the professors in American universities do not believe in God and only a small per cent. of the graduates come from such institutions with their faith in God unshaken." To test the truth of this assertion as it concerned the South, the editor of a high-school paper in Georgia, we are informed, took a religious census of the State institutions in eleven Southern States. Among fourteen such institutions he learned that 95 per cent. of the members of the faculties and 75 per cent. of the students are church members. Not a single atheist was found among the faculties. Tennessee was not included in the survey, and inquiry in that State was undertaken by Prof. B. O. Duggan, State High-School Inspector. He sent a questionnaire to the five State institutions and to 145 first-class high schools. His findings are accepted by *The Advance* as typical of conditions over this Southern section of the country, and we give this summary:

"Ninety-eight responded with complete reports. In the five State institutions there are 161 members of the faculties of whom 159 are members of churches, while there are 2,295 students of whom 1,911 claim membership in some Church. Of the 98 high schools reporting from 55 counties the members of the faculties number 575, with 568 of them church members. There are 10,074 students enrolled and of them 7,346 belong to a Church. Every one of these 98 schools report the nature of chapel and religious exercises they have. In two schools every teacher and every student is said to be a church member. That means that in the higher institutions supported by public funds about 99 per cent. of the teachers are professing Christians and a little more than 83 per cent. of the enrolled students. And in the high schools almost 99 per cent. of the teachers are members of churches and almost 73 per cent. of the pupils enrolled.

"Now, taking for granted that Tennessee figures are fairly representative of the conditions in the Southland, surely there need not be the alarm that is sometimes raised over this matter. It is, however, to be recognized that in some centers of population the teacher may not stress religion as many would like to have it strest and as it should be to strengthen the faith of the pupil. Because of certain conditions the Christian teacher is greatly handicapped. That, however, does not prevent the earnest teacher from exerting the sort of influence that tells mightily on the impressionable youth before him. It is not always necessary to speak openly about the great truths of the Gospel, but when language and history, science and art are taught with the background of the truth as it is set forth in the Bible, and when these facts are brought forth from a mind that has recognized that 'the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof; the world and they that dwell therein,' the student will perceive the trend of the teaching and respond."

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CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

BROWNING, Tennyson, and others of our poets who lived to a good age showed that the ardors are not alone for youth. Here is one who has surpassed their age, and shows, too, that ardor may go with reflection. Mr. Yeats, in lines outstripping his son, has an autumn meditation that *The Measure* (New York) was fortunate enough to capture for its pages. We are regrettably obliged to omit a part:

AUTUMN

By John Butler Yeats

Great lady of the darkening skies,
Great lady of the lustrous eyes,
Stay, stay your hasty tread,
And lowly bend your golden head.
Ah! hush that rending moan
Far wandering that turns to stone,
And lead, my loves and every thought
And all the visions I have brought;
Ah, hush that bodeful sound!
Is it of sky or hollow ground?
That we together in good faith
May talk of the great god Death.
In charnel-house of little breath
Prisoners both are we to death,
And over all the freezing earth
Is not a sign of ancient mirth.
Here 'mong the ashes of the year,
In dregs of life, sorrow and no tear,
Memory on our minds doth lie
So intricate the old forget to die.
Great spirit of many moods,
Art thou god or devil of these woods?
Sometimes a specter vast and gray,
Somber, blotting out the light of day,
And then a lightsome fairy here and there,
Making mock of groveling despair;

And then a being of such gracious semblance,
As turns to tears the anguish of remembrance,
Ah, enchantress weaving spells,
What is it that thy riddle tells?
When sunset reddens the lofty trees,
And the birds are singing high jubilees,
And creeping night the woods doth darken,
Deep down in my heart I wait and hearken,
And in my heart is naught 'neath the arching sky
Save a reedy, tremulous, timorous cry.

When Death makes of the young its capture,
Innocence can call it still a rapture;
Not so the old; from their strengthless eyes,
Has faded long the fire of paradise.
They see the bareness of the ended year,
The ended day, the sunken sun and a fear—
Dust to dust is all, and earth to earth
Spite of love, spite of hope, and wild bird's mirth;
Great enchantress weaving spells,
Is this all thy riddle tells?

. . . . . .

Hope's candle lights man's trembling way,
No more. There is no more to say,
Save that the sick man's latest sigh,
Blows out that candle standing nigh,
Alas for freedom, and oh, our frailty!
Be illusion mine and away reality,
When past is the surges thunderous roar,
And we list to the far recurrent lapse,
Of the ebbing tide on the desolate shore,
Comes, sweet as hope, the word—perhaps
In all the creeds and lexicons of sorrow,
Sleeps sweet with hope, the word—to-morrow.

WE are often able to retrace, but we can not always, perhaps not often, bring again the past. By so much our satisfactions are limited as this *New Republic* poem reminds us:

WANDERER

By Bernard Raymund

I have come home again to meadow-land and orchard,
And the dear, cool fingers of home wind fast about my own,
While broken words of love are sounding at my shoulder
Saying—You were away, and everything was lone.

The hills you knew, and meadow-land, and house were empty.
The cherries blossomed and the petals fell unseen,
The dark fruit rounded, ripened, and was gathered,
And oh, how empty was the place where you had been!

Sometimes the dogs would come, whining softly for you,
Asking for a romp across the windy fields once more,
Wondering what kept you so, worried and bewildered,
Waiting for your eager step, your whistle at the door.

—Yes, I am home again, the chimney smoke is rising
Straight against the sunset, and lo, a window gleams;
But there's no voice at my shoulder, no clasp of dear cool fingers,
Only the quiet frost and the dim-eyed sorrow of dreams.

THE Berkeleian philosopher and the realist set such riddles, and because they go unanswered we get such poetry, for which our thanks are due *The Nation and The Athenæum* (London):

A RIDDLE

By Walter de la Mare

The mild noon air of spring again
Lapped shimmering in that sea-lulled lane
Hazel was budding; wan as snow
The leafless blackthorn was a-blow.

A chaffinch clankt, a robin woke
An eerie stave in the leafless oak.
Green mocked at green; lichen and moss
The rain-worn slate did softly emboss.

From out her winter lair, at sigh
Of the warm South wind, a butterfly
Stept, quaft her honey; on painted fan
Her labyrinthine flight began.

Wondrously solemn, golden, and fair;
The high sun's rays beat everywhere;
Yea, touched my cheek and mouth, as if—
Equal with stone, tree—Man 'twould give

Its light and life. O restless thought
Contented not! With "Why" distraught.
Whom asked you then your riddle small?—
"If hither came no man at all

"Through this gray day-dream Cornish lane,
Would it mere blackened naught remain?
Strives it its beauty and life to express
Only in human consciousness?"

Oh, rather, idly breaks he in
To an Eden innocent of sin,
And, prouder than to be afraid,
Forgets his Maker in the made.

THE London *Graphic* has this. We might say it is a poem that should be dedicated to W. B. Yeats for the verse of his early years:

WHO'LL BUY MY DREAMS?

By J. Lewis Milligan

I go from door to door,
Peddling my fancy rimes;
Some look them critically o'er,
Saying, "We've seen such stuff before,
Write something for the times."

But some with eager eyes
Read them, and read again
With growing wonder and surprize,
Till visions of the soul arise,
Up-conjured by the strain.

A pedler of dreams am I,
Along the world's highway;
From door to door my trade I ply,
Crying aloud, "Who'll buy? who'll buy?
Who'll buy my dreams to-day?"

YOUTH and age are here in *The Yale Review* debated, and our readers will doubtless judge the argument out of their own experience:

TWO WAYS OF LOVE

By Alice Corbin

Why do you want to leave me, if you love me?
Because I must,
The years will turn our lips and love to ruin,
Beauty to dust.

Better to leave you while the world's a symbol
Of this bright fire,
So shall old age find brilliant and untarnished
Our love's desire.

Ah, no, the flame is nothing! For the forest
Took years to grow,
And in the ashes is the truth of beauty.
And this I know.

The bud is lovely, but the tree in winter,
Tho stark and bare,
Knows all the earth knows, and no love is perfect
Without despair.

Too bright, too new, too shallow and unconscious
Is young love's heat,
Give me the love that knows the bitter wisdom
Of love's defeat—
Give me the love that grows, through time's own wisdom,
More hard, more sweet.

IT is a mystic like this contributor to the *Westminster Gazette* (London) who perceives minute signs of the rhythm of the universe:

SUCCESSION

By Evelyn Underhill

The little clock upon the table ticking
Tells of a world where measured moments pass.
Outside, the grass
Pursues its rhythm in undivided time,
The trees move strangely to their secret rime.
Sudden the dreamy cat has ceased his licking,
And waits paw-poised upon the quiet air;
Discerning there,
As the sharp instants fast
Fall from the dying present to the past,
The grave pulsations of that greater flood
Moving toward a bourn not understood,
Wherefrom—as scudding waves on the sea's rest—
Our life lifts up its crest.

Make this Chart your Guide

for Correct Automobile Lubrication

Chart of Recommendations

(Abbreviated Edition)

How to Read the Chart:

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils for engine lubrication of both passenger and commercial cars are specified in the chart below.

A means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
B means Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
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Arc means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

Where different grades are recommended for summer and winter use, the winter recommendations should be followed during the entire period when freezing temperatures may be experienced.

The recommendations for prominent makes of engines used in many cars are listed separately for convenience.

The Chart of Recommendations is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Automotive Engineers, and represents our professional advice on correct automobile lubrication.

NAMES OF AUTOMOBILES AND MOTOR TRUCKS	1921		1920		1919		1918		1917	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Acason (1 and 1½ ton)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	...	...
" (2 ton)	...	...	...	...	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Ace (Newark, O.) (1½ ton)	A	Arc	A	Arc	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " All Other Mods.	A	A	A	A	A	A	...	...	...	...
Allen	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
American Six	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Anderson	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Apperson (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	...	...	...	...	...	...	A	A	Arc	Arc
Armleder (1 ton)	A	A	A	A	...	...	...	...	...	...
" All Other Models	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Atterbury (Mod. 8-E)	A	A	A	A	A	A	...	...	...	...
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Auburn (6 cyl.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (6-38)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A	Arc
"(6-39-B) (Teetor H. Eng.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	A	Arc	...	...
Autocar	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Bessemer	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Bethlehem (2½ ton)	...	...	...	...	...	...	A	Arc	A	Arc
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Biddle	...	...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Bour Davis	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Brewster	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Briscoe	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Brockway (¾ ton)	A	Arc	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	...	...	...	...
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Buick	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Cadillac	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Case	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc
Chalmers	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chandler Six	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chevrolet (8 cylinder)	...	...	...	...	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Model 490)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	...	...
Cleveland	A	Arc	A	Arc	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clydesdale (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	...	...	...	...
" All Other Models	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Cole	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Columbia (Detroit)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Comet	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (Commercial)	...	...	...	...	A	Arc	...	...	...	...
Concord	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Corbitt (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	...	...
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Crow-Elkhart	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Cunningham	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Daniels	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dart (1 ton)	...	...	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	...	...
" (1½ ton)	A	Arc	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc
Davis	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Denby (Model U)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A	Arc
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Dixie Flyer	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Dodge Brothers	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Dort	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Elcar (4 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (6 cyl.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	...	...
Elgin	A	Arc	A	Arc	...	...	A	Arc	A	Arc
Erie (Erie, Pa.)	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Essex	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	...	...	...	...
Federal (Model S-X)	...	...	...	...	...	...	A	A	A	A
" (Special)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Arc	Arc	...	...
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	A	Arc	Arc
Fiat	...	...	...	...	...	...	B	A	B	A
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Four Wheel Drive	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Franklin	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Gardner	A	Arc	A	Arc	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garford (2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Garford (3½, 5, 6 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
G. M. C. Trucks	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Gramm-Bernstein (2½, 3½, 5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" " All Other Mods.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Grant (6 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (Com'l) (Mod. 12)	...	...	...	...	A	Arc	...	...	...	...
" " All Other Mods.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	...	...	...	...
Gray Dort	...	...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hahn	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Hal-Fur	A	A	A	A	A	A	...	...	...	...
Harroun	...	...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Haynes (6 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (12 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
H. C. S.	A	A	A	A	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holmes	A	A	B	A	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hudson Super Six	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Hupmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
I. H. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	A	A	A	A
Indiana (1 ton)	...	...	...	...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (1¼ ton)	A	Arc	A	Arc	...	...	...	...	...	...
" (2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc
International	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Jackson (4 cyl.)	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	...	...	...	...	Arc	Arc
Jackson All Other Mods.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	...	...	A	A	A	A
Jones	...	...	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc
Jordan	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Kelly-Springfield	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Kenworthy (4 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	...	...	...	...	...	...
" (6 cyl.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	...	...	...	...	...	...
King (8 cyl.)	...	...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Kissel Kar (12 cyl.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	A	A	A	A
" " All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Kline Kar	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Koehler (Models M & MT)	A	A	A	A	A	A	...	...	...	...
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
LaFayette (Indianapolis)	A	A	A	A	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lange	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Lexington (Cont'l Eng.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Liberty	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Lincoln	A	A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
L. M. C.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	...	...	...	...
Locomobile	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	E	E
Maccar (5½ ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Mack	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A
Madison (6 cyl.)	...	...	...	...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (8 cyl.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A	A
Marbohm	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Marmon	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Maxwell	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
McFarlan	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Mercer	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Mitchell	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
M. H. M.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Monroe (Model M-3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	A	Arc	A	Arc
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Monitor	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	...	...
Moon	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Nash	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	...	...
" (Model 671)	...	...	...	...	...	...	A	A	...	...
" (Com'l) (Quad)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	...	...
" (1 ton and 2 ton)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	...	...
National (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (12 cyl.)	...	...	...	...	A	A	A	A	A	A
Nelson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Netco	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Noble	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Noma	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	...	...	...	...
Oakland	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc
Old Hickory	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oldsmobile (4 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	...	...	...	...
" (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc
" (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Overland	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Owen Magnetic (Mod. M25)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc
Packard	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Paige (6 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (Continental Eng.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paterson	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Peerless (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	...	...	...	...	...	...	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Phianna	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Pierce-Arrow	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" " (Com'l) (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" " " All Other Models	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Porter	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	...	...	...	...
Premier	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Ramer (1½ ton)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	...	...	...	...
" " (3½ ton)	A	A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
R & V Knight	B	A	B	A	...	...	...	...	...	...
Renault (French)	A	A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reo	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Republic (1 and 1½ ton)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
ReVere	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	...	...
Roamer (Model R. A.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A	Arc
" (Model 4-75)	A	A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	...	...	Arc	Arc
Rock Falls	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	...	...	...	...
Rolls Royce (British)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A	A
Saxon	A	Arc	A	Arc	E	E	E	E	E	E
Sayers-Six	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Schacht (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	...	...
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc
Scripps-Booth (4 cyl.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Arc	Arc	A	Arc
" " All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Selden (¾ ton)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A	Arc
" (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	...	...
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Seneca	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	...	...
Service (220)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	...	...
" (120, 130, 140, 170)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A	Arc
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Simplex Crane	...	...	...	...	...	...	A	A	A	A
Standard (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Stearns-Knight	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
Stephens	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc
Stevens Duryea	A	Arc	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stewart (Buffalo)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" (Com.) (¾ ton)	...	...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (1 ton)	...	...	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (Models 7x & 10x)	A	A	A	A	...	...	...	...	...	...
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc
Stoughton (1 ton & 1½ ton)	A	Arc	A	Arc	...	...	...	...	...	...
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	...	...	...	...	...	...
Studebaker	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Stutz	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Sullivan	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Templar	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	...	...
Traffic	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	...	...
United (Mich.) (2½, 4, 5, 6 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (3½ ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Velie (Model 34)	A	Arc	A	Arc	...	...	...	...	...	...
" (Com'l) (¾ ton)	...	...	...	...	A	Arc	A	Arc	...	...
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	...	...
Vim (Mod. 22, 23 & 24)	A	A	A	A	A	A	...	...	...	...
" (Model 25)	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	...	...	...	...
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Westcott	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
White Hickory	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
White (16 valve)	...	...	...	...	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (3 and 5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	...	...	...	...
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Willys-Knight	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
Willys Six	...	...	...	...	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Wilson	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Winther Six	A	Arc	A	Arc	...	...	...	...	...	...
" (Com'l) (¾ ton)	A	Arc	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Winton	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc

Prominent Makes of Engines

NAMES OF AUTOMOBILES AND MOTOR TRUCKS	1921		1920		1919		1918		1917	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Beaver (Mod J-JA-JB-JC)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	...	...
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Buda (Mod ATU-BTU-CTU-DTU-ETU-FTU-HTU-HTU-IU-ITU-XU-XTU-YU-YTU)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Continental (Model B2)	A	A	A	A	A	A	...	...	...	...
" (Model T)	...	...	...	...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Falls	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
G. B. & S. (Model AA)	A	A	A	A	A	A	...	...	...	...
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Herschell-Spillman (Models JU-S-V & VA)	...	...	...	...	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hinkley	A	A	A	A	A	A	...	...	...	...
Northway (Mod 108)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Arc	Arc
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Waukesha (Models CU-DU-EU & FU)	A	A	A	A	A	A	...	...	...	...
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Weidely	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Wisconsin (Mod Q & QU)	...	...	...	...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

These recommendations represent the professional advice of the Vacuum Oil Company as determined by its Board of Automotive Engineers.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

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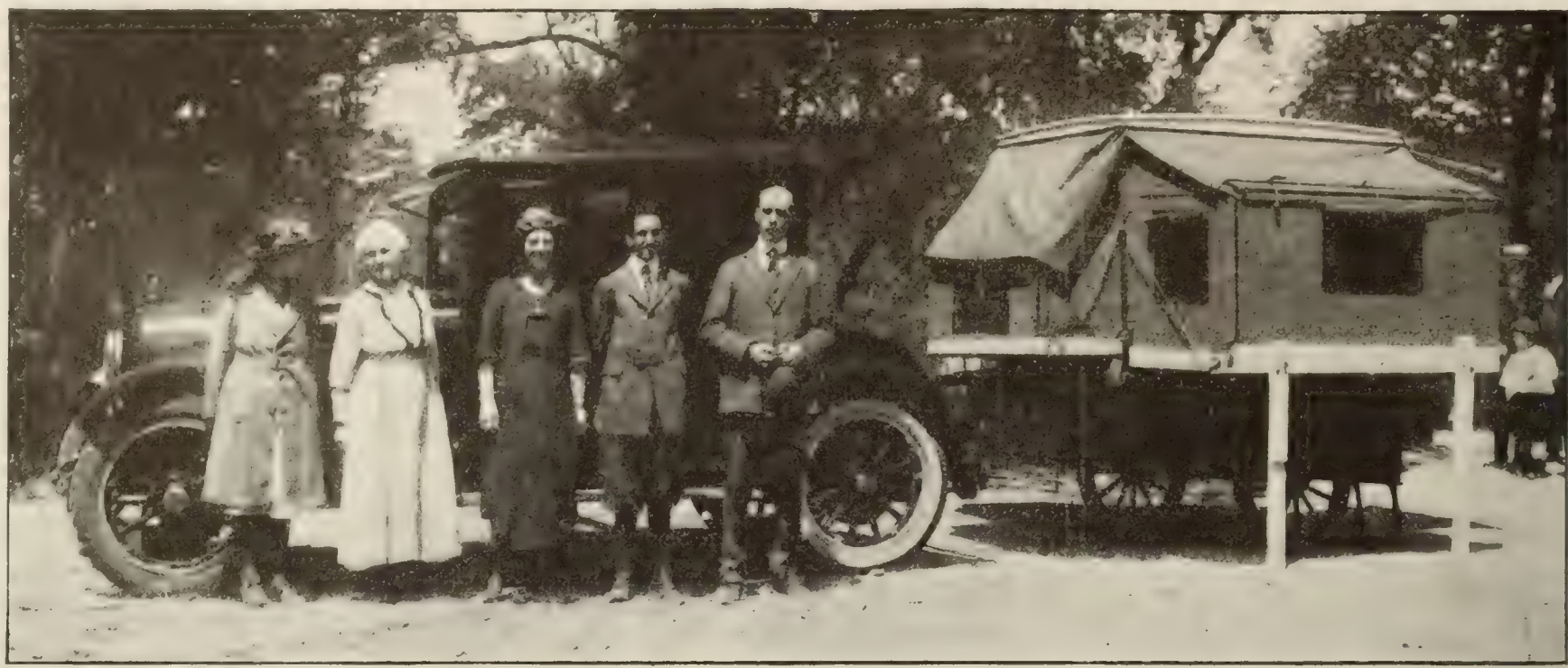
PERSONAL · GLIMPSES



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ONE OF THE NEW-FASHIONED "PRAIRIE-SCHOONERS" AND SOME "PIONEERS."

One hundred and twenty-eight of these cars, each the same model of the same make and with the same sort of trailer attached, are carrying a group of homesteaders from Brooklyn to Idaho. These new pioneers will enjoy comforts their precursors never dreamed of. Their rate of progress will average twelve miles an hour as against twelve miles a day made by the ox-drawn wagons of a past generation.

A NEW "PRAIRIE-SCHOONER" CARAVAN GOES WEST

A FOOT ON THE SELF-STARTER, a chug-chugging of automobile engines warming up, a turn of the wheel, and a new group of homesteaders depart to carve out new lives and fortunes in the Far West. They are generally known as "Scott's Modern Caravan." Their long line of cars with trailers—all of one make and not the cheapest make, either—will carry one hundred and thirty families from Brooklyn across the country to form a farming community in Idaho. The prairie-schooner of other days, and the hardy pioneers who opened up the West, reach a sort of edition de luxe in this caravan of automobiles. "They are expected by the Governor," as the New York *World* remarks; "the Idaho Agricultural College will provide experts to aid them in getting settled; and an officer of the State Department of Highways leads the expedition." Scarcely a generation from the days of the old pioneers is the departure of the "first band of modern pioneers," comments *Motor Life* (New York), and thus proceeds to tell about them and their prospects:

They are not a band of religious fanatics or a colony of free-love advocates, but a group of good, substantial American citizens, tired of the strain and the noise of city life, who are eager to begin anew on the land.

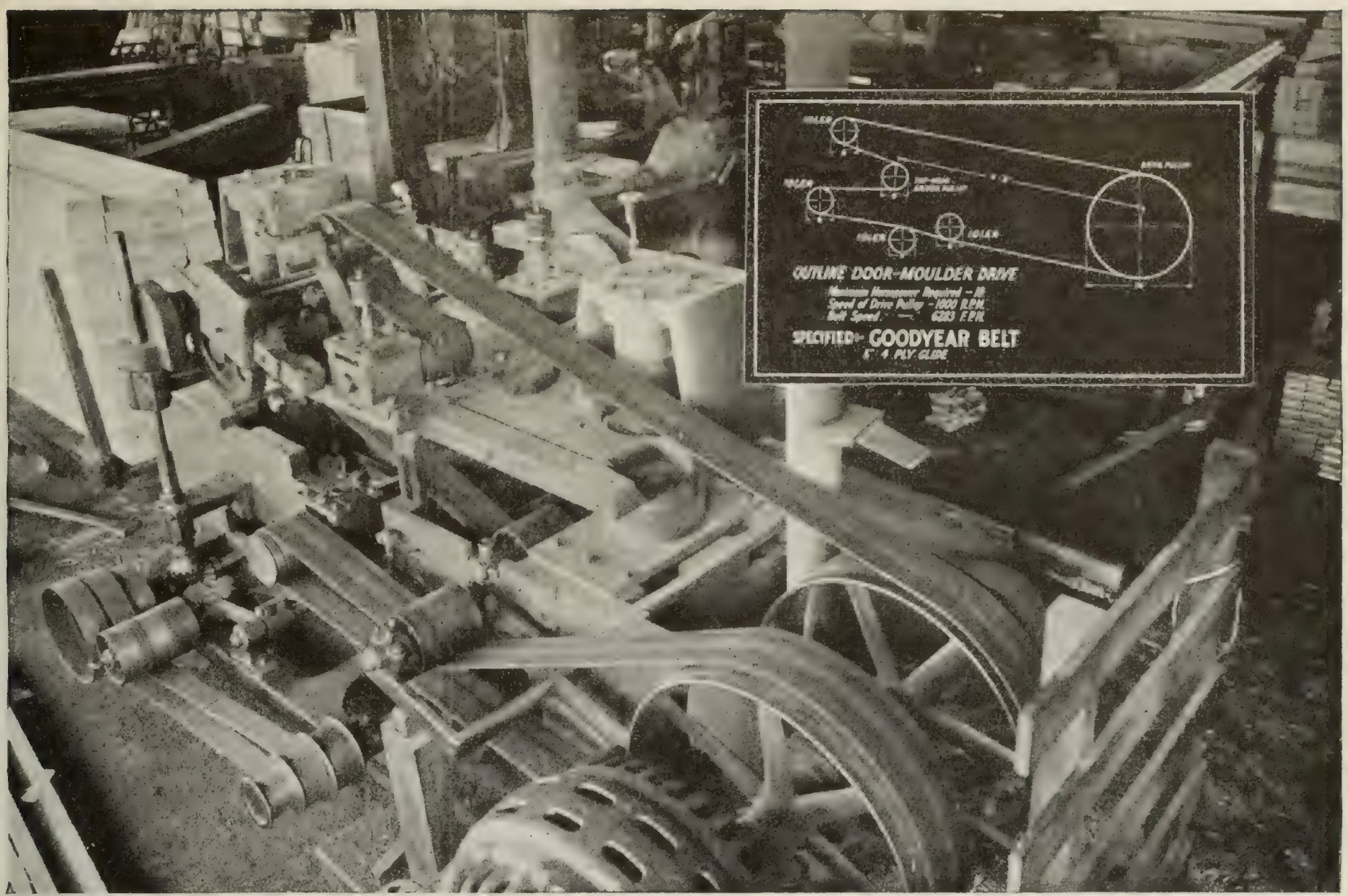
To be sure, since the advent of the railroad, thousands upon thousands of colonists have gone West in tourist sleepers and have settled the land, but Scott's Modern Caravan is the first migration in automobiles to be undertaken by a large number of people at one time for the purposes of colonization. It will be conducted under the supervision of the American Automobile Association, which will cooperate with Mr. Scott in every way possible.

Instead of the rather uncomfortable, and at times untrustworthy, prairie-schooners or Conestoga wagons, these 1921 pioneers will ride in the latest model touring-car, equipped with a camp bungalow trailer really luxuriously fitted with electricity, beds and mattresses, gasoline-burning cook-stoves, and every modern convenience. Instead of the never-ending cutting and hacking through unbroken forest land so that ox-team and prairie-schooner might pass, the Scott Caravan will have a variety of routes and passable roads from which to choose. The worst hardships to be endured will be a chance flat tire or a too muddy road where the car may have to be hauled out. In place of the laborious twelve miles a day, the maximum speed of the ox-drawn cart, a sensible, steady twelve-miles-an-hour pace will soon bring the caravan to its destination. Starvation was the Grim Spectre which haunted the pioneer everywhere, but these modern pioneers, whose route will take them through the great food belt of the country, will more likely be oversupplied than in want of food. Instead of hunting for suitable camping spots, with the attendant search for water and the terror of wild beasts and marauding Indians, there is hardly a community through which the Scott Caravan will pass which does not boast of a modernly equipped and policed automobile camp site, where water, electric lights, wash-tubs, gas-stoves, and every possible comfort, to say nothing of a hearty welcome, is provided for the itinerant motorist.

Tired of the strenuous life of the Big City and its attendant worries, William D. Scott, a successful business man, of Brooklyn, N. Y., together with a friend, decided to dispose of their holdings and, with their families, start by automobile for some Far Western State, where they planned purchasing adjoining ranches and so settle down to a quiet life of peace and plenty. Both of these men are ardent motor tourists, having spent many summers in touring the country, and the idea of this extended trip grew from their experiences. Several more friends heard of their contemplated venture and begged to be allowed to join the party. From their persistent demands, in Mr. Scott's mind grew the larger idea of starting a colony of persons who, like himself, wanted to shake the dust of the city from their feet and get back again to the land.

Mr. Scott then wrote to a number of commercial organizations and city and State officials throughout the West. The reply which most interested him was from Gov. D. W. Davis, of Idaho, who told him of a newly irrigated portion of southern Idaho which was then available for settlers. After visiting the land, which is near the Nevada line, in the Snake River Valley, Mr. Scott decided this was the El Dorado he was seeking. Its fine location at an altitude of 2,500 feet, the brilliant-hued cañons, the trout-filled streams near by, its easy accessibility to good-sized towns, all made their appeal. It was the ideal spot for an ideal community. He took an option on 5,120 acres at $125 an acre, including permanent water rights, and this parcel he divided into 128 forty-acre tracts. Then he returned to Brooklyn and began to organize his caravan.

"Since the project became known to the public," said Mr. Scott, "I have been overwhelmed with applications from would-be



Actual photograph and inset blueprint sketch of the Goodyear-equipped door-moulder drive in the plant of the Pacific Door & Sash Company

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The Door-Moulder Drive—and the G.T.M.

The superintendent believed the belts they were using in the plant of the Pacific Door & Sash Company, of Los Angeles, California, could not be improved upon; for they were the best of many kinds the company had tried.

But he was reasonable about it, and he could see the point made by the G. T. M.—Goodyear Technical Man—that the most economical and long-lived belt was the belt that was *specified to its work*. So he agreed to test the Goodyear Analysis Plan on a single drive.

The drive he picked out was the plant terror—the door-moulder drive—a hard, high-speed, belt-eating drive, with an action that subjected its belting to an unusual amount of flexing. Four months was the longest any belt had stood up to the door-moulder punishment.

The G. T. M. noted every fact about the drive. The superintendent co-operated by supplying data on operating conditions peculiar to the plant. A Goodyear Glide Belt, 5-inch, 4-ply, which is specially constructed for fast, hard work, was recommended.

The Goodyear Glide hung to the door-moulder for nine months—more than double the life of the best previous belting. Moreover, because of its pulley-gripping qualities, slippage was reduced to a minimum.

Goodyear Belts sometimes cost more to buy, but this one had the added virtue of costing only two-thirds the price of the belt it replaced. So, considering its long life, its economy was nearly four times greater than its predecessor's. That convinced the superintendent. He had the G. T. M. analyze every drive in the mill. Another Glide is now mastering the door-moulder, and 25 other drives are equipped with Goodyear Belts.

If you want better belting, at lower actual cost, for a single drive or an entire plant, it will pay you to call in the G. T. M. There is one in your neighborhood. For further information about the Goodyear Analysis Plan or about the reliable performance of Goodyear Conveyor and Transmission Belts in your particular industry, write to The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, California.

GOODYEAR

ranchers. It is interesting to know how many folks want to return to the farms. The caravan is limited, however, to 128 families. I have had more than twice that many applications. Every family accepted for membership in the caravan has been carefully investigated as to character and financial standing, and everything possible has been done to make up a congenial 100 per cent. American community, with each person acceptable to the other."

The leader of these modern pioneers explains that the automobile caravan idea for traveling to the property has much to recommend it. "I stopt to figure out that if every one of these families of five went by train it would cost them $700 or more for railroad fare," he says:

"Wasn't it better business to invest this money in an automobile than in railroad fares? The trip itself will give them something to talk about all their lives. Then, too, motor-cars are quite necessary on the ranch, anyway, and if they had to purchase them out there the expense would probably be prohibitive.

"We are going out in new cars. Every one of them will be the same model and the same make. Each family will have a trailer. This particular trailer is so arranged as to be useful for hauling purposes when we go to the near-by towns. The bungalow, which sleeps six persons, will be used *en route* and as a temporary home at the tract until we build our own homes.

"This is not a rich man's nor is it a poor man's venture. The applicants range from factory foremen to persons of independent means. All are tired of city life and want to take their families back to the land. No one will be accepted who has less than $3,000. There must be enough money to pay for the expenses of the trip and there must be sufficient money left upon which to live until the first crops are sold.

"This is not a money-making scheme, either. There is 'no dark gentleman in the wood-pile.' Each of us will have an equal amount of land, for which he pays a uniform price, and each should have, if he is as industrious as his neighbor, the same returns. Naturally, the responsibility of an undertaking of this kind is very great, and we must have nothing to retard our progress nor mar our success. I think our plans will be carried out satisfactorily, and this point will be demonstrated."

That a motor-caravan can be successfully undertaken was demonstrated last summer by the Northwest members of the Pacific Coast Advertising Clubs, whose annual convention was held in Stockton, Cal., in June. More than 100 cars left Seattle, Wash., for Stockton, and this procession of cars was viewed with much interest as it passed through Washington, Oregon, and California. The original schedule of time was maintained without a break. There was not a mishap. The evening stops at automobile camp sites along the way were comfortable and jolly, and every one in the caravan voted that automobile touring was the only way to go to a convention. Those who were less adventuresome and had experienced a hot, two-day train trip ruefully agreed with them.

The New York *World*, which sends the new homesteaders on their way with a bit of editorial congratulation and advice, comments on a general tendency to return to the land. Farming is one of the industries that has profited by the general business depression, observes *The World*, which finds a good prospect even for tenants of some so-called "abandoned" farms. Recently, we are told:

Sharply contrasting conditions of employment are revealed in reports of the rural and urban labor situation. On the farms there are plenty of workers as against a scarcity in recent years, and plenty of work for them, but at lower wages. Men who left the farm for the factory and shipyard under the lure of war wages have returned in numbers. Many ex-service men are in the fields, and it is "like the good old times" for the farmer, who no longer has to watch his crops rot in the ground for lack of help to gather them. An interesting aspect of the situation is the notable reduction in the number of farms in the West once classified as "abandoned."

More abundant crops harvested at a lower labor cost should mean cheaper food for the consumer without loss of income to the grower. There will be less incentive to hold wheat for higher prices.

On the other hand, as against this exhibit of thriving industry on the farms, 400,000 men and women workers of New York City are reported as without employment. This is nearly one-fifth of the total working force of the city and represents a lamentable amount of industrial idleness. Apparently the back-to-the-land swing has had no appreciable effect on this element of urban labor. It must await the revival of business for its general reabsorption.

"COME OVER AND HELP US," RUSSIA BEGS AMERICAN CAPITALISM

"BUSINESS FIRST and politics afterward," is the moral which the world in general, and a writer in *Leslie's Weekly* in particular, find in the change that has lately come over the spirit of the Russian dream. The *Leslie* writer, more closely in touch than most others with the powers that be in the Bolshevik Republic, has received a personal letter from the Russian leader, Juvenal Maximoff, called "the spokesman to western Europe and America for that part of the Russian administration that thinks in terms of food, clothing, housing, and transportation." Mr. Maximoff argues at length that, both for the sake of Russia and the rest of the world, American business organizers and engineers ought to pitch in and help the Russian state immediately. We ought to do this for the sake of the rest of the world, including ourselves, he argues, because every modern civilization, sooner or later, is going to collapse into much the same limbo which Russia now occupies. Whether or not he may be conceded to make out a case along this line, his argument that Russia needs the assistance of American capitalism seems to be based on first-hand information and unanswerable arguments. Russia is in somewhat the state of a country in which catastrophes have become epidemic, suggests Charles Ferguson, the business writer, to whom Maximoff communicated his troubles. Mr. Ferguson explains, in *Leslie's Weekly:*

Now, we in America have had our tastes of devastation from earthquake, fire, and flood, devastation involving, not the entire country as in Russia, but a bit here and there, now and then. And in every such emergency the community affected has turned for leadership in the work of rehabilitation and reconstruction, not to its nominal leaders, the politicians and office-holders, but to its real leaders, the big engineers and business executives to whom it owes its life-sustaining organization for production. Thus the group of business men who took charge of Dayton, Ohio, during the week of its historic inundation have pleasant anecdotes to tell about the temporary evanishment of the city government, and how they remembered its existence and the decency of being polite to it only when the flood had subsided and order had been restored. . . . . .

Those who have had personal dealings with an earthquake or with a great famine, fire, or flood will be the first to understand, therefore, this newest proposal from Russia addrest, not to our Government, but to our engineers and captains of industry—the proposal, briefly, that these men, with a few others of their kind drawn from Russia and Europe, form a committee or consortium which shall function as a supergovernment at Moscow, and by a comprehensive, modern, thoroughgoing organization of the nation for productive rehabilitation lift it out of the quicksands of its present plight onto the firm ground of prosperity.

Maximoff, who now sends this rather intimate appeal for help, is counted among the more liberal of the Bolsheviki. "It may be inferred from the documents he sends to America," writes Mr. Ferguson, "that he counts Lenine as chief among those to whom Bolshevism has become an obstacle and a burden." In the communication, which is quoted at length, the Bolshevik authority writes:

"The crisis in Russia is due to many causes. The most important is our lack of men fit for business. This is not specially the fault of the Bolsheviki, but of all the antecedents of our Russian education. We were brought up on mere languages and literature, upon fiction and speculative philosophy. We had no part or lot in the technique and realistic culture of western Europe and America. That is why, when our revolution broke, we naturally fell into the hands of abstractionists and idealogs.

"The former governments of Russia were led by men with the abstracted mentality of jurists; the best positions within the Empire were held by ancient scholars of the Lyceum and the school of jurisprudence. There was no fair room within the old governments for men of business or men of science and the arts. These were rather looked down upon. They were regarded as pariahs. No wonder that in a country where productive ability was despised there could be no progress.

"The revolutions in Russia—that of March, 1917, as well as that of November—were accomplished by people the majority

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WHAT is it costing you to run your car? How can you reduce that cost? You are vitally interested in lessening repairs, costs of gasoline and oil and depreciation.

What has been the average motorist's attitude?

Cars have been operated with little thought as to cost. Certain expenses seemed unavoidable.

Big repair bills were paid without thought as to their cause. Frequent removal of carbon, grinding of valves, renewing of bearings, and reboring of cylinders were considered necessary.

Low gasoline and oil mileages have given little or no concern. Cars were not expected to last more than a few seasons—rapid depreciation caused no alarm.

And the reason for this enormous and needless waste has been—*the vast majority of motorists have kept asking for just "oil"!*

They failed to realize that proper lubrication was the most important element in motor car operation. They bought oil instead of *lubrication*.

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SUNOCO Motor Oil is proving every day that it is the one big opportunity to reduce repair costs and increase the service value of both passenger and commercial cars.

The success of SUNOCO has been immediate and unprecedented. Dealers and garages everywhere report a tremendous and increasing business. More and more are handling no other lubricant than SUNOCO.

Begin using SUNOCO at once. Drive your car to the nearest SUNOCO dealer. Have your crankcase drained, cleaned and filled with the type of SUNOCO specified for your particular car in the "Sunoco Lubrication Guide." All SUNOCO dealers have this guide.

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of whom were by education mere jurists and bookmen; hence their vain belief in the salvation-power of decrees, manifestoes, and so on; hence the wanton, vapid devotion to the theories of Marx.

"A great change is very badly needed in Russia, and it must come—but not in the way recommended by the Socialists, the Constitutional Democrats, or the Monarchists. They are now fighting each other for aims that can only accomplish for this unfortunate Russia a deeper prostitution to politics.

"There must be a new government—totally new. It must be composed of men of business and of science and the arts. Financiers and promoters are also necessary. New men are wanted for the industries. These insipid politicians have destroyed the class of Russian workmen. It will be necessary to import skilled labor. We must have three or four million immigrants to begin with and must absorb every year afterward one or two millions. Our territories are far too great to be exploited by a population so weak and thin as ours.

"We must create in Russia a conational or supernational government. Only thus can we safeguard the world from the waste of our resources by selfish or merely nationalistic exploitation. The coal-mines of western Europe will soon be exhausted. We can coal Europe for five hundred years. Our mines must not be disposed of to land-sharks and speculators. The case is the same with our mineral wealth, our forests, our petroleum, and so on. These should all be husbanded for the good of civilization at large.

"And why should the British or western European farmer squeeze himself into the narrow hole of an acre of land while dozens of millions of hectares are lying idle in Russia, badly cultivated by the brutish Russian peasant, who says of himself that he is like the dog lying on the mow: he does not eat hay himself or allow the cow to eat.

"All this must be changed. It will be changed. The present is by far the better time for the change—better than any future time. I hope that American men of standing will offer their assistance to our Bolshevik leaders. It will then be possible to create an adequate government that will be able to model Russia into such a shape that humanity will tide over the present universal crisis—a crisis far more serious than the British and the Americans generally suppose. They will understand when the revolution sweeps their personal existence into the abyss where we Russians have fallen. In England, in Europe at large, the revolution will be far more cruel, atrocious, merciless than it was and is in Russia.

"And there is no power in the police to stop the drift toward such disaster. The revolution can not be prevented by military power or the forces of politics. It can be prevented only by economic reorganization—beginning in Russia. The Government of Russia must be changed, by way of evolution, from the present political government by party men into a conational business government.

"Such a change will be disastrous only to those who are fit for nothing but parasitism, *i.e.*, to the politicians. Communists, Socialists, Monarchists, Constitutional Democrats will all go. These Constitutional Democrats call themselves 'the party of the freedom of the people'—a very pompous denomination and wholly undeserved."

Maximoff offers a plan for a new kind of government in Moscow. With very little help from America, he feels, the Russian Government can be thrown into the hands of the technicians. He argues in favor of such a régime:

"I am absolutely certain that the remedy prescribed by Lloyd George and followed by other countries is not the right way to stop the spread of Communism. The only solution is to establish at Moscow a wholly different kind of government. This new government must be composed partly of Russian economists and men of business such as Lenine, Rykoff, Larin, and Lomoff, including members of the Council of Labor and Defense and special committees of the Higher Council of National Economy; on the other hand, it must be composed in part of foreign consulting engineers, financiers, and great industrials representing science, art, and technics of every description. This is feasible. The soil is prepared in Moscow. I am proud to have helped prepare it.

"I know, too, that this idea will be welcomed by other governments. I am not yet in a position to name these other governments.

"Of all governments and nations concerned, the Russians themselves are most in need of the change. They would, I think, be most ready to execute it if adequately advised.

"I am sure that if an association of American business men, consulting engineers, technicians, and scientists will make an offer *direct to Lenine*" (the underscoring should be noted) "to take part in the Moscow Government—for the purpose of creating a new era in the management of Russia—they will be welcomed.

"Lenine will consent to a gradual transformation of the present unbusinesslike government of Russia into a scientific business government.

"In this business government Americans, in association with men of science from the other great industrial countries, will possess a predominant power. They will be trustees of the capital invested from abroad in Russian concessions.

"There is only one difficulty. There are among the Communists men of no value who will stick to their positions by hook or crook and will raise an outcry of treason to Marx and the Socialist saints. But if the external governments concerned will assure the Russian Government that there is no other way to get the capital necessary for Russian development, the too fervent Socialists will soon be pacified."

WHERE THE JITNEY SCOOTS THROUGH THE JUNGLE

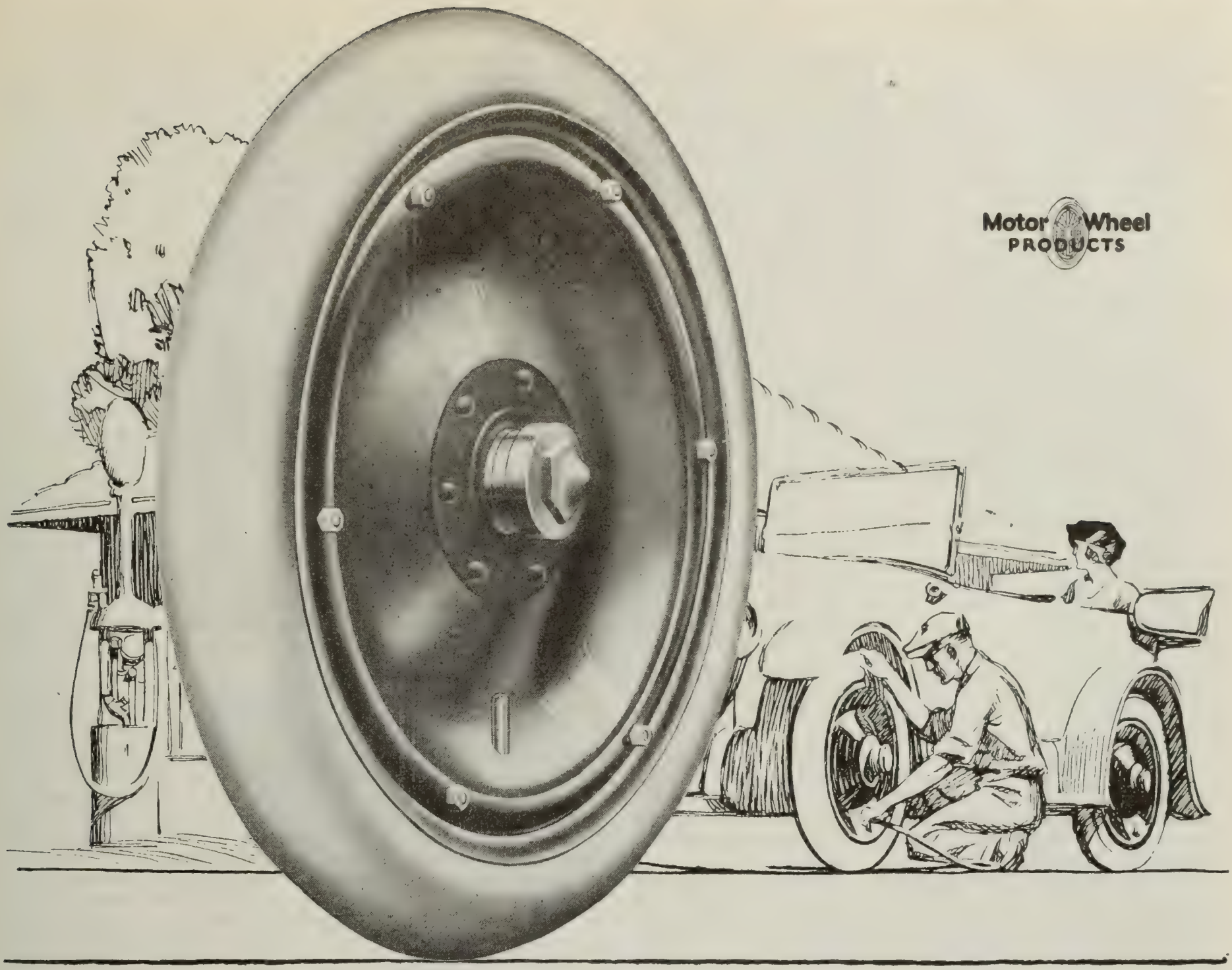
"GO UP THE KASAI RIVER to Djoko Punda and you believe, despite the background of tropical vegetation and the ever-present naked savage, that for the moment you are back in the United States. You see American jitneys scooting through the jungle. . . ." All this is in the heart of darkest Africa, in the southern part of the Belgian Kongo, where that indefatigable correspondent and special writer, Isaac F. Marcosson, lately found himself in retreat, as he says, from the mess that the Great War had made of most of the rest of the world. He found Africa a relief after the barbarism and savagery of Europe. The land seemed civilized, settled, and pleasantly "human" by contrast with the unsettled and bloodthirsty new nations created by the war. The sight of "American jitneys scooting through the jungle" inspired him with pleasant ideas of "Yankee energy and vitality." In this remote spot, thanks to the liberal policy of the Belgian Government, America is really developing a colonial enterprise, even tho her name is not on the map. At Djoko Punda, in addition to the jungle-scooting jitneys, says Mr. Marcosson, "you watch five-ton American tractors hauling heavy loads along the sandy roads; you hear American slang and banter on all sides; and if you are lucky enough to be invited to a meal you get American hot cakes with real American maple syrup." A little farther up the same river, he continues in his new volume, "An African Adventure" (John Lane):

Tshikapa, which means "belt," is a Little America in every sense. It commands the junction of the Tshikapa and Kasai rivers. There are dozens of substantial brick dwellings, offices, warehouses, machine-shops, and a hospital. For a hundred miles to the Angola border and far beyond, the Yankee has cut motor roads and set up civilization generally. You see American thoroughness on all sides, even in the immense native villages where the mine employees live. Instead of having compounds the company encourages the blacks to establish their own settlements and live their own lives. It makes them more contented and therefore more efficient, and it establishes a colony of permanent workers. When the native is confined to a compound he gets restless and wants to go back home. The Americans are helping to solve the Kongo labor problem.

At Tshikapa you hear good old United States spoken with every dialectic flavor from New England hardness to Texas drawl. In charge of all the operations in the field was Doyle, a clear-cut, upstanding American engineer who had served out his apprenticeship in the Angola jungles, where he was a member of one of the first American prospecting parties. With his wife he lived in a large brick bungalow, and I was their guest in it during my entire stay in the diamond-fields. Too much can not be said of the faith and fortitude of these women who share their husband's fortunes out at the frontiers of civilization.

At Tshikapa there were other white women, including Mrs. Dunn, who had recently converted her hospitable home into a small maternity hospital. Only a few weeks before my arrival Mrs. Edwin Barclay, wife of the manager of the Mabonda Mine, had given birth to a girl baby under its roof, and I was taken over at once to see the latest addition to the American colony.

On the day of my arrival the natives employed at this mine had sent Mrs. Barclay a gift of fifty newly laid eggs as a present for the baby. Accompanying it was a rude note scrawled by one of the foremen who had attended a Presbyterian mission school. The birth of a white baby is always a great event in the Kongo.



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When Mrs. Barclay returned to her home a grand celebration was held and the natives feasted and danced in honor of the infant.

There is a delightful social life at Tshikapa. Most of the mines, which are mainly in charge of American engineers, are within a day's traveling distance in a teapoy and much nearer by automobile. Some of the managers have their families with them, and they forgather at the main post every Sunday. On Thanksgiving, the Fourth of July, and Christmas there is always a big rally, which includes a dance and vaudeville show in the men's mess hall. The Stars and Stripes are unfurled to the African breeze and the old days in the States recalled. It is real community life on the fringe of the jungle.

I was struck with the big difference between the Kongo diamond-fields and those at Kimberley. In South Africa the mines are gaping gashes in the earth thousands of feet wide and thousands deep. They are all "pipes" which are formed by volcanic eruption. These pipes are the real source of the diamonds. The precious blue ground which contains the stones is spread out on immense "floors" to decompose under sun and rain. Afterward it is broken in crushers and goes through a series of mechanical transformations. The diamonds are separated from the concentrates on a pulsating table covered with vaseline. The gems cling to the oleaginous substance. It is an elaborate process.

The Kongo mines are alluvial, and every creek and river-bed is therefore a potential diamond-mine. The only labor necessary is to remove the upper layer of earth—the "overburden," as it is termed—dig up the gravel, shake it out, and you have the concentrate from which a naked savage can pick the precious stones. They are precisely like the mines of German Southwest Africa. So far no "pipes" have been discovered in the Kasai basin. Many indications have been found, and it is inevitable that they will be located in time. The diamond-bearing earth sometimes travels very far from its base, and the American engineers in the Kongo with whom I talked are convinced that these volcanic formations, which usually produce large stones, lie far up in the Kasai hills. The diamond-bearing area of the Belgian Kongo and Angola covers nearly eight thousand square miles and only 5 per cent. has been prospected. There is not the slightest doubt that one of the greatest diamond-fields ever known is in the making here.

Now for a real human-interest detail. At Kimberley the Zulus and Kaffirs know the value of the diamond and there was formerly considerable filching. All the workers are segregated in barbed-wire compounds and kept under constant surveillance. At the end of their period of service they remain in custody for two weeks in order to make certain that they have not swallowed any stones.

The Kongo natives do not know what a diamond really is. The majority believe that it is simply a piece of glass employed in the making of bottles, and there are a good many bottles of various kinds in the colony. Hence no watch is kept on the hundreds of Balubas who are mainly employed in the task of picking out the glittering jewels. During the past five years, when the product in the Kongo fields has grown steadily, not a single karat has been stolen. The same situation obtains in the Angola fields.

It is difficult to imagine, says the writer, that these Kongo diamond-mines were mere patches of jungle a few years ago. The task of exploitation has been an immense one. Before the simplest mine can be operated the dense forest must be cleared and the river-beds drained. Every day the mine manager is confronted with some problem which tests his ingenuity and resource. Only the Anglo-Saxon could hold his own amid these trying circumstances. No less difficult were the natives themselves. Before the advent of the American engineers, industry was unknown in the Upper Kasai. We read on:

The only organized activity was the harvesting of rubber, and that was rather a haphazard performance. With the opening of the mines thousands of untrained blacks had to be drawn into organized service. They had never even seen the implements of labor employed by the whites. When they were given wheelbarrows and told to fill and transport the earth, they placed the barrows on their heads and carried them to the designated place. They repeated the same act with shovels.

The Yankees have thoroughly imprest the value and the nobility of labor. I asked one of the employees at a diamond-mine what he thought of the Americans. His reply was, "Americans and work were born on the same day."

The labor of opening up the virgin land was only one phase. Every piece of machinery and every tin of food had to be transported thousands of miles, and this condition still obtains. The motor road from Djoko Punda to Kabambaie was hacked by American engineers through the jungle. It is comparatively easy to get supplies to Djoko Punda, altho everything must be shifted from railway to boat several times. Between Djoko Punda and Tshikapa the material is hauled in motor-trucks and ox-drawn wagons or conveyed on the heads of porters to Kabambaie. Some of it is transshipped to whale-boats and paddled up to Tshikapa, and the remainder continues in the wagons overland. During 1920 seven hundred and fifty tons of freight were hauled from Djoko Punda in this laborious way.

At the time of my visit there were twelve going mines in the Kongo field, and three new ones were in various stages of advancement. The Forminière engineers also operate the diamond concessions of the Kasai Company and the Bas Kongo Katanga Railway which will run from the Katanga to Kinshassa.

More than twelve thousand natives are employed throughout the Kongo area alone, and nowhere have I seen a more contented lot of blacks. The Forminière obtains this good will by wisely keeping the price of trade goods such as salt and calico at the prewar rate. It is an admirable investment. This merchandise is practically the legal tender of the jungle. With a cup of salt a black man can start an endless chain of trading that will net him a considerable assortment of articles in time.

The principal natives in the Upper Kasai are the Balubas, who bear the same relation to this area as the Bangalas do to the Upper Kongo. The men are big, strong, and fairly intelligent. The principal tribal mark is the absence of the two upper central incisor teeth. These are usually knocked out in early boyhood. No Baluba can marry until he can show this gaping space in his mouth. Altho the natives abuse their teeth by removing them or filing them down to points, they take excellent care of the remaining ivories. Many polish the teeth with a stick and wash their mouths several times a day. The same can not be said of many civilized persons.

I observed that the families in the Upper Kasai were much more numerous than elsewhere in the Kongo. A Bangala or Batetela woman usually has one child and then goes out of the baby business. In the region dominated by the Forminière it is no infrequent thing to see three or four children in a household. A woman who bears twins is not only hailed as a real benefactress, but the village looks upon the occasion as a good omen. This is in direct contrast with the state of mind in East Africa, for example, where one twin is invariably killed.

I encountered an interesting situation concerning twins when I visited the Mabonda Mine. This is one of the largest in the Kongo field. Barclay, the big-boned American manager, formerly conducted engineering operations in the southern part of America. He therefore knows the negro psychology, and the result is that he conducts a sort of amiable and paternalistic little kingdom all his own. The natives all come to him with their troubles, and he is their friend, philosopher, and guide.

After lunch one day he asked me if I would like to talk to a native who had a story. When I exprest assent he took me out to a shed near by and there I saw a husky Baluba who was laboring under some excitement. The reason was droll. Four days before, his wife had given birth to twins and there was great excitement in the village. The natives, however, refused to have anything to do with him because, to use their phrase, "he was too strong." His wife did not come under this ban and was the center of jubilation and gesticulation. The poor husband was a sort of heroic outcast, and had to come to Barclay to get some food and a drink of palm wine to revive his drooping spirits.

The output in the Kongo diamond area has grown from a few thousand karats to hundreds of thousands of karats a year. The stones are small but clear and brilliant. This yield is an unsatisfactory evidence of the richness of the domain. The ore reserves are more than 10 per cent. of the yearly output and the surface of the concession has scarcely been scratched. Experienced diamond men say that a diamond in the ground is worth two in the market. It is this element of the unknown that gives the Kongo field one of its principal potentialities.

The Kongo diamond-fields are merely a part of the Forminière treasure-trove. Over in Angola the concession is eight times larger in area, the stones are bigger, and with adequate exploitation should surpass the parent production in a few years. Six mines are already in operation and three more have been staked out. The Angola mines are alluvial and are operated precisely like those in Belgian territory. The principal post of this area is Dundu, which is about forty miles from the Kongo border.

As I looked at these mines with their thousands of grinning natives and heard the rattle of gravel in the "jigs" my mind went back to Kimberley and the immense part that its glittering wealth played in determining the economic fate of South Africa. Long before the gold "rush" opened up in the Rand, the diamond-mines had given the southern section of the continent a rebirth of prosperity. Will the Kongo mines perform the same service for the Kongo? In any event they will be a determining factor in the future world diamond output.

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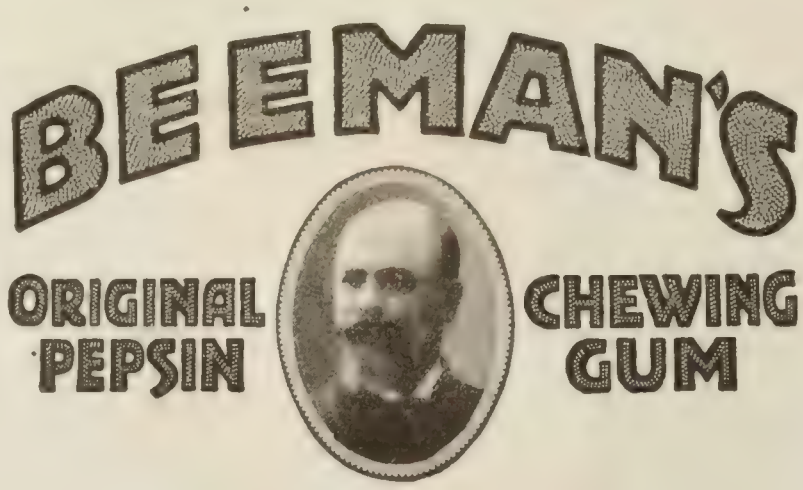

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Continued

A HARVEST HAND HANDS A BOUQUET TO HIS BOSSES

THE secret is out! "What Harvest Hands Think of You" is the title of an article by editor Samuel O. Rice in *Capper's Farmer* and he doesn't tell the farmers who read the article what the hands really do think until he is pretty well through his second paragraph. On the whole, he concludes, the harvest hands who go to the wheat-fields every summer "think that in no place in the world can they go on a hike for a job and be assured of as good treatment and as good food as in the American wheat-belt at harvest time." That's why they always come back the next year. Editor Rice knows what he is talking about because for the last four years he has followed the harvest, working as a hand with the rest of the migrating laborers in Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri. He has heard of unfair treatment by farmers, but he has never experienced any himself, and, in fact, the only mistreatment of hands he has seen has been "by an occasional pin-head town marshal or constable." The most interesting part of Mr. Rice's story is his account of some of the other hands who became his temporary buddies. He came into Larned, Kan., last year, with a grocery salesman who was following the harvest in a flivver. They found that the enterprising Kansas town provided its industrious and useful summer guests a free lounging-room with baths and other conveniences. There the two joined "a reformed bootlegger who used to run whisky from Kansas City up to Sabetha, Kan.", and "a reformed oil-stock salesman who had been a medical student before he decided to get rich quick." They picked up a young pharmacist from Jersey City and all five went along in the flivver into the Kansas wheat-fields. Everywhere, says Mr. Rice, with an editorial bow to his farmer readers, "everywhere we worked, they met us half-way." In particular, he will never forget the kindly, plain, farm home where the "rather shallow, grouchy" young pharmacist became acutely ill and where he was treated like one of the family. The editor, disguised as a farm-hand, next "ganged up" with Lieut. Frank Leguia, "a Basque with five citations by the French Army, and roughing it in America to get rid of war-memories." As he tells it:

Leguia, a teacher of French in an Eastern girls' school, Dave, a hard-rock miner from Tonapah, Nev., and I went to work on the farm of a strange, silent, severe-appearing, bearded man who belonged to a religious colony.

I guess Dave is a good miner and a fine man, but he was one rotten farm-hand. It was his first experience on a farm and the first morning he was told to take a team

and wagon and go somewhere for something. Never before had he put harness on a horse and never before or since has a team been harnessed as Dave harnessed that one. Fortunately, we got things straightened out before any damage was done, except that I strained half my rib muscles laughing at Dave trying to turn a corner with both left-hand reins on the near horse and both right-hand reins on the off horse. But the farmer never cracked a smile in Dave's presence; seemed afraid he might hurt Dave's feelings.

The four of us stuck together till we got to Hill City, Kan., where with fifty others we piled off the train and not a farmer or a job in sight, and half the boys were broke, some of them hungry.

"Don't worry, boys, we'll get you jobs and we'll guarantee that you don't go hungry," a tall, thin Hill Cityan volunteered. And they did. In fact, that sort of thing was typical of the treatment of harvest hands almost everywhere I have been, except for the occasional grafting marshal or constable.

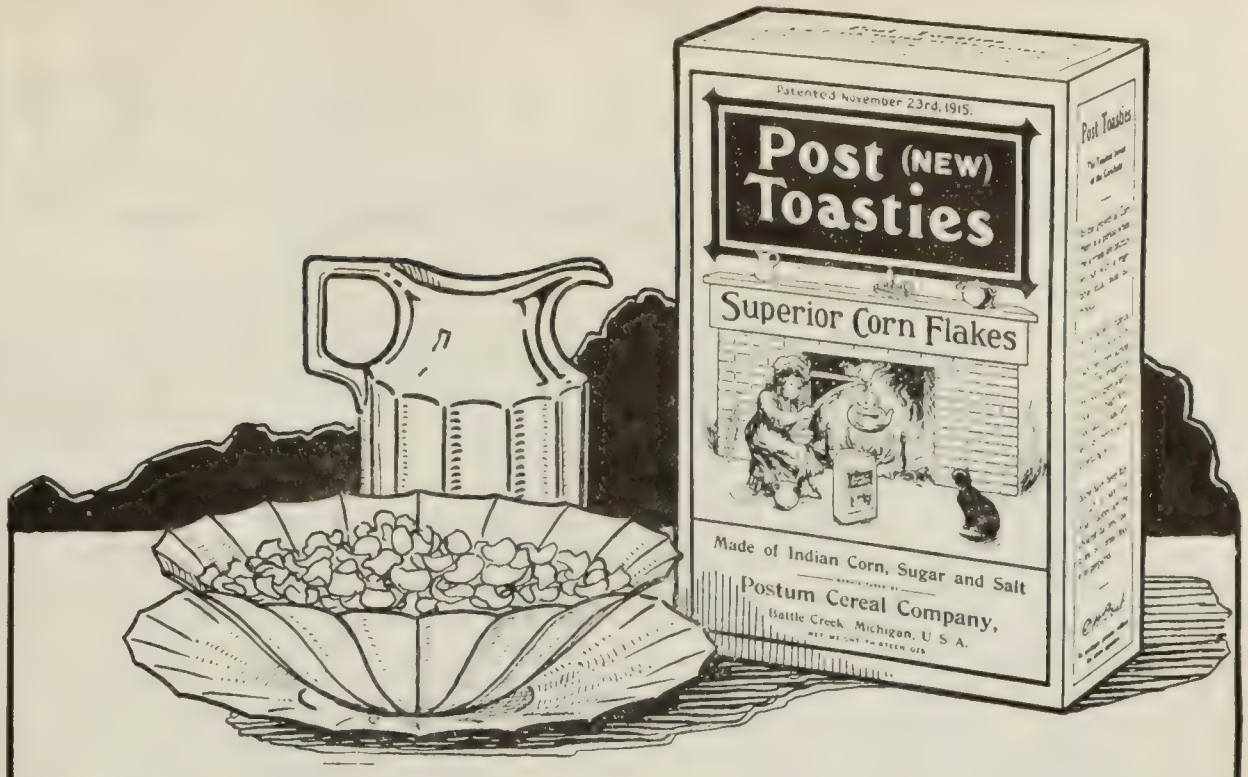
I joined up with a "working stiff" from Chicago and a steel-mill man from Pittsburgh—there's no kind of man that can not be found among the harvest-hand army. The steel-mill man, a big husky, had a bad hand from pitch-fork blisters when he worked in a header-box. He couldn't stand it. He thinks you work too hard for what you get out of it. He grumblingly headed East when the "working stiff" and I went to Nebraska.

The "working stiff" is the hard-boiled laborer who fills the city bunk-houses and follows the big construction jobs. He is undoubtedly the worst harvest hand of all. He is physically able to be the best, very often; he has a resourceful sort of cunning, but he is restless, dissatisfied, eternally arguing, and often quarrelsome. He looks down on farmers as slow-witted capitalists. But he is the boy to handle the small-town marshal or constable. He does it with a neatness that is sweet and awful to hear. I couldn't tell whether my "working stiff" buddy was half bluff or a real he-man, and after our second quarrel I got scared of him and took an old carpenter from Peoria, Ill., as my side partner.

There is the best harvest hand in the land, the old fellows between sixty and seventy. They are slow, but they are always there, while the rest of us are running off to town at night or grumbling sleepily in the morning. There is no doubt about it, the old men who follow the harvest are far and beyond the best hands and they respect the farmer.

College boys usually are good hands, if they aren't equipped with high-priced automobiles, as are some of them. One of that sort picked me up near Hastings, Neb. He was from Kansas City, had a beautiful eight-cylinder car, and felt about as much responsibility as did the "working stiff." The second morning we went to work together the farmer told this boy to crank the tractor. The boy took two whirls at it, laughed, said he might blister his hand, and quit the job. The farmer told him straight-out where to head in, which was more sweet listening. But it wasn't anything worse than this class thinks of every farmer.

Harvest time is again at hand and pretty soon, says Mr. Rice, "I'll go into the harvest-field and maybe I'll run across a Wall Street broker or a deep-sea sailor and maybe they will harness horses in the hilarious way that was Dave's. It will be worth going miles to see."



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REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

ANOTHER MAIN STREET

ONE of the latest writers to pillory the unfortunate Middle West is Mr. Booth Tarkington, who in his "Alice Adams" (Doubleday, Page & Co.) has given us a rather appalling study of pretense, vulgarity, and social aspirations which, according to the newest fashion in fiction, are more prevalent west of the Alleghanies than on the eastern seaboard.

The Adams family, father, mother, son, and daughter, inhabit a small and ugly house in a thriving Western town. At the opening of the story Mr. Adams is slowly convalescing from a severe illness, during which time his salary has been paid and he himself regularly visited by his employer, Mr. J. A. Lamb. Adams has not been very successful in life; he has managed to support his family and to get his son Walter a job with his own employers, but that is about all. His wife is a slipshod, discontented woman, holding a grudge against her husband because he has failed to become rich, and fulfils her maternal obligations by insisting that Walter, of whose habits and pursuits she knows nothing, "is a good boy," and bringing up her daughter in entire ignorance of anything useful, trusting to her undeniable good looks to provide her with a well-to-do husband. Some of us have never happened to come across such a family, but the author's description is entirely convincing, its truth can not be questioned—such people exist.

Alice, of course, has been to school with the girls of the place, knows them all, and so far has been accepted as one of themselves, but as time goes on her want of "background," be it that of family or money (the author does not suggest character), begins to tell, and Alice finds herself left out of parties where she would gladly have gone, and, when she is asked, is often made to feel herself an outsider. She is quite clever enough to realize her position, but not sufficiently so to know that nothing can save her but a frank acceptance of facts and an abandonment of all pretense. Things are at this stage when a large party is given by the daughter of one of the richest men in town, and Alice contrives to secure an invitation for her brother as well as herself. Tokens of her waning vogue are plainly visible; invitations to dance are eagerly welcomed from the less desirable young men present, so that it seems a providence when Mr. Arthur Russell, the new arrival in town, for whom the party is given, and a cousin of her hostess, asks for an introduction and is plainly smitten with Alice's charms.

And now begins a strenuous time for the girl. Russell, being a stranger, knows nothing of the estimation in which Alice and her family are held, and to keep him in this state of ignorance is her only chance. To this end she bends all her energies, exerting also her powers of fascination, much attracted by Russell, and hoping to secure him for a husband. Her methods are crude, she does not always stick to the truth, and the pursuit of the reluctant male is not an elevating one, but in spite of her vanity and foolishness there is a suggestion of better things about Alice, and the reader feels some sympathy for her.

In the meantime Mrs. Adams's maternal solicitude has reached the point of perceiving that their lack of money is imposing great hardships upon Alice, who can not spend upon her clothes and herself a tenth of what some of her friends do. Like the average short-sighted American parent she asks little for herself provided her children may have all they desire. For some time she has been urging her husband to give up the position which at least provides them with a living and go into the manufacture of a liquid glue. Years before, Mr. Lamb had considered embarking upon this business and had employed Adams and a fellow clerk to make certain researches and experiments which had resulted in the development of a formula for making the stuff. Mr. Lamb had never seen his way to establishing the factory, the fellow clerk was dead, and Mrs. Adams, who could never be brought to see that the formula was the property of Mr. Lamb, had of late become insistent that her husband should go into the business himself, and by dint of persistent nagging and harping upon Alice's hard lot she accomplishes her purpose.

Mr. Adams on his recovery resigns his position, tho with many misgivings, and with every dollar he can raise or borrow starts to manufacture glue according to the process to which he has no right. In the meantime Russell continues his calls upon Alice, which she ingeniously contrives shall not be known to the world at large, and Mrs. Adams, true to the gospel of pretense, considers the time has arrived to ask him to dinner and show him they know how to do things properly. The description of this dinner is painfully real and should be printed separately and circulated as a tract in favor of honesty and simplicity. The slovenly waitress, whose cap and apron can not hide her incompetence; the long delays between the courses and their unappetizing nature when they appear; the smell of cooking which haunts the hot little room—Alice's heart sinks as she sees in what her mother's ill-advised enthusiasm is going to result, for when Russell says good night she knows she has seen the last of him. But it is not the unfortunate dinner that has opened the young man's eyes. He has heard his cousins speak of the Adams family, of Mr. Adams's conduct in regard to the glue formula, of young Walter's shady reputation, and the pretentious ways of Alice and her mother. Russell is a well-bred man, and it is his disgust at having been drawn into a sort of intimacy with such people, rather than the poor dinner, that decides his conduct.

Other and more severe misfortunes are in store for the Adams family. Walter leaves town hastily and is discovered to be several hundred dollars short in his accounts. Mr. Lamb, indignant at Adams's conduct in the matter of the glue process, opens a rival factory directly opposite that of his old employee, and the latter, seeing ruin and disgrace before him, breaks down in an angry interview with Mr. Lamb, and is taken back to the bed from which he had lately risen.

But here Mr. Lamb's resentment stops and his kindly nature asserts itself. He buys Adams out, says if restitution is made by the family Walter will not be prosecuted, and restores the old friendly feeling between himself and his former clerk. Mrs. Adams faces reality sufficiently to take some boarders, and Alice, too, has had her lesson. There had always been a certain sterling quality in her which now asserts itself. She turns resolutely away from her social aspirations, and we leave her on her way to fit herself for business. Alice wins out.

The author has succumbed to the craze for detail to the great detriment of his work, and just in so far as he is photographic he is dull. The conversations between Alice and Russell may be literally true, but they are inexcusable in a work of fiction. For the first time Mr. Tarkington is occasionally tiresome.

THE PRINCESS'S PEARLS

HE noticed the woman even before he remarked the magnificent pearls she wore in several great ropes round her neck. Not because she was beautiful, for she was hardly that; almost she was ugly. She was tall, her hair was black, her face square, the features irregular. Yet her air of distinction, her clothes, simple but of a perfection, her look of intellect, all made her noticeable. You saw her, and you did not forget her.

Derrick Merton was an Englishman, fifty, gray-haired, an energetic man, but tired after the long strain of the war, during which he had worked ceaselessly at exhausting and uninteresting jobs because he felt it to be his duty, since he was not allowed to go into the Army. The pressure over, he came near to collapse, and it was his doctor who told him to leave England and have a long rest. Therefore it was that he found himself at Montreux, in Switzerland, toward the end of the autumn of 1919. "After all the weariness of war he longed to look on the vast white solitudes, to see the peaks in the blue, to hear the shuffle of the snow dropping from the branches of pine-trees, to let his eyes wander along the glories of the autumn woods on the lower slopes of the hills which guard Lake Leman. He longed, too, to be in a country that had not been in the war."

No one can better create an atmosphere, can describe an environment with eloquence and yet without any waste words, than Robert Hichens. He gives us the little Swiss town with mastery, its setting of lake and mountains, its clear, thin air, crisp with the nearness of the snows, its peculiar population, aftermath, and backwash of the war. The director of the Hotel Monney chatted with Merton before dinner, giving him a shrewd, brief summing up of the momentary conditions.

"'They are quite abnormal,' he said. 'Many of the people here are refugees. We have Russian aristocrats who are utterly ruined living in the best hotels, Turks who have escaped from their decaying country, Germans and Austrians who would as soon be in hell as in Berlin, which is a playground for bandits, or in starving Vienna. . . . We have here spies whose occupation is lucrative no longer but who still hope to find something shady to do. There are princesses without a penny . . . you may meet in the street any day diplomats who haven't the money to pay

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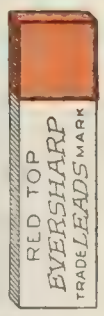

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

for a new pair of trousers . . . Armenians who are only alive because they are beyond Turkish territory. . . . We have, thank heaven for it, a few war-profiteers . . . never has Montreux been like this before. If only one could get right under the surface here, *mon Dieu*, what tragedies would be revealed!'"

And how did this odd mass of broken nobles and impoverished millionaires live in hotels, without money or estates or a job? There were ways. Some lived for the time on the splendor of their names. Some on the proceeds of the jewels they sold—and jewels were not all that was sold in Montreux. Some gambled in the Casino, but there wasn't much in that, since the limit was five francs. Who could tell how they lived? The beggars of the war.

Merton is fascinated by the mystery, the color of the place, by the motley guests of the hotels, by the players at the Casino. He was interested, too, in the dark woman with the pearls. For an instant he wondered, looking at them, whether she were one of the paupers. "But . . . he simply could not imagine a woman of her type as a pauper. She looked as if all the good things, the really distinguished things that make life a song instead of a street cry, must be hers by right."

He is able to perform a slight service for this lady, and when the next day he met her up in Caux, where he had tramped for the pleasure of the exercise and the glory of the snow, he ventured to introduce himself, handing her his card. She took it, read his name, and speaking with a strong foreign accent, but in English, said:

"I am one of the treacherous Russians whom you English despise, no doubt. I am Princess Aranensky."

It was the beginning of a friendship. They were staying at the same hotel, and as the Princess, a woman of forty-five, said, they were both too old to bother with the conventions. She had been living for five years at Montreux and was frankly bored. Her sole companion was another Russian woman from the Baltic provinces, a blonde, bitter, but beautiful creature, who had suffered fearfully in her native country and who held the world responsible for what she had endured. Merton disliked her. But for the Princess he felt a real kinship. He was attracted by her mind, by the sheer force of her personality. Her philosophy he found to be a strange one. A follower of Buddha, she believed in reincarnation, and she longed to visit Asia. But she was a prisoner, for her money was tied up in Russia. Yet, tho she spoke of being poor, she would never allow Merton to pay for anything for her. On their walks, if they lunched anywhere, she paid her share. She bought her own railroad tickets if they rode. "Leave me my self-respect," she said, adding that it was the pauper's one asset.

She appeared to be without illusions. The war, she thought, had left the world worse off. Worse morally, spiritually.

"I feel since the war that nothing matters very much," said the Princess. "And that is a dangerous feeling. It has got hold of nearly every one. . . . I believe one of the most tenacious of all human things is the feeling of aristocracy in one who is born what is called an aristocrat, the feeling which forbids certain things, thought little of by many, to the aristocrat. . . . Well, the war has touched even that feel-

ing. *Noblesse oblige*—even that has lost half, or more than half, its meaning since the war . . . it is the terrible *Zeitgeist;* it is the spirit of the time."

Derrick Merton finds his stay at Montreux too interesting to desire to leave. He settles down, and the friendship between him and the Princess grows steadily. But she is a mystery to him, despite her frankness.

It is a curious situation. Merton realizes the difficulties in which the Princess is submerged, but it appears impossible to offer her any help. She, who will not even allow him to pay her car-fare, will hardly permit a loan, with no visible means of return on her part. He is a rich man, but the Princess has made it clear to him that their comradeship would cease if he tried to put her under any obligation to him. And then he finds that the Baroness has been to Geneva in an endeavor to sell the wonderful ropes of pearls which Princess Aranensky always wears.

She has failed. The agent whom she saw will only give a ridiculous sum, which could not be accepted. And it is the Baroness who chooses an opportunity to tell this to Merton, and to suggest that he should buy the pearls, worth £12,000, for the £6,000 the Princess hopes to get for them.

Merton hates her too heartily to care to discuss the Princess and her affairs with her. But the idea holds his attention, and in the end he offers to buy the pearls.

He does not tell Anna that it was a suggestion of her companion, but he does beg to be allowed to help her to this extent. He can easily take the jewels to Paris or London and get their full value. She will be doing him a favor. The Princess is inclined to be amused at first, for as she remarks it is easy to see that Merton is not the sort of man who traffics in jewels. However, he finally persuades her to allow the transaction to take place. She agrees, but it is with reluctance. She tells him that she dislikes to have such a transaction with him, and when he asks why, replies:

"I can not tell you why. Do not ask me. Do not even wish me to tell you. But remember, whatever happens, that I had a real regard for you."

After the sale of the pearls, Merton still stays on at Montreux. He is in no hurry to be gone. He does not disguise from himself that he loves the Princess, and he wishes to see as much of her as possible. But she is restless under his presence, and tells him at last that she wants him to go and realize on the jewels, that until he does do this she will feel simply that he has given her six thousand pounds. He goes, but before leaving asks her to be his wife. She refuses, and begs him to take the check back, telling him that she can not take it from him now. He refuses to accept it, asks to be allowed to remain her friend, and goes.

The *dénouement* comes swiftly.

The pearls are false.

"He had been 'done,' swindled grossly. There was no longer any room for doubt about that. In his own eyes he was now ridiculous, contemptible—tragic. . . . . ."

The book does not end just there. There is another, an even stranger meeting, between the Princess and Derrick Merton. Once more they talk together. Once again the extraordinary fascination of the woman exerts its power on the man. His illusions are dead, and yet—

Yet she remains a mystery.

("The Spirit of the Time." By Robert Hichens. The George H. Doran Company).

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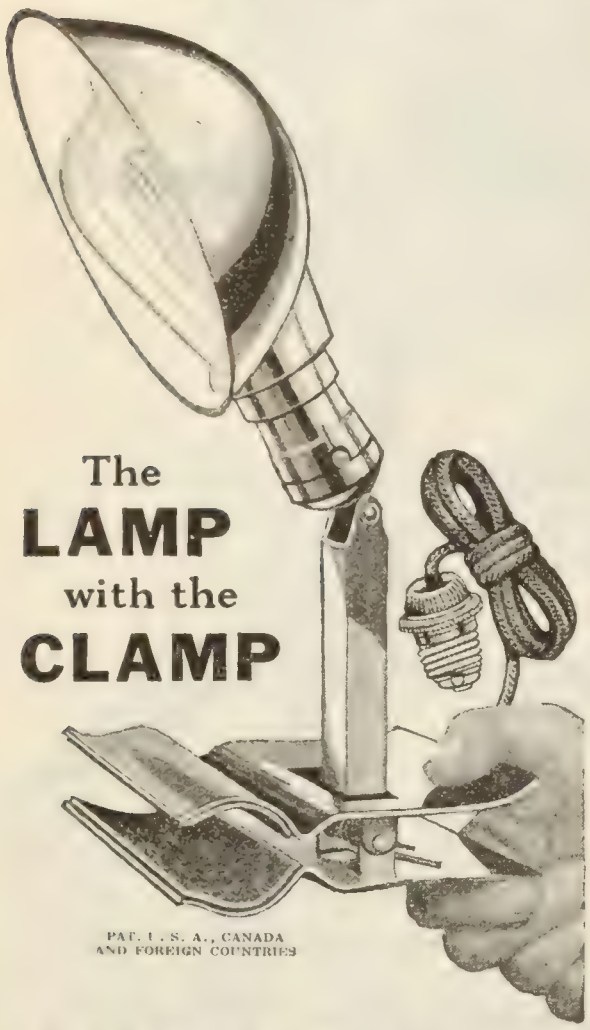

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WHAT BUSINESS CAN LEARN FROM JACK DEMPSEY

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Altho he had to keep himself thoroughly guarded when in these tight places and had only, according to the experts, about six inches of play for his arms, he kept fighting his opponent every instant—now on the heart, now on the stomach, now on the back of the neck, now on the face. It was palpable to even a novice like myself that this battering-ram method, when in close grips, was certain to wear out Carpentier. The Frenchman appeared to be more scientific, more agile, and much faster when there was plenty of freedom for action. But when he got into grips he didn't keep pounding like Dempsey.

Now what does this mean to the business man of to-day? Simply this: "Business appears to be in the 'clinch' stage. Because of conditions there doesn't seem to be much opportunity for effective action. Nearly everybody is waiting for the deadlock or 'clinch' to end." Well, then, asks Mr. Forbes, "why not try to adopt Dempsey's winning tactics?" "why not keep battering away with as much determination as the world's champion fighter exercised when he found himself in a tight place?" Of course, there are obstacles, and the prevailing tendency is to wait for the end of the deadlock, "yet it has been demonstrated by quite a respectable number of corporations, firms, and individuals that big results can be achieved in face of all these difficulties." Mr. Forbes mentions the fact that the National Cash Register Company "has sold more cash registers during the last six months than in any other half year of its history," that a large food-products concern and several automobile and textile concerns have been able to do a remarkably good business by adopting intensive and aggressive sales campaigns. Yes, concludes the writer, "most of us are fighting in a 'clinch' at present. We are apt to feel hand-tied and foot-tied—and purse-tied. But what is here said demonstrates that 'it can be done.'"

The same conclusion is reached by a writer in the New York *Tribune*, who notes that business men may be roughly divided into two classes: "First, those who have allowed the flood-tide of depression to sweep them in its path at will and to hope that the ebb-tide soon will turn to their advantage; and, secondly, a much smaller class composed of those who are swimming strongly against the tide in an effort to achieve a certain and definite landing-place." We read further in *The Tribune:*

Keen students of economics have stated frequently in the last few months that the consumption of goods in times of depression rarely falls below 85 per cent. of normal. In other words, by practising rigid economy the general public cuts down its purchases of merchandise, in units, not in dollars and cents, by only 15 per cent. The class of business man who can see nothing but the dark side of depression is likely to look only at the 15 per cent. eliminated consumption, while the progressive type sees the 85 per cent. continued consumption and strives to get as much of the business that it develops as possible.

This conclusion is borne out by a study of several individual firms that have used unusual methods of keeping the flow of business in motion during the last year. In practically all of them there has been a tendency to break forth into new policies that in the main run counter to those adopted by their competitors.

For instance, "selling methods of the most intense sort have served to bring the National Cash Register Company through the period of depression so far without any drop in sales." The normal let-down during July and August, say officials of the company, will not be recognized this year, "quotas have been set for the salesmen to make the coming two months the largest in point of sales in the history of the company." A fur-manufacturing company in St. Paul is booked months ahead, due largely to special effort to retain the confidence of customers. "Launching new lines and using extensive advertising to increase good will for the future are being practised by a few firms." While most shoe manufacturers are complaining of poor business a Newark concern is running close to capacity due to intensive salesmanship, "going their competitors one better in reducing prices and then keying up the efficiency of the factory to reduce production costs so that a margin of profit is once more reestablished." Attention is called by the New York *Evening Mail* to the vigorous campaign being launched by leaders of American industry in support "of intensive selling by manu-

facturers, sales executives, and merchants, to stop the buyers' strike and give trade a new start upward which business longs for and the country must have to be prosperous."

A "Sell Now" league has been formed with national headquarters at 119 West Fortieth Street, in New York. The executive committee numbers such well-known and aggressive personalities as Vice-President Francis H. Sisson, of the Guaranty Trust Company; State Senator Nathan S. Straus, Jr., Joseph P. Day, J. H. Tregoe, of the National Association of Credit Men; Julius S. Bache, Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas; President John Willys, of the Willys-Overland Company; E. C. Patterson, O. W. Bartlett, B. C. Forbes, and J. Mitchell Thorsen.

The Chicago Executives' Club, composed of 500 leading business men of the city, has indorsed the League, and one of its members is quoted in the New York *News Record* as saying: "If every manufacturer, jobber, and department-store would inaugurate to sell under a reasonable margin, forgetting what a commodity cost, but figure on the replacement value, the entire country would immediately revive."

A NEW VARIETY OF GOVERNMENT SECURITY

THE first step in the Administration's campaign to fund its maturing obligations into new paper was announced when Secretary Mellon offered $500,000,000 of short-term notes, the proceeds of which are to be used to help retire the Victory bonds. As *The Outlook* informs its readers in an editorial:

The short-term notes are part for one year and part for three years: the first, dated June 15, 1921, due June 15, 1922, and the second, dated June 15, 1921, due June 15, 1924.

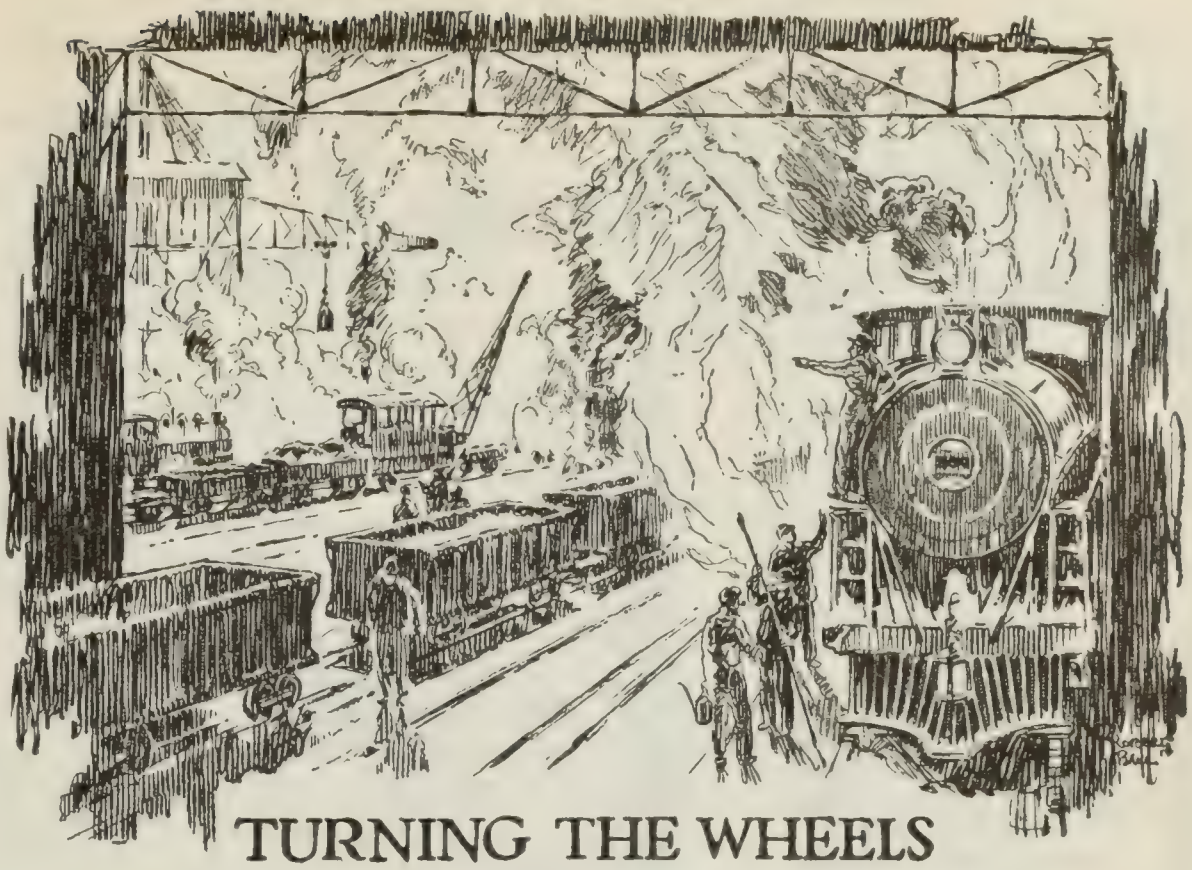
The one-year notes bear 5½ per cent. interest and the three-year notes 5¾ per cent.

The notes are exempt from the normal Federal income tax, the corporation tax, and from all State and local taxation except estate and inheritance taxes; but are not exempt from Federal income surtaxes or profits taxes.

The notes are issued in denominations from $100 to $100,000.

The three-year notes should prove especially attractive to investors, whether individuals or groups. Patriotic sentiment may move some citizens to subscribe to them, but investors will be more strongly influenced, we may be sure, by the facts that the notes are tax-exempt, are acceptable in payment of income and profits taxes, and are not subject to call for redemption before maturity.

The announcement introduces a new form of Government security and marks a new departure in Government financing. No Government issue comes nearer to competing with private financing than does this. It should, however, we think, not really conflict with the investment market, as the issue will attract a different class of investors from that attracted by corporate offerings or even foreign government bonds.



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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

THE MISSING DIVIDENDS

NOT the least serious element in the process of industrial reconstruction through which the country is now passing is the large number of dividends which have been passed or reduced recently, *The Magazine of Wall Street* notes. There have been nearly fifty important corporations—to disregard the small fry—which have passed or deferred dividends aggregating $18,177,000 on $870,000,000 of stock in the first five months of 1921. That there is a bright as well as a dark side to this, several financial writers agree. Undoubtedly, the passing or curtailment of dividends worked many a genuine hardship upon individuals or institutions dependent on revenue from investments; also, we read, dividend reductions "have an important effect on the general current of trade, inasmuch as they curtail the buying power of those who would otherwise use the funds for current purchases and expenses." The income loss from reduced dividends has been accompanied by "a savage shrinkage in principal," we read in the Boston *News Bureau*, which says:

The most disconsolate phase of the story is that a considerable fraction of such principal had been made up of securities regarding which in the days prior to 1920 practically no doubt had ever been felt as to dividend return. But nobody prior to 1920 had visioned any business reversal so sudden and sharp as came with 1920. That very severity and sharpness is the best sign of probable shortness. For it covered changes in price and volume that otherwise might have been spread over much longer periods. . . . . .

In a good many instances the passing of dividends was evidently an act of decided prudence or conservatism. In several cases the Street opinion was uncertain up to the last moment whether a long dividend record would be broken. The favorite phrase of directors in such cases has been, "to conserve resources."

In numerous instances of preferred dividends there is also the deferred consolation that the dividend is cumulative; some day it will be made good.

Meanwhile, this dividend chapter has its correlative meaning for the whole country. Not the wage-earner alone—some of whose professional spokesmen have been so loud in alleging conspiracy by capital—must bear the burden of transition from inflation to deflation. It is a common ordeal. For many individuals—minor capitalists—it is quite tragic for the time.

The omitted or reduced dividend is own cousin to the lost job or the cut pay.

The American Banker also tries to find a bright as well as a dark side to the picture:

Many of the companies which passed their dividends have done so in spite of excellent earnings records and with sufficient cash on hand to pay them. In times of uncertainty, conservative and prudent directors conserve their liquid resources to safeguard the future welfare of their companies, having in mind the best interests of their stockholders as well as

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Make and sell Crispettes. Delicious confection. Everybody loves them. Can't get enough. They come again and again for more. Easy to make. I furnish everything. Raw materials plentiful and cheap. Profits enormous.

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Others are making money—lots of it. Letters just received during this year tell of wonderful successes. You can succeed, too. Start is all you need. I'll gladly help you. Furnish everything—complete outfit materials, secret formula, full directions, wrappers, etc. Send post card for illustrated book of facts. Tells how to start. Explains most successful methods. Gives all information needed. It's free. Write now!

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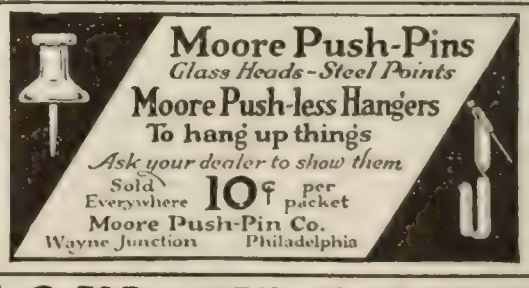

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themselves. In many instances it is much more profitable to employ their cash resources in expansion than to pay it out in dividends. Many of the preferred dividends which have not been paid are cumulative and thus constitute a first lien upon undistributed surplus. Some stockholders will therefore receive a double portion one year hence. Some omitted or reduced dividends are in the same class as the cut pay envelop; others may be regarded as an addition to investment account.

CHICAGO'S "TRADE COURT" PROVES ITS WORTH

FOR nearly two months now, the first "Trade Court" in America has been in existence in Chicago, having been established by the Chicago Association of Commerce under the new Illinois Arbitrations and Awards Act. These two months have, in the opinion of the Chicago *Tribune*, "proved the value of the institution to an extent which commands the interest and support of the entire public including the bar and the regular courts of law." Says *The Tribune:*

We have no statistics at hand to indicate the great savings to business men and other litigants through the operation of this voluntary tribunal for the settlement of commercial or trade disputes, but it is safe to say that it has saved many thousands of dollars by preventing delay in such settlements and by preventing the development of damage suits which would have become necessary for settlement of differences in the regular courts.

The "Trade Court" provides the machinery for arbitration of any trade dispute promptly and intelligently, with regard to justice rather than to technicality, upon the signed request of the parties to the dispute. Its jurisdiction is defined by the Arbitrations and Awards Act, and its findings are accepted by mutual agreement of the petitioners for its services.

The "Trade Court" is a step forward in civil affairs which can hardly be overvalued. It provides a fixt schedule of fees for services ranging from $5 where the matter in contest does not exceed $200 to $10 and a percentage of the total where the matter in contest exceeds $1,000. It thereby eliminates excessive counsel fees in small cases but is of value to attorneys in that it eliminates difficult questions of procedural law which are seldom appreciated by clients and which are not a satisfactory basis of charges for legal services. It is also of value to attorneys in that it eliminates expensive and annoying delays and continuances in court and the consequent wasted time in attendance upon court calls. It reduces the overcrowding of court-dockets and hastens settlements with consequent speeding up of business activities.

The court's conclusions of fact are final, but questions of law may be revised by the court selected by the parties and an appeal made to the Appellate or Supreme Court. It is quasi-judicial and quasi-public in character, unfettered by the ordinary red tape of legal technicality.

Its value to prospective litigants is apparent. It has done excellent work. It can do better if more business men will take advantage of the service it offers. The Chicago Association of Commerce is to be thanked for its conception.

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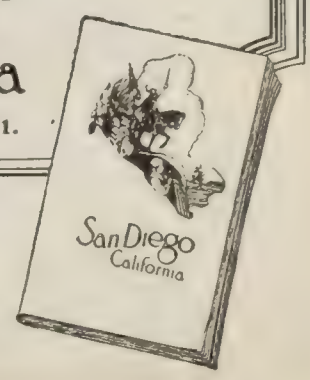

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these five volumes will solve your parenthood problems. They will reveal to you the precious truths of childhood. They will enable you to make of your children what you will—to mold their characters and minds that they may realize for you and for their own life-long benefit, the ambitions you have for them. From the tiny tots in the cradle to the budding man or woman, these books will be your most dependable strongholds of information for their guidance.

What Some Critics Say

"Every detail of child training is considered in the volumes. One of the most interesting sections of all is that where questions of anxious mothers are answered." —*Courant, Hartford, Conn.*

"No detail of the proper handling of growing boys and girls has been omitted, and the volumes are designed to cover every phase of child-development."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

"Very stimulating and suggestive are these volumes. With this fund of information accessible in pleasantly readable style, there is no excuse for a badly trained parent or an unsympathetic home."—*Post, Boston, Mass.*

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five splendid volumes containing solutions to the countless daily problems that mothers and fathers encounter in caring for their children from the cradle to maturity. Two volumes cover "The Character Training of Children," two "The Home Education of Children," while the fifth is devoted to "The Sex Instruction of Children." The life-work of the author, Dr. Forbush, has been among boys and girls and he writes from many years of intimate experience and most sympathetic understanding.

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The methods described in detail in these remarkable books have been successfully used in thousands of instances. They are not untried theories. They are not the ideas of any single individual. They are the result of the experiences of many parents—sifted and perfected by specialists over a long period of years.

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Who has not seen households continuously upset over children? The mother nervous, tired, and worried—the father anxiously concerned over the present and future of mother and children, forever "on edge" and perhaps even gruff—and the little ones themselves fretful, restless, and disagreeable. In the prevention of such conditions as these—in the certain establishment of happiness and harmony in the home—these volumes are creating as remarkably beneficial results for parents as they are for the children themselves.

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are you sure that you will be master of every situation during the years to come? Where will you turn for information that will enable you to anticipate the appearance of unlikable traits, habits, and tendencies in your children and apply the proverbial "ounce of prevention" that is worth the "pound of cure"?

In these five volumes, so indispensable to every conscientious parent, you will find a veritable gold mine of methods for effectively dealing with all the multiform problems of child training—facts that will enable you and your children to enjoy to the utmost a happier, brighter, more companionable life and a cheerier, more harmonious home—rules of action that will enable you to prove that, as parents, you do not have to "live through" years of harassment and unhappiness in bringing up children, but on the contrary that you can make these years as enjoyable as you choose.

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

July 6.—In a battle between Japanese and Koreans on the Siberian border, 500 Koreans are reported killed or wounded.

The British Mediterranean fleet is *en route* for or concentrated within easy reach of Constantinople, where the situation is disturbed on account of the advances of the Turkish Nationalists.

Lieut.-Gen. Karl Stenger, charged by the French Government with having ordered his troops to kill French wounded, is acquitted by the German Supreme Court, and Major Bruno Cruisius, tried on a similar charge, is sentenced to two years in prison.

July 7.—The record of casualties among the Crown Forces in Ireland, for the week ending July 4, is reported as fourteen dead.

The French Government protests to the Allied Council against the miscarriage of justice in the trial of the German war criminals and recalls its judiciary mission from Leipzig.

The Turkish Nationalist Government at Angora has demanded the abdication of Sultan Mohammed VI., according to advices from Constantinople.

President Schulthess, of Switzerland, consents to act as arbitrator in the boundary dispute between Colombia and Venezuela.

July 8.—A truce in Ireland, to take effect at noon, July 11, is declared after Eamonn De Valera accepts Premier Lloyd George's invitation to a peace conference in London.

Brazil chooses Elihu Root, the American jurist, as one of its candidates for election as a judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

July 9.—Eamonn De Valera, President of the "Irish Republic," issues a manifesto calling upon all citizens to recognize the truce with the British Government, and Dublin resumes its normal aspect.

July 10.—Premier Lloyd George requests Eamonn De Valera to set a date for the proposed peace conference. In Belfast fifteen persons are killed and nearly one hundred wounded in outbreaks said to have been precipitated by the Republicans.

The Allied garrison in Constantinople is reenforced by French and Italian troops to protect the neutral zone around that city.

July 11.—Eamonn De Valera sets Thursday as the date for the Irish peace conference.

Premier Lloyd George announces in the House of Commons Great Britain's acceptance of America's invitation for a disarmament conference in Washington.

Great Britain and Japan jointly assure the League of Nations of their intention to bring the Anglo-Japanese alliance into harmony with the Covenant of the League.

Germany lost 1,808,545 dead, including 52,006 officers, from the first day of the war to the first day of demobilization, according to statistics published by Lieutenant-General von Altrock.

July 12.—Eamonn De Valera and his colleagues arrive in London preparatory to the peace conference with Premier Lloyd George on Thursday.

The governments of France and Italy accept President Harding's invitation to the proposed disarmament conference

Harry G. Hawker, Australian aviator, who in 1919 attempted the first non-

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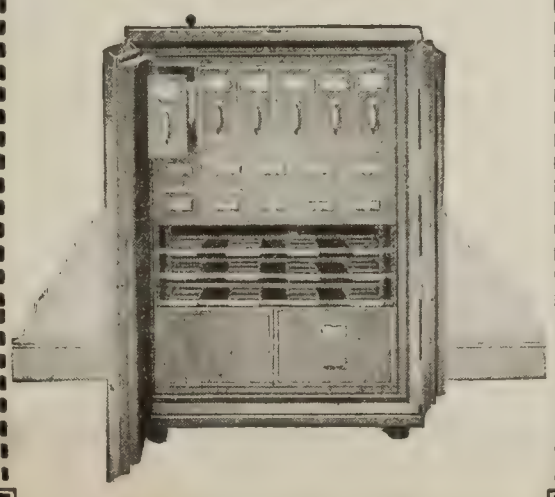


stop transatlantic airplane flight, but descended and was rescued in mid-ocean, is killed on the Hendon flying-field, England.

More than 100,000 troops are said to have been concentrated by the Bolshevik Government in south Russia to cooperate with Kemal Pasha, Turkish Nationalist leader, now engaged in active hostilities with the Greeks.

Two German submarine lieutenants—Ludwig Dittmar and Johann Boldt—are placed on trial before the German Supreme Court on charges of torpedoing the Canadian hospital ship *Llandovery Castle* in 1918 and firing on her life-boats.

CONGRESS

July 6.—Secretary of the Treasury Mellon sends a letter to Congress asking it to defer action on the Soldiers' Bonus Bill because of the danger of an immediate government deficit.

July 7.—Senator Pomerene, of Ohio, introduces a resolution authorizing the President in his discretion to delay for six months, in whole or in part, the navy-building program, in order that he may arrange a disarmament conference with Great Britain and Japan.

President Harding visits Senate leaders at the Capitol and asks that the Soldiers' Bonus Bill be recommitted to the Finance Committee until after the tariff and taxation bills are passed.

July 11.—The conference report on the Naval Appropriation Bill is adopted by both branches of Congress and sent to the President. The bill provides for a personnel of 106,000 and carries approximately $410,000,000. It also contains the Borah disarmament clause.

July 12.—President Harding in a special message urges the Senate to lay aside temporarily the Soldiers' Bonus Bill on the ground that its passage now would imperil the financial stability of the country.

DOMESTIC

July 8.—A favorable report upon the feasibility of the proposed Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterways is made by the joint American-Canadian Commission. The initial cost of the undertaking is put at $252,728,200; maintenance would cost $2,562,000 a year.

Railroads of the country earned $37,246,000 in May, or $7,997,000 more than in April, according to reports filed by the carriers to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

July 9.—A special battle-ship squadron in command of Rear-Admiral Hugh Rodman, carrying an American commission, is dispatched to Callao to take part in the centenary celebration of Peru's independence.

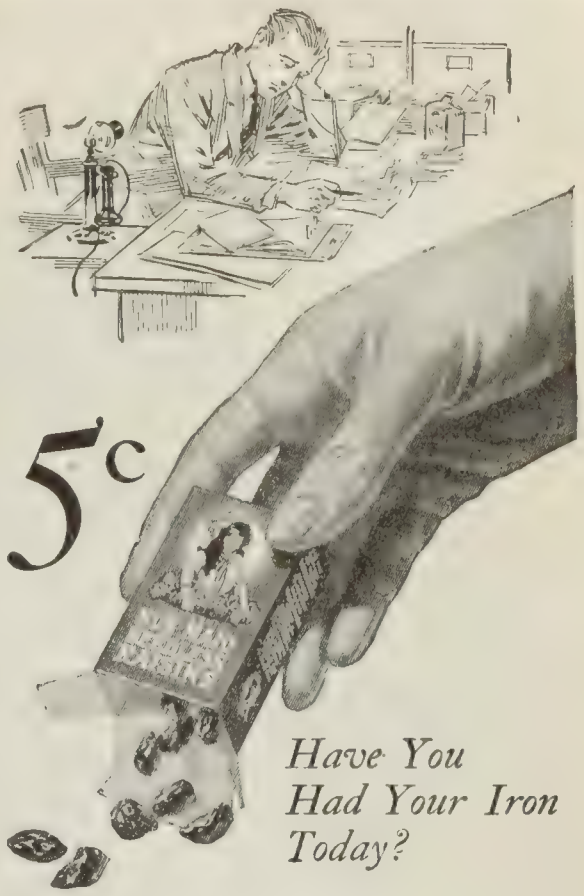
July 10.—President Harding invites Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan to a disarmament conference to be held in Washington, and includes China in an invitation to take up also the Pacific and Far-Eastern questions.

Five persons are killed and fourteen injured when an army bombing-plane crashes at the Lougin flying-field, Moundsville, W. Va.

July 11.—A. D. Lasker, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, appoints J. Barston Smull and W. J. Love, of New York, and A. J. Frey, of Los Angeles, as his Board of Operations. Their salaries will aggregate $95,000 a year.

William Howard Taft takes the oath as the tenth Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

America's foreign trade was reduced more than $3,000,000,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30, according to a summary of trade issued by the Department of Commerce.



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Packed just like "big-sister" Sun-Maids. Wholesome, sweet and clean. If your dealer has no stock, due to faster selling than he anticipated, send 5c for trial package by parcel post.

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THE • SPICE • OF • LIFE

We Hope So.—TEACHER—"And what was Nelson's farewell address?"

BRIGHT BOY—"Heaven, ma'am."—*London Mail.*

Handicapped.—JOHNNY—"The camel can go eight days without water."

FREDDY—"So could I if ma would let me."—*Harper's Bazar.*

The Materialist.—"What would you suggest for our literary club to read?" asked Mrs. Flubdub.

"A good cook-book," responded her brutal husband.—*Kansas City Journal.*

One Drawback.—"Is your husband a good provider, Dinah?"

"Yessum, he's a good providah all right, but I'se allus skeered dat niggah's gwine er git caught at it."—*O. E. R. Bulletin.*

Danger Ahead.—A Manchester grocer is advertising for a man to look after customers, partly outdoors and partly indoors. We dread to think what will happen to him when the door slams.—*Punch (London).*

Rediscovered.—F. C. Comstock, tonsorial artist and baseball magnate, has been washing the ceiling in his shop and finds the original color was white. The color will be recalled by many of our older residents.—*Meshoppen Enterprise.*

A Good Job.—The teacher had asked, "Why did David say he would rather be a door-keeper in the house of the Lord?"

"Because," answered a boy, "he could then walk outside while the sermon was being preached."—*Boston Transcript.*

Correct.—SCHOOL-TEACHER (to little boy)—"If a farmer raises 3,700 bushels of wheat and sells it for $2.50 per bushel, what will he get?"

LITTLE BOY—"An automobile."—*Western Christian Advocate (Cincinnati).*

International Diet.—Two Tommies turned punsters went into a restaurant over on the eastern front and said to the waiter, "We want Turkey with Greece."

The waiter replied, "Sorry, sirs, but we can't Servia."

"Well, then, get the Bosphorus."

The boss came in and heard their order and then said, "I don't want to Russia, but you can't Roumania." So the two Tommies went away Hungary.—*Commerce and Finance.*

Being Nice to Him. Pianist Rachmaninoff told in his New York flat the other day a story about his boyhood.

"When I was a very little fellow," he said, "I played at a reception at a Russian count's, and, for an urchin of seven, I flatter myself that I swung through Beethoven's 'Kreutzer Sonata' pretty successfully.

"The 'Kreutzer,' you know, has in it several long and impressive rests. Well, in one of these rests the count's wife, a motherly old lady, leaned forward, patted me on the shoulder, and said:

"'Play us something you know, dear.'"—*The Christian Advocate.*

The Threat Indirect.—"Aw," said Willie, "you're afraid to fight; that's all it is."

"No, I'm not," protested Jack, "but if I fight my ma'll find it out and lick me."

"How'll she find it out?"

"She'll see the doctor goin' to your house."—*O. E. R. Bulletin.*

The Acid Test.—During a campaign preceding the election of a Missouri Congressman it was suggested that, since he posed as a good business man, he might be willing to tell just what a good business man is.

"That's easy," he explained. "A good business man is one who can buy goods from a Scotchman and sell them to a Jew—at a profit!"—*The Alabama Baptist.*

Expensive Business.—A red-headed boy applied for a job in a butcher-shop. "How much will you give me?"

"Three dollars a week; but what can you do to make yourself useful around a butcher-shop?"

"Anything."

"Well, be specific. Can you dress a chicken?"

"Not on three dollars a week," said the boy.—*O. E. R. Bulletin.*

Outdoing Einstein.—An Irishman was handling dynamite in a quarry. He let a stick drop, and the whole box went up, taking Mike with it. The quarry boss came around later and said to another Irishman:

"Where is Mike?"

"He's gone," replied Pat.

"When will he be back?" asked the boss.

"Well," replied Pat, "if he comes back as fast as he went, he'll be back yesterday."—*O. E. R. Bulletin.*

Two Out.—The baseball fan takes his small daughter to see her first (and last) game:

"See that place in the center? That's called the diamond."

"Daddy, can I have an ice-cream cone?"

"That beautiful lawn is the outfield."

"Why can't we sit down there on those other seats?"

"That man in the blue suit is the umpire."

"Daddy, I want an almond bar."

"That bell means that the game is going to start."

"What has that man with the white coat and hat got in his basket?"

"Watch that man with the bat; he's trying to hit the ball."

"What does it say on those flags over there?"

"Where the man stands is called the home plate."

"Daddy, that fat man bought some popcorn! Why don't you buy some, daddy?"

"Watch the ball; see it go?"

"Daddy, why don't you buy some popcorn?"

"See that man catch the ball? That's one out."

"It says 'Peanuts' on that man's hat, daddy."

"Let's go."

Two out.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

AN APPEAL TO READERS—Can any Reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST inform the Lexicographer who first used the phrase "Benevolent assimilation," and under what circumstances? Where can the expression be found?

"H. V.," Selah, Wash.—"Please answer the following: If the Vice-President of the United States should die, the Secretary of State having resigned, would the President appoint a Secretary of State to fill the chair of Vice-President, or would the Secretary of the Treasury fill the vacancy?"

The answer to your question is contained in the following paragraph from the Constitution of the United States—"In the case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected." See further, "An Act to provide for the performance of the duties of the office of President in the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice-President," approved by the President, January 19, 1886.

"J. T. H.," Kingwood, W. Va.—"Kindly give me the correct pronunciation, both English and French, of the word *chauffeur*. Also, the correct pronunciation of the word *aeroplane*."

The English pronunciation of the word *chauffeur* is *sho'fer*—*sh* as in *ship*, *o* as in *go*, *e* as in *over*; the French pronunciation is *sho''fur'*—*sh* as in *ship*, *o* as in *obey*, *u* as in *burn*. The word *aeroplane* is correctly pronounced *e'ar-o-plen*—*e's* as in *prey*, *a* as in *final*, *o* as in *obey*.

"E. G.," Englewood, Tenn.—"Please give me the correct pronunciation of the word *Elizabethan*."

The correct pronunciation of *Elizabethan* is *i-liz'a-beth-an*—first *i* as in *habit*, second *i* as in *hit*, *a's* as in *final*, *e* as in *get*, *th* as in *thin*; or *i-liz''a-bi'than*—first *i* as in *habit*, second *i* as in *hit*, *a's* as in *final*, third *i* as in *police*, *th* as in *thin*.

"E. L. U.," Boston, Mass.—"What is the meaning of the phrase *L'Envoi?*"

The expression *l'envoi* is French and designates "a separate stanza of verse concluding a poem, with a moral or an address to some person; also, the act of sending a message or messenger."

"A. G.," Kansas City, Mo.—"Is it incorrect to address a physician's wife in business correspondence as, 'Mrs. *Dr.* B. L. Smith'?"

The title or distinction of a husband is not correctly applied to the wife. Never say or write, "The *Rev.* Mrs. Smith," or Mrs. *Dr.* Brown," etc.

"M. Z.," Plainfield, N. J.—"Is the word *vamp* really a word? May it be correctly used as a verb, or is it just a contraction of *vampire?*"

The term *vamp* has been in use in the United States for years as indicating a volunteer fireman. The word is said to have been formed from the initial letters Volunteer Association of Machine Pumpers.

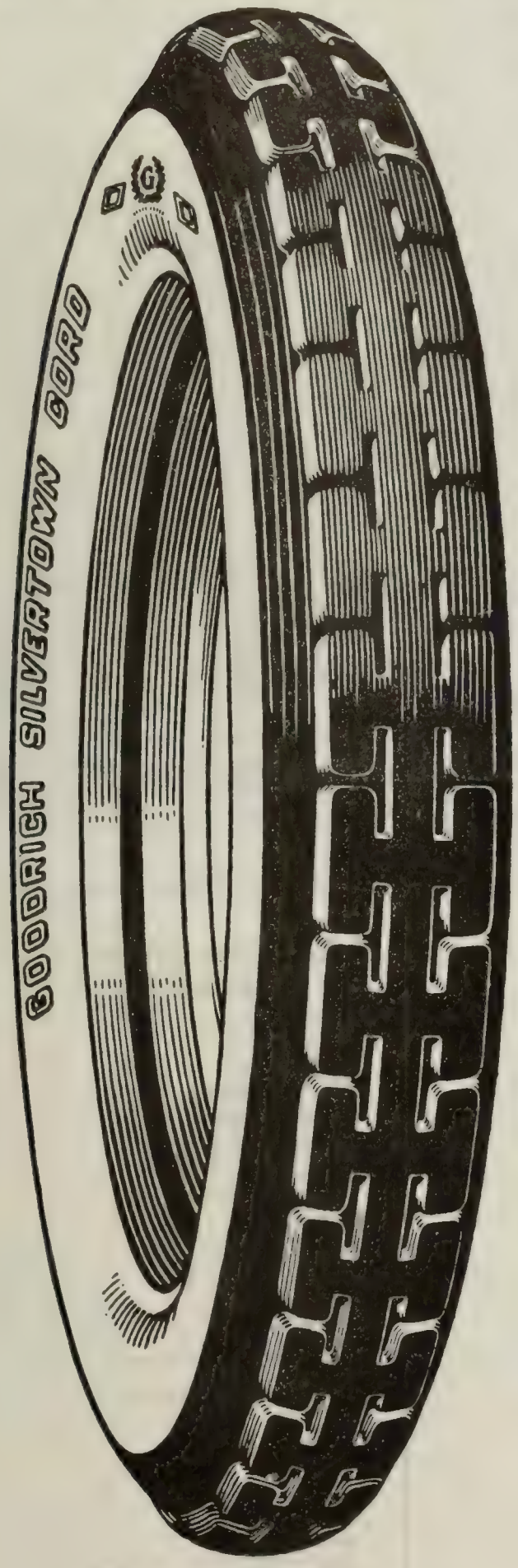
The modern *vamp* is a colloquial contraction of the term *vampire*, used in the sense of the "rag and the bone and the hank of hair" type of woman "who did not care," described by Rudyard Kipling in his famous poem of that name. This word is being used as a verb, meaning to extort money or other valuable articles from; also, to flirt with.

"E. N. B.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"If it is a quotation at all, could you tell me where to find the original of 'Praise from Sir Galahad is praise indeed'?"

The quotation to which you refer is—"Approbation from Sir Hubert Stanley is praise indeed," which you will find given in Thomas Morton's "A Cure for the Heartache," act v, scene 2.

"J. M.," Maspeth, N. Y.—The correct pronunciation of *Apollo* is *a-pol'o*—*a* as in *final*, first *o* as in *not*, second *o* as in *obey*.

Goodrich Tire Price Reduction applies to all sizes—without reservation



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32x4	41.85	3.55
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32x4½	47.30	4.50
33x4½	48.40	4.65
34x4½	49.65	4.75
33x5	58.90	5.55
35x5	61.90	5.80

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Smooth	30x3	$12.00	Safety	32x3½	$20.25
Safety	30x3	13.45	Safety	32x4	26.90
Safety	30x3½	16.00	Safety	33x4	28.30

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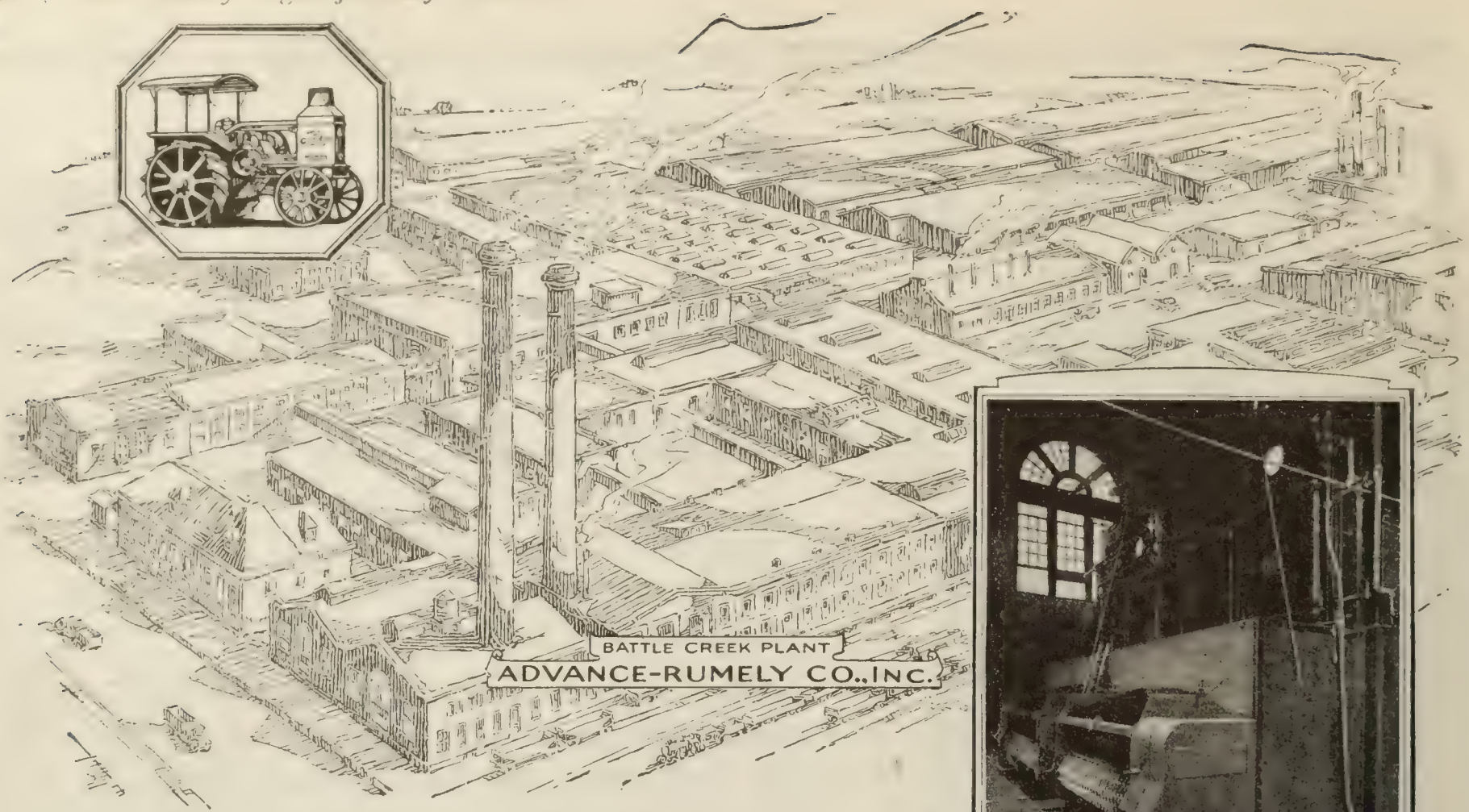

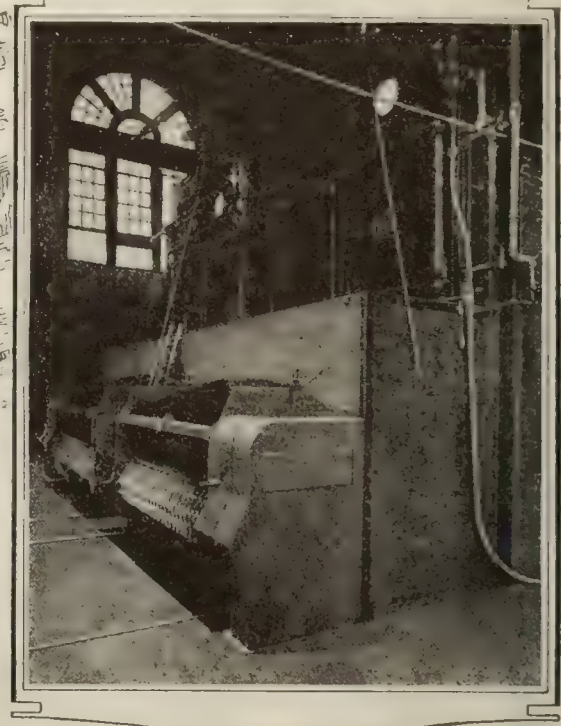

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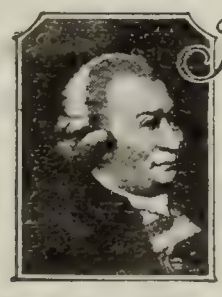

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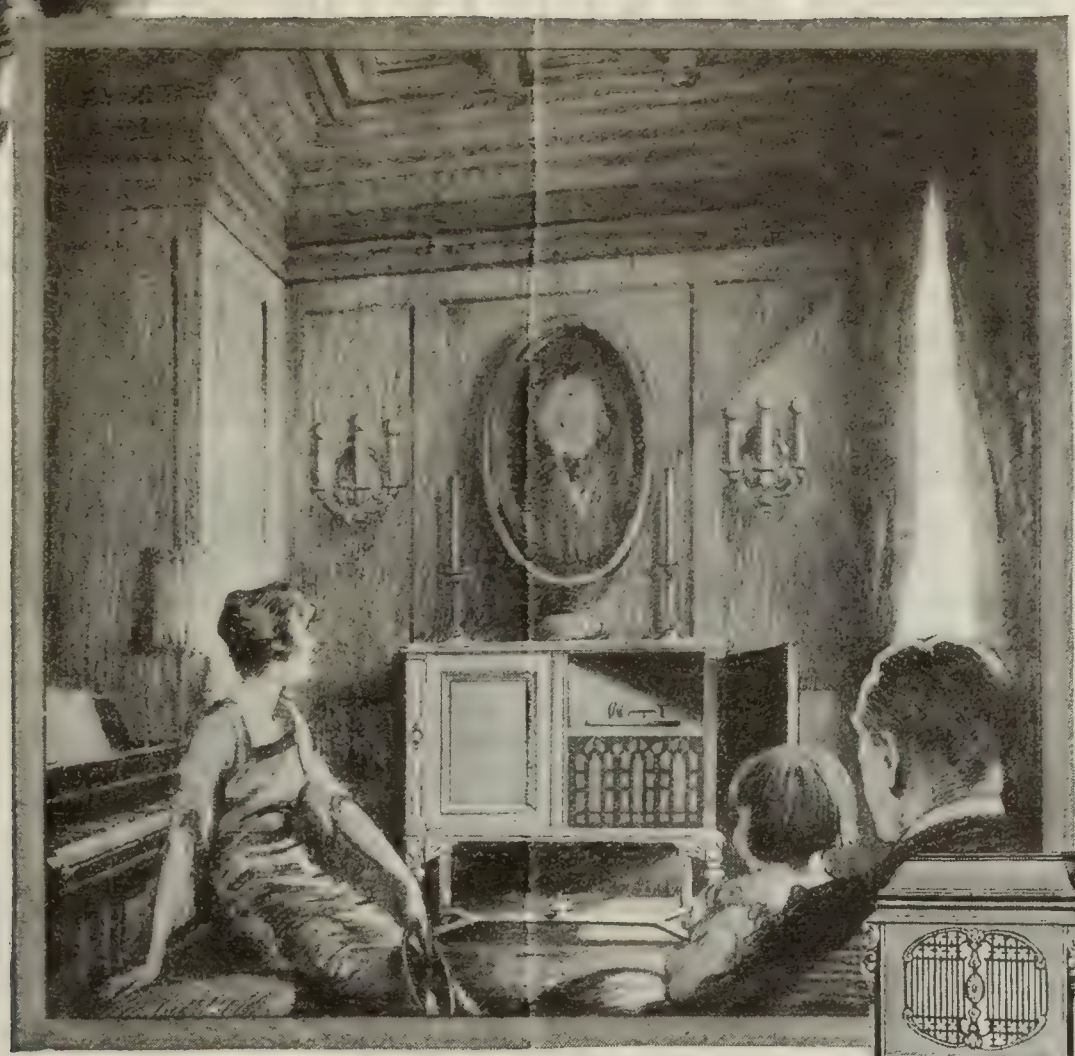

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LITERARY DIGEST readers seeking educational advantages for their children will find in our pages for fourteen weeks, between May 14th and September 10th, a Classified Directory containing the names and addresses of some of the best known Boarding, Vocational and Professional Schools and Colleges.

Our readers will find this Directory convenient for reference and are invited to correspond with the schools which interest them. Descriptive announcements of the schools appearing in this Directory will be found in one or more of the following issues:

June 4th July 2nd August 6th September 3rd

The School Department continues this year to serve as it has for many years, parents and schools, *without fees or obligation of any sort.* The Literary Digest's School Manager has direct personal knowledge of these institutions and gives to each letter individual attention.

All requests for educational information should be made by mail as no advice can be given by telephone. It is necessary that inquirers state definitely the age and sex of the child to be placed; approximate price to be expended for board and tuition; locality and size of school preferred.

Schools for Girls and Colleges for Women

Judson College ..... Judson Street, Marion, Ala.
Crescent College ..... Box L, Eureka Springs, Ark.
Anna Head School for Girls ..... 2540 Channing Way, Berkeley, Cal.
Girls' Collegiate School ..... Adams & Hoover Sts., Los Angeles, Cal.
Marlborough School ..... 5041 W. 3rd St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Hillside School ..... Prospect Avenue, Norwalk, Conn.
Colonial School ..... 1533 18th St., Washington, D. C.
Fairmont School ..... Washington, D. C.
Immaculata Seminary ..... 4230 Wisconsin Ave., Washington, D. C.
Cathedral School for Girls ..... Orlando, Fla.
Aikin Open Air School ..... St. Petersburg, Fla.
Brenau College Conservatory ..... Box L, Gainesville, Ga.
Miss Haire's School ..... 1106 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
Monticello Seminary ..... Godfrey, Madison Co., Ill.
Illinois Woman's College ..... Box C, Jacksonville, Ill.
Frances Shimer School ..... Box 648, Mount Carroll, Ill.
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The Girls' Latin School ..... 1223 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.
National Park Seminary ..... Box 157, Forest Glen, Md.
Maryland College for Women ..... Box Q, Lutherville, Md.
Mount Ida School ..... 2300 Summit St., Newton, Mass.
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William Woods College ..... Fulton, Mo.
Lindenwood College for Women ..... Box E, St. Charles, Mo.
Knox School for Girls ..... Cooperstown, N. Y.
Ursuline Academy ..... Grand Avenue, Middletown, N. Y.
Ossining School for Girls ..... Box 7-D, Ossining-on-Hudson, N. Y.
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Miss Mason's School for Girls ..... Box 710, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
St. Mary's Episcopal School ..... Box 28, Raleigh, N. C.
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Oxford College ..... Box 54, Oxford, Ohio
Birmingham School for Girls, The Mountain School ..... Birmingham, Pa.
Linden Hall Seminary ..... Box 123, Lititz, Pa.
Ogontz School ..... Montgomery County, Pa.
Centenary College ..... Box F, Cleveland, Tenn.
Ward-Belmont ..... Box F, Belmont Heights, Nashville, Tenn.
Sullins College ..... Box D, Bristol, Va.
Southern Seminary ..... Box 988, Buena Vista, Va.
Hollins College ..... Box 313, Hollins, Va.
Southern College ..... 250 College Place, Petersburg, Va.
Virginia College ..... Box T, Roanoke, Va.
Stuart Hall ..... Box L, Staunton, Va.
Sweet Briar College ..... Box 13, Sweet Briar, Va.

Boys' Preparatory

Todd Seminary for Boys ..... Woodstock, Ill.
Boys Preparatory School ..... Central Ave. at 15th St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Shattuck School ..... Faribault, Minn.
Blair Academy ..... Box W, Blairstown, N. J.
Peddie School ..... Box 7-P, Hightstown, N. J.
Princeton Preparatory School ..... Princeton, N. J.
Stone School ..... Box 17, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Kohut School ..... Harrison, N. Y.
Cascadilla School ..... Box 118, Ithaca, N. Y.
Mackenzie School ..... Box 27 (On Lake Walton), Monroe, N. Y.
Cook Academy ..... Montour Falls, N. Y.
Irving School ..... Box 905, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Franklin & Marshall Academy ..... Box 407, Lancaster, Pa.
Mercersburg Academy ..... Box 103, Mercersburg, Pa.
Baylor School ..... P. O. Box 28, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Co-Educational

Lake Forest College ..... Lake Forest, Ill.
Starkey Seminary ..... Box 437, Lakemont, N. Y.
Social Motive Day School ..... Dept. H, 526 West 114th St., N. Y. City
Mrs. Burt's School for Tiny Tots ..... 1130 Constant Ave., Peekskill, N. Y.
Grand River Institute ..... Box 17, Austinburg, Ohio
Wyoming Seminary ..... Kingston, Pa.
Montessori Country and City Schools ..... Wycombe and Philadelphia, Pa.
Temple University ..... Box 1, Philadelphia, Pa.
Maryville Polytechnic School ..... Maryville, Tenn.

Theological

Gordon College of Theology and Missions ..... Boston, Mass.

Military Schools and Colleges

Marion Institute, The Army and Navy College ..... Box B, Marion, Ala.
Pasadena Military Academy ..... Box 418, Pasadena, Cal.
San Diego Army & Navy Academy ..... San Diego, Cal.
Hitchcock Military Academy ..... San Rafael, Cal.
Western Military Academy ..... Box 44, Alton, Ill.
Culver Military Academy ..... Culver, Ind.
Gulf Coast Military Academy ..... Gulfport, Miss.
Wentworth Military Academy ..... 187 Washington Ave., Lexington, Mo.
Bordentown Military Institute ..... Drawer C-7, Bordentown, N. J.
Roosevelt Military Academy ..... Box 15, West Englewood, N. J.
St. John's School ..... Box 10, Manlius, N. Y.
St. John's School ..... Ossining, N. Y.
Miami Military Institute ..... Box 72, Germantown, Ohio
Bailey Military Institute ..... Box L, Greenwood, S. C.
Junior Mil. Sch., formerly Castle Heights Jr. Sch. ..... Bloomington Springs, Tenn.
Columbia Military Academy ..... Box D, Columbia, Tenn.
Castle Heights Military Academy ..... Box 100, Lebanon, Tenn.
Branham & Hughes Military Academy ..... Box 4, Spring Hill, Tenn.
West Texas Military Academy ..... San Antonio, Texas
Texas Military College ..... College Park, Terrell, Texas
Blackstone Military Academy ..... Box B, Blackstone, Va.
Randolph-Macon Academy ..... Box 410, Front Royal, Va.
Staunton Military Academy ..... Box D, Staunton, Kable Sta., Va.
Fishburne Military School ..... Box 404, Waynesboro, Va.
St. John's Military Academy ..... Box 12-G, Delafield, Wis.
Northwestern Military & Naval Academy ..... Lake Geneva, Wis.

Vocational and Professional

Cumnock School of Expression ..... Box 400, Los Angeles, Cal.
American College of Physical Education ..... D-7, Chicago, Ill.
Bush Conservatory of Music ..... L. D., 839 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
Univ. of Illinois Coll. of Dentistry, Box 41, 1838 W. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.
School of Elementary & Home Education ..... 721 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.
Northwestern University Sch. of Speech, 116 University Hall, Evanston, Ill.
Burdett Bus. Administration College ..... 18 Boylston St., Boston, 11, Mass.
Babson Institute (Resident), 130 Washington St., Wellesley Hills, 82, Mass.
Normal School of Physical Education ..... Box S, Battle Creek, Mich.
Ithaca Academy of Public School Music ..... 305 DeWitt Park, Ithaca, N. Y.
Ithaca Conservatory of Music ..... 5 DeWitt Park, Ithaca, N. Y.
Ithaca School of Physical Education ..... 205 DeWitt Park, Ithaca, N. Y.
Williams School of Expression ..... 105 DeWitt Park, Ithaca, N. Y.
New York School of Social Work ..... 103 E. 22nd St., N. Y. City, N. Y.
Training Sch. for Kindergartners Froebel League ..... 112 E. 71st St., N.Y. City
Rochester Athenaeum & Mechanics Institute ..... Dept. D, Rochester, N. Y.
Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, Highland Ave. & Oak St., Cincinnati, Ohio
Ohio Mechanics Institute ..... Power Laundry Dept., Cincinnati, Ohio
Chattanooga Coll. of Law, 220 First Natl. Bank Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Cumberland University Law School ..... Box 22, Lebanon, Tenn.

Technical

University of Arizona ..... Tucson, Arizona
Colorado School of Mines ..... Box L, Golden, Col.
Bliss Electrical School ..... 108 Takoma Ave., Washington, D. C.
Tri-State College of Engineering ..... 10 D Street, Angola, Ind.
Michigan College of Mines ..... 266 College Ave., Houghton, Mich.

For Backward Children

Stewart Home Training School ..... Box C, Frankfort, Ky.
Bancroft School ..... Box 133, Haddonfield, N. J.
Trowbridge Training School ..... Chambers Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Miss Compton's School for Girls ..... 3809 Flad Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Miss Woods School for Exceptional Children ..... Box 160, Roslyn, Pa.

For Stammerers

Boston Stammerers Institute ..... 246 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
Martin Institute of Speech Correction ..... 405 DeWitt Park, Ithaca, N. Y.
Northwestern School ..... 2319 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

Special

Miss Arbaugh's School for Deaf Children ..... Vineville, Macon, Ga.
School for Exceptional Girls ..... 600 Darrow Ave., Plainfield, N. J.
Devereux Tutoring School for Girls ..... Box D, Berwyn, Pa.
Acerwood Tutoring School for Boys ..... Box D, Devon, Pa.
Hedley School ..... Box D, Glenside, Pa.

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(Title registered in U S Patent Office for use in this publication and on moving picture films)

WHAT THE COUNTRY THINKS OF SHELVING THE BONUS

THE LOUD PROTESTS reaching this office in various papers against reburying the soldiers' bonus in the files of a Senate Committee give strength to the belief of Secretary Hoover's Washington *Herald* that the matter is merely postponed, not defeated, and "is as assured as if already acted upon." Thus we find a Western editor crying, "shame and disgrace" upon the "fickle and unappreciative," Mammon-worshiping nation which can not out of its vaster resources do for its soldiers what Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, France, Belgium, and Italy have done for theirs; which will not compensate the men who fought and suffered and bled for $1 a day while shirkers at home were getting $10 a day and the profits of war-time business were making 23,000 new multimillionaires! This cry is echoed by other papers and is taken up by individuals, journals, and organizations speaking for the veterans of the war. It is true that President Harding's insistence upon a postponement of the bonus bill on the ground that it would wreck the nation's finances quickly persuaded a majority of the Senate, and the postponement seems to be heavily indorsed by the prevailing newspaper sentiment of the country, irrespective of party lines and sectional prejudices. Yet it must be recorded that many refuse to accept this disposal of it as logical, or fair, or generous, or ingenuous. "The soldiers and sailors have been buncoed and they are not backward about saying so," we read in the Chicago *Journal* (Dem.). The boys who fought this war, stingingly observes the Des Moines *Register* (Ind. Rep.), may well read Kipling's "Tommy Atkins"—"It's always Mr. Atkins when the band begins to play." It strikes the Columbus *Citizen* (Ind.) as more than passing strange "that there should be no money available for the soldiers while money by the hundred million is available for the railroads." There was money enough for a naval-building program to cover the estimated bonus three times over, declares the Tifton *Gazette* (Dem.), in Georgia, but "everybody else, munition, armament, and supply, profiteer; capital and labor must be paid before the men who fought are paid—if they ever are paid."

Foremost among the service-men's journals, *The American Legion Weekly* insists that the people of this country, in so far as they have spoken, are clearly for a bonus. It calls attention to the fact that fourteen States have decided to give bonuses. In five the legislature acted; in the other nine the people spoke "unequivocally and conclusively" in referendums as follows:

	For	*Against*	*Ratio For*
Maine	105,712	32,820	3.2 to 1
Michigan	471,159	185,602	2.5 to 1
New Jersey	534,532	165,555	3.2 to 1
New York	1,117,546	630,265	1.8 to 1
Oregon	88,219	37,866	2.3 to 1
Rhode Island	10,535	1,303	8.1 to 1
South Dakota	93,459	56,366	1.7 to 1
Washington	224,356	88,128	2.5 to 1
Wisconsin	165,762	57,324	2.7 to 1

In asking the Senate to lay the bonus bill over, President Harding, declares *The American Legion Weekly*, "prevented the passage of a measure which a majority of the people of this country and a majority of our national legislators had come to regard as inherently founded on justice." The American Legion, we are told, must insist that President Harding and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon failed to make out a case against compensation:

"To assume that a country which spent billions in the war can not add to this a proportionately small amount is to assume that if the war had lasted a few weeks longer the country would have been ruined. The American Legion can not subscribe to the belief that this is sound. While the Government did not borrow money without paying a fair rate of interest, while it did not conscript industry without adequate remuneration, it conscripted men and remunerated them as it pleased. The American Legion can not subscribe to the belief that this is fair. If it was unjust to ask a contractor to work for the Government for less than cost plus 10 per cent., it was unfair to ask a man to fight for it for cost minus 50 per cent. The American Legion must believe that it will become apparent to the American people that President Harding, in his remarkable message, set forth no reason whatever to justify the Senate in delaying action on a bill so vital alike to the well-being of the men who served their country and to the country itself. It must express the fear, too, that normalcy can not be attained by ignoring obligation."

Defending the bonus as meaning "fair, square treatment for the men who fought for America," *The Stars and Stripes* (Washington), another ex-service-man's paper, similarly attacks the Harding logic. The more it studies the message the more it feels "that it was a piece of expediency coming from the hand but not from the heart of the Chief Executive, and that in good old army slang 'he may be sorry when he gets sober.'"

Precedent, says National Commander John G. Emery of the American Legion, disproves Secretary Mellon's "prediction of financial collapse if the adjusted compensation bill passes. England and her overseas dominions, France, Italy, and Belgium enacted national-relief legislation and found money thus expended a potent factor in stabilizing economic conditions generally through rehabilitation of individuals."

With these spokesmen for the veterans stand such widely distributed papers as the New York *Call* (Socialist), Chicago *Saturday Blade* (Ind.), Milwaukee *Leader* (Socialist), Shreveport *Times* (Dem.), Minnesota *Star* (Labor), and Seattle *Union Record* (Labor). *Labor* (Washington) calls for a survey of profiteering and a levy upon the profiteers thus discovered of a special tax with which to pay a bonus. William Jennings Bryan makes a simpler suggestion in his *Commoner:* "Why not keep the excess-profits tax and use the proceeds to pay the ex-service men?" *The New Majority* (Chicago), organ of the Farmer-Labor party, tells the disappointed ex-service men that this lesson should teach them "that the old parties are alike," that "there is no help for the worker—and the ex-service men are

workers, except the few who wore the shoulder-straps—except in their own party."

Before turning now to the much larger body of newspaper opinion, which favors President Harding's plan to postpone

"I CAN'T EAT FLOWERS."
—Stinson in the Dayton *News*.

action on the bonus for the present, it may be well to sketch briefly the circumstances which led to the Administration's decisive action. It will be remembered that a bonus bill was adopted by the House of Representatives a year ago. On July 5 of this year the Senate voted to take up the bonus bill presented by the Finance Committee, providing for adjustment of payment based on length of service, to become operative July 1, 1922, and applying to all in the service overseas or abroad, on land, on sea, or in hospitals, with the exception of higher officers. The bill provided for a choice of five methods of compensation: (1) adjusted service pay in cash instalments; (2) certificates calling for deferred payment increased by interest; (3) vocational-training aid; (4) farm or home aid; (5) land-settlement aid. Estimates of the total cost of the bonus have differed, running from $1,500,000,000 to $5,250,000,000.

Press correspondents expected the passage of the bill, but on July 6 there was read in the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to Senator Frelinghuysen (Rep., N. J.), in which Mr. Mellon said that the proposed disbursements "could be financed only by adding to the burden of debt and taxes under which the country is now staggering" and would introduce "grave complications into the refunding operations which will be necessary within the next few years." The nation's first concern, continued Mr. Mellon, is to provide for the needs of disabled veterans, and "it would be unfortunate in the extreme while we are still struggling with that problem to dissipate our resources in a sweeping plan for cash payments to able-bodied ex-soldiers and sailors." Besides the direct consequences, the passage of a bonus bill just now would, in Mr. Mellon's opinion, "also involve great dangers of renewed inflation, increased commodity prices, and unsettled business conditions. The result would be serious injury and loss to the whole community, and in the long run even the veterans themselves would lose far more than they would gain."

Then President Harding appeared in person before the Senate, on July 12, to urge the recommitment of the bonus bill to the Finance Committee, on the ground that its enactment "in the midst of a struggle for readjustment and restoration would hinder every effort and greatly imperil the financial stability of the country." Three things, declared the President, are now essential: "These are the revision, including reduction, of our internal taxation; the refunding of our war debt; and the adjustment of our foreign loans. It is vitally necessary to settle these problems before adding to our Treasury any such burden as is contemplated in the pending bill." The Administration, the Senate was told, is mindful of and is doing its best for disabled and dependent soldiers, and realizes that the nation's obligations in this direction will inevitably grow enormously; "but no thoughtful person possest with all the facts is ready for added compensation for the healthful, self-reliant masses of our great armies at the cost of a Treasury breakdown, which will bring its hardships to all the citizens of the Republic."

After heated debate the Senate decided, on the afternoon of July 15, to recommit the bill. In the House, however, Congressman Fordney, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, declared himself "still unconvinced" and still of the same opinion "about the bonus for the boys." He believes Congress "can find a way to raise the money," and various suggestions for special loans or taxes have been made in the two Houses.

Strong as the support of the bonus plan is among politicians and former soldiers, the public in general, says the Philadelphia *North American* (Prog. Rep.), seems to regard it with diminishing favor, snd since Secretary Mellon and President Harding have spoken, approval of their position and editorial indorsement of their arguments have appeared on every hand. Even stronger condemnation of the bonus scheme comes from former Assistant

UNCLE SAM—"I'm not a piker, son, but I'm hard up."
—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

Secretary of War Henry Breckenridge, who, according to the Philadelphia paper, has said:

"The bonus is not a benefit to the soldier, but an injury to him and to his country. The men who fought the war must pay for the war. Ninety per cent. of them are back at work now and able to take care of themselves. If you make a nominal

disbursement to them of $1,000,000,000 to-day, it means that they will have to pay back $2,000,000,000 in years to come. Sophists may talk about taking the cost out of this or that class, but the burden will be upon the general public, must be reflected in higher rents, in higher prices of every article that

EVENTUALLY, BUT NOT ALL NOW.

—Reid in the Washington *National Republic*.

goes to the sustaining of life. The veteran will have to pay $1.50 or $2 for every dollar you purport to give him now."

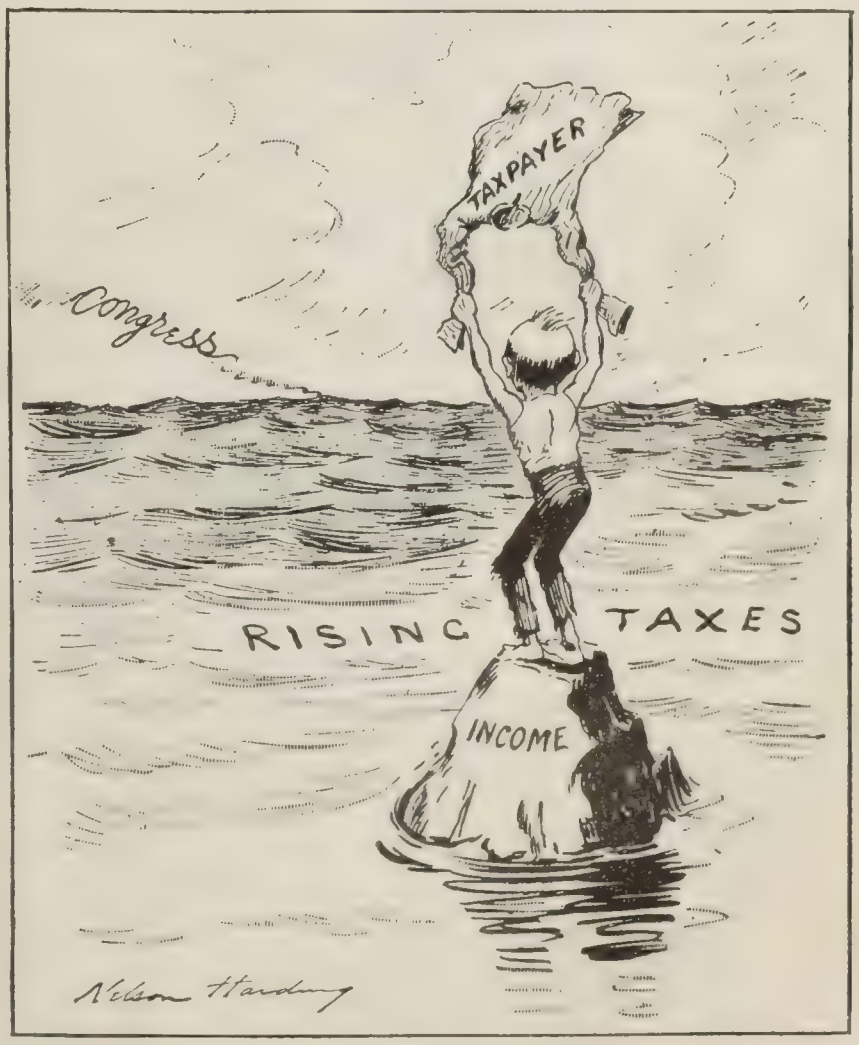
Thoughts like these seem to prevail in the minds of Republican editors. The President is warmly congratulated for his plain talk by party papers like the New York *Tribune*, Buffalo *Commercial*, Rochester *Post Express*, Cincinnati *Times-Star*, Charleston *Mail*, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Buffalo *News*, Omaha *Bee*, Duluth *News Tribune*, Columbus *Ohio State Journal*, Baltimore *American*, and Syracuse *Post-Standard*. He told the truth "about an unpleasant situation timelily, tactfully, and with a courage which deeply inspires public confidence," we read in the New York *Evening Mail*. The President's courage is likewise emphasized by several other papers either Republican or friendly to the Administration, such as the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* and *Evening Public Ledger*, Cincinnati *Inquirer*, New Haven *Journal-Courier*, and Council Bluffs *Nonpareil*. In no less cordial agreement with the Administration view-points are the Washington *Post* (Ind.) and Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), while the Boston *Herald* (Ind. Rep.) characterizes the arguments of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury as "counsels of truth and soberness." No less convinced that the bonus measure "would be a disastrous blow to the interest of the people" are independent journals like the Syracuse *Herald*, Detroit *Times*, New York *Evening Post*, Washington *Star*, Newark *News*, Springfield *Republican*, Rochester *Times-Union*, Providence *News*, Chicago *Daily News*, and St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*. At any rate, "it would be better to wait another year until the Government finds itself financially," observes the Canton *News* (Ind. Dem.), altho the Baltimore *News* (Ind.) insists in a series of editorials that the bill "should be definitely killed now," and the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.) quite agrees.

Democrats like Senator Myers, of Montana, and Underwood, of Alabama, were conspicuous among the Senatorial opponents of the bonus bill, and we find some of the most representative Democratic journals of the country lined up with the New York *World* in the belief that "the country can not afford a bonus, nor is a bonus necessary." Among them we may note the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, Norfolk *Ledger-Dispatch*, Houston *Post*, New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, New York *Times*, and Brooklyn *Citizen*.

The Administration's opinion, observes the Houston *Post*, "is reenforced by the most intelligent financial authorities in the United States." The observation of the Texas editor is in turn confirmed by the editorial attitude of such financial journals as the Boston *News Bureau*, which finds the bonus bill "menacing"; the New York *Commercial*, which calls it an "impossible burden"; and the New York *Journal of Commerce*, *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, *Wall Street Journal*, *Financial World*, *Bond Buyer*, and *Bache Review*, whose comment is of like nature.

The financial argument against the bonus bill convinces the New York *Globe* (Ind.), but, it reasons, "if the bonus is rejected because it threatens to increase unemployment, then the obligation of the Government to do all that is possible to stimulate employment, becomes the greater." And the Chicago *Tribune* declares that one thing must be understood—namely, that this plea for economy at the expense of the veterans "shall be proved to be in good faith to the last dollar by the most drastic economies ever practised in the nation." One important effect of the President's bonus pronouncement, the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) hopes, "will be new support for the movement organizing in Washington to substitute a tax-revision bill for the tariff bill, so that the former measure may become a law by autumn." Besides, says *The Transcript:*

"If there is no money in the Treasury to readjust the compensation of war-time defenders, surely the money that is there



SUCCOR?

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*

ought not to be spent at this time in creating a new department of public welfare, in creating a new department of education, or in providing Federal aid for mothers, or farmers, or any other class in the country. All such money-spending measures ought also to be pigeonholed, at least for the current session."

WISCONSIN, WHERE WOMEN ARE PEOPLE

WOMEN MAY WEAR TROUSERS in Wisconsin, a facetious State Senator remarked in discussing the bill, just passed, which gives full legal equality to the women voters of the State. "But they are not going to do it," predicts the New York *Herald*, and the Manchester *Union* is sure that "the women of Wisconsin will be just as womanly as ever, and the men will find that nothing happens to dim the old ideals of either the men or the women." This, as the Omaha *Bee* points out, despite "the old-fashioned fears that woman would be unsexed, that she would lose the mother instinct, and that the home would be broken up by her advent into politics." Now that all legal restrictions governing the fair sex in Wisconsin have been removed and an important precedent thus established, the National Woman's party is considering a "twentieth amendment" to the Constitution which will give them equal representation by women in Congress, on the Supreme Court, and on all Federal and State tribunals—"everywhere," as one editor remarks, "except in the Army and Navy."

In seeking a reason for the bondage in which women were held before the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment, *The Wisconsin State Journal* (Madison) goes back to the Stone Age. "Perhaps it was because women were more or less confined to the cave by the children that man was able to arrogate to himself the running of things, and when it came to making laws, he probably legislated himself into the trousers. For some centuries he wore them with an obvious strut, in a figurative sense, but last year woman was given a voice, and that voice has just been heard in Wisconsin." Furthermore, predicts this editor: "Vote-eared politicians will hear this voice everywhere, and shortly women in all States will be in fact as God made them—equals of men in privilege as well as in obligations."

The Wisconsin legislature dealt with all cases of inequality or discrimination in one sweeping enactment. As the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* informs us, "it places all women on exactly the same plane as all men in respect to holding and conveying property, elections, referendums, and bond approvals, freedom of contract, jury service, care and custody of children, and even choice of residence for voting purposes." These are the rights for which the Woman's party is to struggle; "the example of Wisconsin is one that other States should follow," declares President Harding's Marion *Star*.

"While there is no valid reason why they should not begin this fight, why is it necessary?" asks the Charleston (W. Va.) *Gazette;* "if they will put steam behind their talk, the next legislature to meet in each State will fall all over one another to put women on full equality with men in every respect. But they must read the law to Republicans and Democrats—and vote the way they talk." Similarly, "why a Federal amendment to obtain all the rights and privileges pertaining to sex equality, which manifestly the Nineteenth Amendment intended to confer?" asks the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*. For, continues this paper—

"The same object can be attained through appropriate legislation by the several States abrogating these discriminations. That would appear to be the simpler way of going about the matter, and it could be done far more expeditiously. A Federal amendment would have to be ratified by thirty-six States in order to secure its adoption, and even if it met with popular favor, it would take quite a long while to get action on it by the required number of States, since under their own constitutions several of them would have to elect new legislatures after submission of the amendment by Congress before they could vote on it. Moreover, if the legislatures of the several States were willing to remove the discriminations on the merits of the question, some of them might be disposed to balk at further extension of Federal authority into the State's right to regulate the duties and responsibilities of its own citizens."

THE IRISH TRIANGLE

"A MATCH AND A CIGAR," as the symbols of deliberation and conciliation, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* suggests, may be Lloyd George's most effective weapons of negotiation in a situation which is generally recognized as "too crucial for quick and impulsive consideration." That the situation is "crucial," even painfully crucial, there are no lack of professional observers to assure us. "As near as can be discerned from this distance, De Valera has climbed out on a limb, and it is not easy to see how he can climb back without some sort of a spill," observes the New York *Tribune*, putting the problem up to the party of the first part. "Britain has acted in bad faith toward Ireland so often," as *The New Republic* (New York) sees it, that such pro-Irish papers as *The Gaelic American* and *The Freeman* (New York) have no difficulty in believing that Lloyd George has "stacked the cards against Ireland" and plans to maneuver De Valera "into the position of seeming to invite further hostilities." Sir James Craig, the third representative of the three interests struggling for power in Ireland, receives rather more harsh treatment than the other two because of his sudden departure from the London conference where, it is understood, he insisted on complete autonomy for Ulster. At bottom, however, "the outcome hinges upon an agreement between Great Britain and Ulster rather than Great Britain and the Sinn Fein," insists the St. Louis *Star*. This journal presents what might be called a "middle-of-the-road" view of the present anomalous and critical situation. In calling the conference, we are reminded:

"Lloyd George laid down as one of the conditions that Ulster should not be coerced. The northeast corner of Ireland is theoretically as free as Sinn Fein to accept or reject any solution proposed in the peace meeting. What will be its attitude?

"The Ulster extremists have a policy which is at least a model of simplicity: 'We are organized into a province under the Home-Rule Act; we are satisfied with our status; that is all there is to say.'

"If Mr. De Valera took a corresponding position, he would say: 'Ireland is one country, Ulster is part of it, and no distinctions can be drawn in framing a dominion government.'

"Each of these extreme contentions could be strongly defended, in theory, depending upon the sentiments of the person doing the defending. In fact, there are plenty of Irish partisans, Sinn Fein or Ulster, who will read the paragraphs above and say that one or the other of them is all right but doesn't go far enough.

"Ireland, however, is confronted by a condition, not a theory. The condition is this: There can be no peace if both sides cling tenaciously to the full extent of what they consider their natural rights. Without peace there can be no prosperity or security. The choice for both factions is our extreme rights and misery or compromise and tranquillity.

"Sinn Fein is ready to compromise. It abandons the claim to freedom; it will recognize Ulster as a province within a dominion, given special safeguards against oppression.

"Ulster may reply that this subjects her to needless hazards; that it would be much better to separate Ireland into two dominions. Perhaps so, from an Ulster standpoint, altho in the long run even that may be doubtful on economic grounds. But the Irish separation movement is sentimentally based upon the unity of Ireland. If Sinn Fein agrees to make Ulster a separate province, that is as much of a concession as Irish sentiment will stand. Ulster should recognize that fact.

"The basis of compromise is absurdly simple. Sinn Fein says to Ulster: 'We accommodate ourselves to the fact that our location forces us to remain a British dominion; your location makes you a part of the dominion; kindly accommodate yourselves to that fact in the same spirit we are showing.'

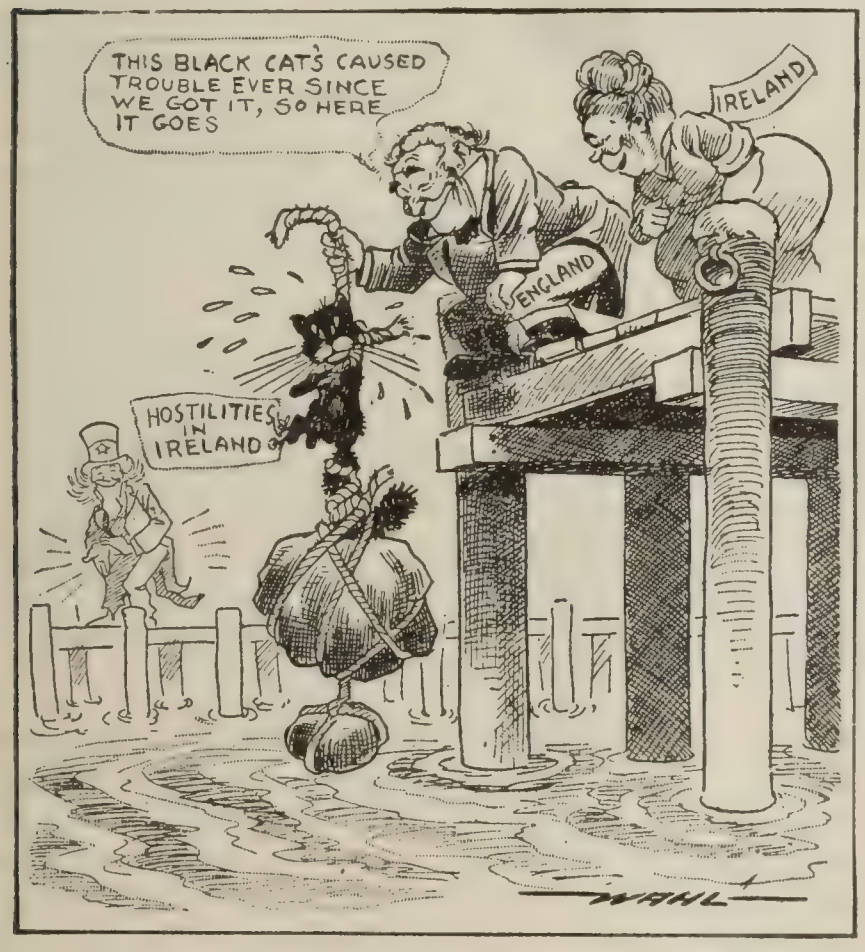
"But suppose Ulster refuses. Lloyd George has said there shall be no coercion. If he adheres to that position, it will be possible for Ulster to force the resumption of the Irish war. Then the British Government will be in this remarkable position: It will proceed to coerce the Sinn Fein on account of a condition produced by its refusal to coerce Ulster!

"Where will that put Great Britain in the eyes of the world, in the eyes of its own citizens? It is an impossible situation.

The fact is that if De Valera proves reasonable and Sir James Craig unreasonable, Great Britain will be virtually compelled to coerce Ulster because of the impossibility of resuming the war against South Ireland under such a moral handicap."

These mutual contradictions and "impossibilities" of the situation are recognized by a large majority of the commentators, in spite of the fact that a larger number, in fact, practically all except those who are classed with the very small ultra-partisan minorities, express confidence that "a real settlement of the Irish question by peaceful agreement," in the words of the New York *Times*, is so important that no man or party can afford to wreck the negotiations. Granting that it was, "indeed, the irony of fate which brought the Irish and British under one rule, almost on one soil," says the Washington *Herald*, "the Irish are as quick to forgive as they are capable to hate," and only continued "stupidity" on the part of the British Government can keep the negotiations from reaching a happy conclusion. "The hope of peace has been raised so high," adds the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "that no party to the negotiation can now destroy it with impunity," and the San Francisco *Chronicle* agrees from the other side of the continent that, altho "naturally there are some editors who refuse to lay down their pens," each side must have been convinced that "a permanent and complete agreement" was possible before they consented to enter into conference. One of the strongest pledges of peace, notes the Syracuse *Herald*, in agreement with the New York *Evening Post*, is the fact that the Sinn-Fein leaders have proved, by maintaining a truce in Ireland, that they have control of the forces under them. *The Herald* goes on to controvert the mistaken impression that the Irish have no cohesiveness by a number of citations from recent Irish history, and concludes:

"It is evident that among those who challenge Irish capacity



WELL, HERE'S HOPING!
—Wahl in the Sacramento *Bee*.

for unity, Lloyd George and his associates of the British Cabinet are not to be included."

As for Lloyd George's interest in making peace, the Houston *Chronicle* thinks that "the British Empire could well afford to save its smallest English-speaking unit at the cost of losing its greatest foreign colony, not because of what the English-speaking unit represents in itself, but because of the effect on all other units." England simply can not afford to continue the attempt to coerce Ireland, in the opinion of this journal and of numerous other liberal organs. The Springfield *Republican* suggests a novel way out of the whole difficulty in the abolition of the British throne. The Irish Republic can not be abandoned, argues *The Republican*, calling to mind the bond issue floated in

IT'S A LONG, LONG WAY TO TIPPERARY!
—Thiele in the Sioux City *Tribune*.

this country, the fact that "if Mr. De Valera is president of anything, it is a republic," and that "he has no mandate from the Irish people for anything short of this form of government." *The Republican* argues that "if the British throne had been sent to the junk-heap in the world-war," the Empire's dominions would have become "autonomous states in a vast federated republic, and Ireland's republican aspirations could be measurably satisfied without a resort to separation and full independence." It is admitted that this is a concession which would be regarded by the British people as "beyond the bounds of political sanity," and yet, concludes the editor:

"If the abolition of the throne could effectively promote the reconciliation between Great Britain and Ireland, its sacrifice would be a very cheap price to pay for so necessary a consummation. The throne is nothing compared with the unity of the British Isles."

Compromise on a less drastic and more practical basis is suggested by the Norfolk *Ledger-Dispatch*, the Columbus *Dispatch*, the New York *World*, the New York *Times*, the Brooklyn *Citizen*, the Seattle *Union Record*, the Newark *Evening News*, and scores of other papers representing the vast predominance of American opinion. *The Ledger-Dispatch* recalls that "Edmund Burke said long ago: 'All government—indeed, every human benefit and enjoyment, every virtue and every prudent act—is founded on compromise and barter,'" and prays that, "in the name of humanity, in the name of God, let us all hope that all Ireland and all England will agree to a solution of the British problem founded on compromise and barter." The New York *World* sets up "Canada as a Model for Ireland" in an editorial under that heading, recalling that—

"There too were presented racial and religious problems such as have so long vexed Ireland. It is more than half a century since Ontario and Quebec, known as Upper and Lower Canada, were joined with the maritime provinces in forming a Federal government under the name of the Dominion of Canada, with its divisions of powers between the provincial and central governments. Where Canada has profited by union, how much greater cause there is that the North and South of Ireland, with their close community of interests, should profit! What Canada has done Ireland under no more unfavorable conditions may well achieve."

SNAGS IN THE WAY OF DISARMAMENT

GRANTED THAT THE WORLD IS WEARY OF WAR, and that world disarmament would be a priceless boon to everybody but the manufacturer of fighting equipment, there yet remain numerous obstacles which must be frankly acknowledged and courageously faced. For instance, Germany, which has invaded France twice within recent memory, now "hangs over that nation like a black cloud," notes the New York *Tribune*. "Victory has brought no assurance of security to France," writes that keen observer, Colonel House, in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "so there is no strong public sentiment in favor of disarmament." Besides, avers Colonel House, "while the information coming from Russia is unreliable, it is commonly supposed that she now has with her reserves the largest Army in the world. And, while the Germans seem to be thoroughly disarmed, if they should link their fortunes with Russia—with German officers and the German General Staff in charge of Russia's Army—the two together would immediately become a source of concern to all Europe."

Photo by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

WHERE DISARMAMENT IS NOW GOING ON.

A dozen of Germany's *U*-boats, which she hoped would win the war, being junked by the French victors at Cherbourg, according to stipulations of the Treaty of Versailles.

Nor is Poland likely to disarm, we are told, for if Upper Silesia goes to that country, Germany will resent it as keenly as France did when Germany took Alsace and Lorraine. The situation in Turkey can not be described as quiet. In fact, as the Pittsburgh *Sun* puts it, "war has not wiped out international suspicions and conflicting ambitions; fear, distrust, and jealousy still exist among the nations of Europe." Edwin L. James, Paris correspondent of the New York *Times*, is able to cable to his paper from first-hand knowledge that—

"On one side of the Rhine are 65,000,000 people, the world's worst losers, nursing a spirit of revenge which is fed by their sentence to pay during a generation and more for the damage their armies did.

"On the other side of the Rhine are 35,000,000 of people weighted down with debt, their human capital drained, and their ears attuned to the hymn of hate which every diplomatic wind brings to them. This nation believes that without a strong army a few years will bring Germany rushing down upon them again.

"At the south are Italy and Jugo-Slavia in rivalry for control of the Adriatic and mutually distrustful.

"Farther north is Czecho-Slovakia, who depends upon a strong army to keep her Polish and Hungarian neighbors respectful.

"In the Balkans, Bulgaria and Roumania are no more friends than they ever were."

In view of this array of facts, asks Mr. James, will France, at the Washington conference to be called by President Harding, vote to reduce her Army? And will Poland give up her Army unless she is assured that Germany and Russia will let her live in peace? As for France, a cable to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* says that nation "is convinced that the moment Germany no longer felt that any attempt at resistance would be severely punished, Germany would cease reparation payments. Therefore, in the opinion of these and other papers, France can not afford to reduce her land forces unless other Powers join her in enforcing the Treaty. "Evidently," concludes the Savannah *News*, "world disarmament is as tangled a question as ever the world discust."

Several United States Senators are of the opinion that President Harding's invitation to Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan to hold a disarmament conference in Washington helps to tangle the issue; that naval disarmament by the United States, Great Britain, and Japan, as proposed by Senator Borah, would have been a much simpler and more logical first step. As the Brooklyn *Eagle* significantly remarks:

"We note the beginnings of similar opposition to President Harding's plan in the comment on it. Senator Lodge likes it, but thinks the conference should be limited to naval armament. Senator Johnson favors the conference, but thinks its scope should be severely restricted. The New York *Herald* lauds the President's statesmanship, but warns against attempting to go beyond the question of naval armaments and certain Pacific problems. Senator Borah declines to be quoted. He is making ominous reservations. Back of all this is the plain fact that President Harding, in acting before the Borah resolution came to him, and in going far beyond the scope of that resolution, ignored the Senate and Congress."

"Moreover, land disarmament in Europe is much less reasonable to urge just now than naval disarmament, for the Moslem countries of Asia are aggressive," declares Mark Sullivan in the New York *Evening Post*. "To drag land disarmament into the question, therefore, is viewed in many quarters in Washington as worse than unfortunate," writes Frederic W. Wile in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "nor will Congress forget the Borah resolution."

"It is plain, therefore, that there are many difficulties in the way of real disarmament, one of which is that England would have to give up her traditional naval policy," concludes the Savannah *News*. Furthermore, asks the Pittsburgh *Sun*, "is it possible for Mr. Harding to assemble in conference leading statesmen of the world and induce them to agree to disarm without certain 'engagements' which will involve us deeply and permanently in Old-World policies and entanglements?"

TO PACIFY THE PACIFIC

JAPAN'S STRANGE HESITATION about consenting to discuss the problems of the Pacific in the coming disarmament conference has naturally aroused in our press some rather pointed remarks about her possible motives. "It is manifest," said President Harding, in his invitation, "that the question of limitation of armament has a close relation to Pacific and Far-Eastern problems, and the President has suggested that the Powers especially interested in these problems should undertake in connection with this conference the consideration of all matters bearing upon their solution with a view to reaching a common understanding with respect to principles and policies in the Far East." In reply, Japan accepted the invitation to the conference, but was silent on this point. "Japan does not want to discuss anything that will threaten its 'special position' in the Far East, which is that of land and trade grabber and terrorizer of weaker peoples," declares the intensely anti-Japanese New York *American*, for, notes the more moderate Baltimore *News*, "whatever Japan does now must be done with the eyes of a critical world wide open." Japan's backwardness in accepting the President's invitation to discuss Pacific problems, avers this paper, "amounts to an admission that she is too determined to pursue her own line of action to waste time discussing it." "If, however, she wishes to pussyfoot on Far-Eastern issues, there can be no other conclusion than that she does not genuinely wish to accompany the remainder of the world in disarming," remarks the Troy *Record*. "But what are these fundamental issues?" asks the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, which replies that the "real conflict of interest between the United States and Japan consists of Japan's commercial interests and political activities in China and Siberia; these have engendered a need for a definite agreement."

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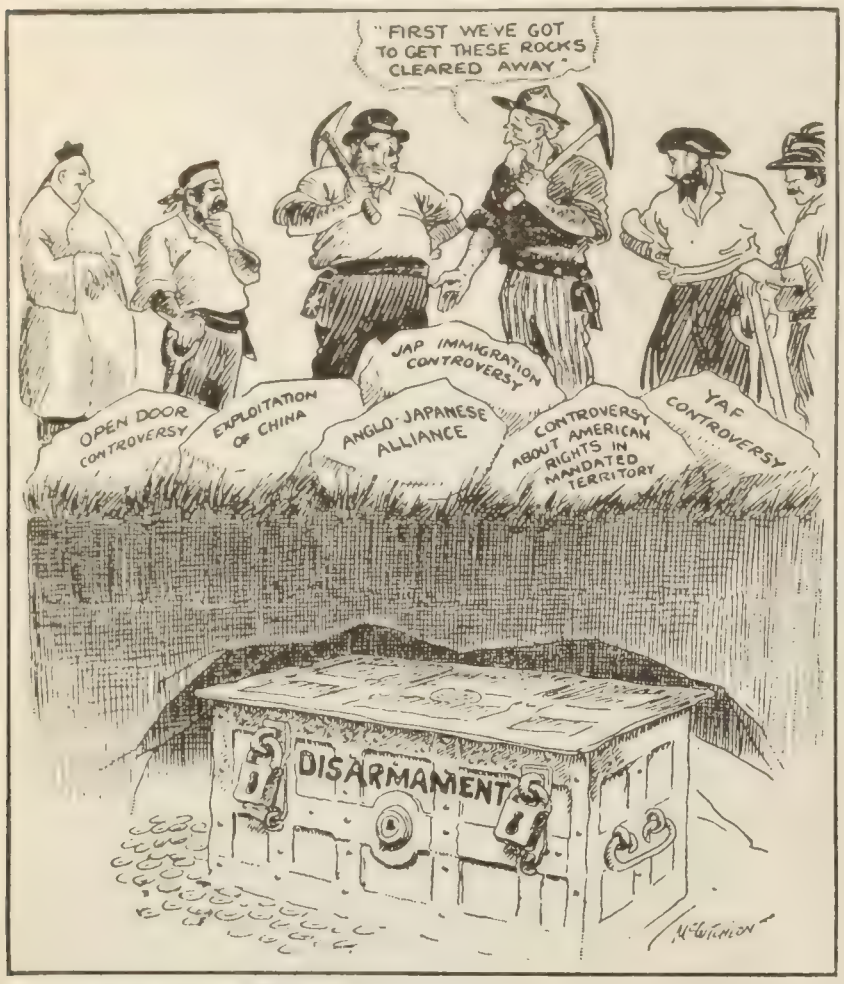
DOES ANYBODY NEED A SECOND INVITATION?
—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

It is, however, Japan's militaristic attitude that most editors criticize. "The burden of war did not fall so heavily upon her, and she derived large temporary benefits from it," we are told by the New York *Evening Mail*, while the Baltimore *American* broadly intimates that, since the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, Japan "has been busy consolidating her new possessions in such a way as to indicate a determination to win complete military and commercial supremacy in the Pacific." "If Japan has been overreaching herself, and for the general good must be checked, Mr. Harding has made one of the cleverest diplomatic moves in history," in the opinion of *The American*. For in Japan, declares the Boston *Transcript*, "it is no secret that the United States is the Power against which Japan is preparing to-day with extraordinary energy."

TIRED OF PAVING THE WAY.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

On the other hand, writes the New York *World's* Washington correspondent, it is held by many Washington officials and Senators that "there is no Far-Eastern question that does not have an end in Europe. The discussion, therefore, must bring up Persia, Mesopotamia, Egypt, and even India." As for disarmament, "in no country in the world has a stronger sentiment in favor of disarmament been created than in Japan," the Newark *Evening News* informs us. "Armament is a millstone around the nation's neck," agrees a Waseda University professor. What Japan fears, say Tokyo dispatches, is that she will have to face a "powerful Anglo-American combination," with the Chinese in the background as a diplomatic force to be reckoned with. Even South China, which has not been recognized by the Government of the United States, seeks representation at the conference, claiming that "the Peking government's power rests upon the militarists and not upon the will of the people." Each nation attending, we are told, may discuss or decline to discuss any question that may be brought before the conference. Yet "a survey of the field discloses so many points concerning which Japan might wish to have a preliminary understanding that one can not regard it as amazing if the government's acceptance of Mr. Harding's invitation is temporarily qualified by tacit reservations of an important character," maintains the Springfield *Republican*. "The United States

might have been equally suspicious if Japan had invited it to participate in a disarmament conference which was to take up the California land question, the oil controversy in Mesopotamia, and the relation of European governments to the Monroe Doctrine," argues the New York *World*, which thinks the



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THE TREASURE-HUNTERS.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

President would have done much better "had he confined his conference to the naval limitations provided for in the Borah resolution." Furthermore, asserts *The World:*

"When Mr. Harding brought in the Pacific and Far-Eastern questions he perverted the conference from a discussion of the limitation of armament to a discussion of Japan's future status as a Great Power. Japan has naturally taken alarm. No other nation has been asked to submit its whole foreign policy to the scrutiny of this conference, and the Japanese can not be blamed if they are distrustful and hesitant.

"Japan has quite as good reason to distrust American motives as we have to distrust Japanese motives. The United States is far richer than Japan, far more populous, and far more powerful. Of all the nations invited to the conference, Japan is the weakest in resources and in the most difficult position economically. What the situation requires is something in the way of assurances to Japan that the United States is not unmindful of her position and regards her problems at least sympathetically."

In the opinion of the British Premier, "this conference will result in a pact of peace that will make the Pacific Ocean a real pacific ocean," and the premiers of Australia, New Zealand, and Canada appear to be of the same opinion. "The Anglo-Japanese Alliance will never be revived if the disarmament conference develops a successful plan for disarmament," confidently predicts the Seattle *Times*, for, as the New York *Globe* points out, "Mr. Harding's conference, which will treat as open questions many issues formerly adjusted by the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, will automatically postpone its renewal."

Naturally, remark several editors, Japan is not highly pleased at the trend of recent events. In fact, it is said, Japan suspects the British Premier of having precipitated the conference idea in order to postpone renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which is regarded by the Australian, New Zealand, and Canadian premiers with disfavor. Nor is the inclusion of China pleasing to Japan, say correspondents, for China is sure to bring before the conference her own peculiar differences with the Nipponese Government. Lastly, Japan is said to fear that Italy and France will strengthen the case which the United States will present with reference to problems affecting the Orient and the future control of the Pacific. The points upon which Japan is expected to agree are thus set forth by W. W. Jermane in the Seattle *Times:*

"1. The recognition of China as being entitled to generous treatment; her integrity will be preserved, and every opportunity given her to maintain herself in the family of nations.

"2. The application of the principle of territorial integrity to all the countries which border the Pacific. That means Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

"3. Equality of commercial opportunity throughout the entire Pacific area. That is to say, there will be no further spheres of influence in China and those that have existed there will be made innocuous.

"4. The three Great Powers which will have special interest in the Pacific—the United States, Great Britain, and Japan—to express their deepest concern in the preservation of peace in that ocean."

There are also the questions of Yap and Shantung, but, it is pointed out, these may be settled before the conference meets; Shantung may be returned to China. There will then remain as a source of friction the California antialien land laws. "If all these problems of the Pacific can be solved to mutual satisfaction, the chief reason for heavy competitive armaments will be eliminated," thinks the Washington *Star*. "That done," agrees the Richmond *News Leader*, "the world will have its one real chance of recovering from the war." As Harold Phelps Stokes writes in the New York *Evening Post:*

"The root of the trouble is that Japan has always preferred to negotiate specific issues with one nation at a time. She hesitates apparently to abandon this policy and to commit what she has

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THE VOICE OF EXPERIENCE.

—McCay in the New York *American*.

always considered as her special interests to the hands of a general conference. The controversy over Shantung, for instance, she has always regarded as one between herself and China. The controversy over Yap she has been inclined to regard as one between herself and the United States. Now all these matters are likely to come to a show-down."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE Near East is as near as your pocketbook.—*Williamsport Sun.*

THE first ingredients of the melting-pot should be soap and water.—*Charleston Gazette.*

THE politician who keeps his ear to the ground seldom gets his foot on it.—*Canton Repository.*

A COUNTRY is not made great by the number of square miles it contains, but by the number of square people it contains.—*Dayton News.*

CHICAGO was dark for six hours during a strike of electricians, but crime didn't increase any. It couldn't.—*New York Evening Post.*

BUSINESS is still chaotic, says an economist. And the traveling salesman finds it very difficult to bring orders out of chaos.—*Baltimore Evening Sun.*

THE physician who says no fast will prove fatal to a healthy man within twenty days probably doesn't mean to include Belfast.—*Richmond News-Leader.*

IT won't make a great deal of difference to the average flivver driver whether the oil is controlled by John Bull or John D.—*Marion Star.*

"BELGIUM and the United States have the best fossils." No names are mentioned.—*Toledo Blade.*

YOU see, the taxpayer is waking up to the fact that, after all, the bonus bill really is a bill.—*Dallas News.*

IN business the man who engages in the most ad ventures is surest to come out unhurt.—*Washington Post.*

THE man who never lends money never has many friends. Also, he doesn't need them.—*Kansas City Star.*

JUDGING from present-day dancing, familiarity doesn't breed as much contempt as it ought to.—*Life (New York).*

MUCH objection to laws arises from the impossibility of making them apply only to the other fellow.—*Detroit Journal.*

WE still believe the best plan to keep cool is to set all the thermometers back ten degrees.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.*

OF course, the tightwads are despicable; but if it wasn't for them, where would the good fellows borrow money?—*Baltimore Sun.*

WE have lost all hope that China will ever become civilized; eleven bandits have just been executed over there within twenty-four hours after capture.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

ONE of the saddest sights in the country is a promoter trying to kid an American city into the belief that it hungers for grand opera.—*Muskogee Phoenix.*

PREMIER WIRTH, of Germany, announces a plan to collect 80,000,000,000 of paper marks a year. Must have bought an extra printing-press.—*St. Louis Star.*

A CONGRESSMAN wishes to know what we get out of the Philippines, anyway. The real question is not what, but whether.—*Fort Wayne News and Sentinel.*

YOU would be surprized to know how much wear an Armenian could get next winter out of that old suit you have worn for the last time.—*Indianapolis Star.*

THE Philippines have asked for a bigger debt limit, probably just to demonstrate their advanced status as a civilized people.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

GIVE the Republicans their due. They propose to put skeletons on the free list and to reduce the tariff from 50 to 40 per cent. *ad valorem* on poker-chips.—*Dallas News.*

IT appears that nations are not so much interested in beating swords into plowshares as they are in beating competitors into oil-fields.—*Harrisburg Patriot-News.*

ARTHUR BRISBANE says 999 out of every 1,000 of us die without ever having had a thought. Why should we when Arthur is here to do the thinking for the human race?—*Houston Post.*

GOLD and silver in small quantities have been found in some Wyoming coal. We thought they were gold-plating it when we asked the price recently.—*Farm, Stock and Home (Minneapolis).*

PROSPERITY is a buy-product.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

HAVING peace by resolution let's make a resolution to keep it.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

THE reason we hate an end-seat hog is because he beats us to it.—*Providence Journal.*

THE ideal way would be to give the bonus to everybody who is fighting for it and exempt everybody else from taxation.—*Dallas News.*

"TOO many dam failures," says THE LITERARY DIGEST. Equally true with a slight change in the order of the words.—*Boston Herald.*

THE weather bureau frequently refers to it as a "mean" temperature. Laymen use adjectives of a little higher horse-power.—*Wichita Falls Record-News.*

THE best we can say for the dry champions who went in to knock out John Barleycorn is that they have him very groggy.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

THERE was some doubt about last spring on account of the weather, but this summer is easily identified as the genuine article.—*Detroit Journal.*

WHAT MAKES MORE NOISE THAN A PIG UNDER A GATE?

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

NEVER put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day—it may be prohibited then.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE doctor who recommends pleasant thoughts while eating should edit the food prices.—*Washington Post.*

JAPAN understands that America's Chinese policy has no changing Hughes.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

IT is to be hoped in the Irish negotiations that the Orange factor will not prove a lemon.—*Baltimore American.*

THE thing the tired business man needs to give him a renewed interest in life is a little business.—*Toledo News-Bee.*

THE Army and Navy Bill for 1922 would build 150,000 homes or keep 1,732 used cars in running order.—*Greenville News.*

IT'S taxation without representation when dad stays home while the rest of the family go on a vacation.—*Williamsport Sun.*

"WHAT is the chief cause of divorce?" asks a college professor. Speaking offhand, we should say, matrimony.—*Cleveland News.*

WICHITA carpenters have voluntarily reduced the amount of wages they couldn't get and have gone to work.—*Barber County (Kansas) Index.*

AMBASSADOR HARVEY says our boys were "simply delighted" to get into the war. Delighted? They were in transports.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.*

A SEASON of depression has its disadvantages, but sellers no longer assume a bored and forbidding air when you offer to buy something.—*Youngstown Vindicator.*

BEATING swords into plowshares won't make the world entirely safe. There will still be fools who will try to beat trains to a crossing.—*Akron Beacon Journal.*

PROHIBITION is a great thing. The money the head of the family formerly spent for strong drink now is spent by the wife and kids for soft drink.—*Kansas City Star.*

THE old game of piracy may be reviving, but it is a futile endeavor. Sooner or later the pirates will have to land, and then the profiteers will get 'em.—*Kansas City Star.*

"WORK and forget all about the heat," advises Judge Landis. Good advice, especially when the work brings in $50,000 a year and box-seats to all the ball games.—*Peoria Transcript.*

AN issue is something that walks right down the middle of the road, while all the politicians are anxiously hiding out in the tall timbers observing the direction it takes.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

WHENEVER a foreign Power wishes a favor from Uncle Sam, it reminds him of the inestimable help it lent him in his struggle for independence. The number of countries which now claim to have aided in the enterprise is enormous, and indicates that Washington and his patriots must have had a pretty easy time of it, sitting around in luxury at Valley Forge and letting the allies do the work.—*Kansas City Star.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

A BIG LITTLE FRANCO-GERMAN "BUSINESS TALK"

TREATIES ARE IN EFFECT BUT INEFFECTIVE as long as the parties concerned are not on speaking terms with each other, and the fact that a French minister has met a German minister in private conference for the first time since 1871 is taken in some European newspapers as an indication that France and Germany are at last to reach a basis of business understanding for their mutual good. This little business conversation has started talk all over Europe, for if France and Germany begin to work together in business deals, the effect on other countries may be very important. The participants in the conversation were Dr. Rathenau, German Minister for Reconstruction, and Mr. Loucheur, French Minister for the Liberated Regions, who conferred at Wiesbaden ostensibly on the question of Germany's part in the restoration of the French departments laid waste by her troops during the war. But, as the London *Times* points out, the discussions between the French and German ministers, it is sense to assume, were not confined to the technical aspects of reparation, especially as Dr. Rathenau is "by no means an ordinary business man and still less an ordinary minister." It is true he has been "associated with and has, in fact, been the soul of some of the largest German industrial undertakings," such as the famous A. E. G. or Allgemeine Electricitäts Gesellschaft, but he "considers himself as much a seer and leader of thought as a leader in organization and business enterprise," and "his latest book is a protest against the imprisonment of the mind in a mechanically organized world." This explains why some sections of the French press are afraid that France is embarking on a perilous course by heart-to-heart talks with such Germans as Dr. Rathenau, while among the Socialist press in France and in Italy the cry is raised that Franco-German capitalism is getting a tighter grip on the workers and thus attempting to strangle international Socialist solidarity. A liberal French daily, *La Liberté*, observes:

THE LAW OF SELF-PRESERVATION.

JOHN BULL—"We must help him up, or he'll pull us down."
—*The Star* (London).

"The danger of this sort of conversation is that the question of reparations is turned from its original character of finance and economics into a political question. Thus, Dr. Rathenau did not fail to intimate to Mr. Loucheur that the Government which accepted and signed the reparations demand could not subsist in Germany unless certain concessions were made to German national sentiment east and west, that is, in Upper Silesia and on the Rhine. On the other hand, Dr. Rathenau has been telling us for months that war has destroyed the old idea of wealth. To-day wealth does not consist merely in monetary possessions, but in the real values susceptible of development by the labor of man. The true capital of Germany consists in the arms and brains of the Germans. But on what raw material are these arms and brains to work in order to produce the reparation milliards? As it is, Germany is too small to feed her 60,000,000 mouths. She must have another field to work in. There is only one. It lies to the east—the Slav countries—in a word, it is Russia. Thus it is that Franco-German conversations run the risk of entailing the most dangerous consequences."

The *Echo de Paris* entertains views much like the foregoing, and points out that Russia and eastern Europe "call from the depths of their misery and their material and moral ruin for organizers and masters," which miracle-men should, of course, be Germans, to the profit of everybody "including and especially Germany." This daily adds:

"Not only will Germany be able to pay her creditors, but she will have a good opportunity to reopen her campaign for European hegemony—which is an economic move more dangerous because more difficult to disclose. The reverses of Slav civilization will enable her to spread her effort and influence in the East to a greater extent than she has ever compassed in the past."

According to the Paris *L'Europe Nouvelle*, Dr. Rathenau's conviction is that the question of reparations is subordinate to the economic rehabilitation of Germany, which must be attained by cooperation with the world beyond her frontiers. But Mr. Loucheur pointed out that France also must change her economic structure in order to be able to accept the reparations payments without damage to herself, and we read:

"The problem is not merely to invent a number of expedients to make Germany's payments come easy to her. The two countries must be reorganized on complementary lines, and the exchange of iron for coal will doubtless be the point of departure. It may be also that agreements will be reached on exportation to certain markets such as Russia. This policy is open to attack, and from two sides. Some will say Germany is drawing power from it, which is dangerous to France; but the answer to this objection is that economic agreements involve no renunciation on the part of France of any of the rights secured to her by the Treaty of Versailles. Moreover, if peace is to be maintained, it is not to be done by impressing Germany with the conviction that she is condemned to death.

"Another objection to be heard is that this policy may possibly menace France's Allies; but in all probability the British and the Americans will take care to banish such fears, for they are the first to exhort France and Germany to industrial cooperation. What the British and Americans fear is that they may not find buyers, not that they may have to meet competitors. The fact of the matter is that there is no choice of policy left. The first plan urged upon France by nervous patriots is to crush

Germany in order to protect France. The second would link up the cause of France with the economic construction of the world. The latter policy has been chosen."

A French Communist organ, the Paris *Humanité*, speaks bitterly of the "brutal realities" underlying the term "economic collaboration," and adds:

"Mr. Loucheur speaks for the great French metal industries as Dr. Rathenau speaks for the industries beyond the Rhine, which depend upon the production and working of iron. The French metallurgists need coal and the German industrials have their eyes on mines in the east of France. The capitalists of Berlin, Westphalia, and Saxony are prepared, on certain conditions, to join with the capitalists of Paris, Lille, Lyons, and Marseilles. Operating in union, they will seek raw materials, labor, and markets, and they hope to hold up the proletariat and the consumers by the strength of their joint organization. Their plan is to reconstitute and expand the metallurgical trust of before the war, which was composed of the iron and steel industries in various countries. There is also involved an employers' plan to increase their means of offense and defense against the working classes.

"What we wonder is, whether the other ambitious capitalists, in Britain, the United States, and, on a lesser scale, in Italy, will let the French and Germans work these plans out by themselves. The Wiesbaden negotiations may start new conflicts unless all the capitalistic forces come to agreement through their agents in London, New York, and elsewhere, so that all the great employers of the world, all the oligarchies which compete for raw materials and markets, may form against the peoples of the world a Holy Alliance of iron and coal and oil, wool and cotton."

In contrast to such a gloomy view we have the opinion of the Rome *Messagero*, which says:

"The conversations at Wiesbaden open a new era in European relations. The economic entente between France and Germany must bear fruit in political soil. The consequences of the *rapprochement* between these two countries will be to change completely the present condition of Europe. A loyal *rapprochement* even on merely economic grounds opens the way for the reconstruction of Europe. Italy has nothing to fear in the new turn of events. On the contrary, she has much to hope for, provided always that her economic and political safeguards are assured."

The Paris correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* questions the belief of "certain American pressmen who are convinced that Wiesbaden means a German-French *rapprochement* in the near future," yet he admits that this talk is "a real step toward that radical clear-up between Germany and France which must come unless the hypothesis of war in a few years is taken as the inevitable destiny." This informant points out further that because the Nationalists hold the strategic positions in French politics the Briand Government "must proceed cautiously and grimace at Germany to hide any open sign of sensible bargaining." But Mr. Briand is said now to be "emerging in this beginning of common sense in Franco-German relations," and has no doubt been helped "by the good reception which the idea of a French reconciliation with Germany has had in England."

THE GERMAN APPEAL.

GERMANY (to the Allies)—"Throw me a life-line—you need me in your business."
—*Asino* (Rome)

SLAMMING THE DOOR ON NORTHCLIFFE

THE LATEST SLAM in the "long vendetta between Lloyd George and Lord Northcliffe is Lord Curzon's order that no representative of the Northcliffe newspapers shall have the press facilities of the Foreign Office." The Foreign Secretary, Lord Curzon, is, of course, acting under the Premier's instructions, yet London dispatches declare that the Foreign Office is in "an impossible position, and it must climb down sooner or later, and will find that the information which it so greatly cherishes will reach *The Times* at Printing House Square and *The Daily Mail* at Carmelite House in a manner that will surprize but may not delight it." Lord Northcliffe himself started the rumpus when he said that instead of going to the Washington disarmament conference as the representatives of the British people, Lloyd George and Lord Curzon would be going "discredited by electoral defeats of unprecedented number and volume," and in a statement to the press this proprietor of many journals now adds:

"Curzon and Lloyd George want to go to America to gain time, saying that the life of the Government should be prolonged in order that they can attend to their duties at Washington.

"My newspapers and many others maintain that our delegates should not be professional politicians, and that they should not be chosen of necessity from the members of this discredited Government or of one party. For saying that Curzon was the wrong man to go, my newspapers have been cut off from their supply of news by Curzon and Lloyd George, altho these men spend half their lives angling for newspaper support and badgering tame millionaires to buy it for them.

"They know nothing about the management of newspapers. They do not realize that if the Government attacks one newspaper, the other newspapers come to its help. My newspapers, therefore, now present exactly as good a share of government news as the others, and for several reasons. One is that the government offices are always leaky where news is concerned, and another is that other publishers come to my rescue, knowing that I should come to theirs if they were similarly attacked.

"It is a petty business and reveals the size of the politicians who are trying to get to Washington. Curzon, tho nominally Foreign Minister, is usually described as Lloyd George's first footman."

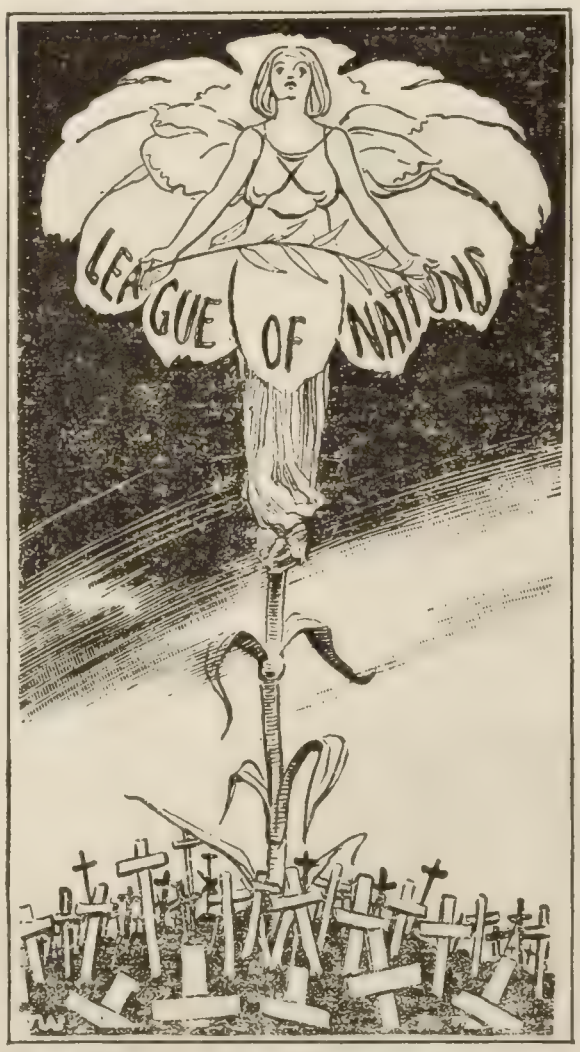
The editor of the Liberal *Westminster Gazette*, Mr. G. S. Spender, tells a London correspondent of the New York *Times* that he does not consider the boycotting of the Northcliffe newspapers "so much an attack on the liberty of the press as an insidious maneuver which might lead toward bribery of the press," for "if the idea were once accepted that news would be given out only to newspapers which supported the Government, the result would be most dangerous, but if that were to happen all Fleet Street would make common cause and rebel." Mr. J. Stuart, editor of the London *Daily News*, characterizes Lord Curzon's act as "an attempt to hamper a newspaper in the performance of its functions," and asks: "What right has Lord Curzon to claim private control over public news and to withhold

it from a newspaper because the newspaper does not please him?" The editor of *The Daily Express*, Mr. Ralph Blumenfeld, describes the order of Lord Curzon as "foolish" and "ineffective." He says also that "every government department has its publicity department nowadays, but it is absurd to suggest that big newspapers are dependent on them for their news. They give out only the news the Government wants to be published, and we always try to confirm it from other sources." Says the radical London *Star:*

"The only comment that most people will make is that this agreeable couple, Northcliffe and Lloyd George, at least ought to know each other well by this time, but a simply grotesque side of this quarrel between these two political *condottieri* is reprisal. We are solemnly informed this morning that No. 10 Downing Street and the Foreign Office have broken off relations with all of Lord Northcliffe's papers and will give no information to any of them.

"These steps break every principle of the freedom of the press and they can produce no effect on the persons against whom they are directed. They set up the dangerous doctrine that a newspaper which dares to criticize Lloyd George or that most superior Curzon, Foreign Minister, in violent terms is to be deprived of information about public affairs which it would otherwise seem good to the coalition to impart to the public through its means—that is a doctrine which we shall not admit.

"But we decline to regard this as other than an *opera-bouffe* war. This is the kind of embargo that can not long be maintained, especially in this instance. There are too many blockade-runners and bootleggers and rum-runners in Whitehall and Westminster for Lloyd George's new embargo to last long now. The only possible excuse for a ministerial campaign of this sort is that it will win. In this instance Lloyd George is certain to lose. He no doubt regards himself as a martyr; he need not make himself a laughing-stock."



THE FLOWER OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.

—*The Star* (London).

Lloyd George's side of the case was given in the House of Commons, where he stated that the privileges from which the Northcliffe newspapers have been cut off allowed their representatives to "visit the government offices and make inquiry on their own behalf on the events of the day," but he added:

"I need hardly explain that official information is available to the London *Times* through the ordinary agencies. The fullest courtesy has at all times been extended to its representatives. The fact that it has pursued a course of virulent opposition and notably to the head of the Government has not in the least influenced the government departments in regard to the facilities extended to its representatives, and personally I have never made a single effort to induce the withdrawal of a single facility from the London *Times* or its associated newspapers, *The Daily Mail*, *The Evening News*, and *The Weekly Dispatch*.

"On Wednesday, the 13th instant, however, the London *Times* published a personal attack of a peculiarly offensive and mischievous character upon the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with special reference to momentous and delicate negotiations on which he was engaged in pursuance of a policy representing not only the Government of the United Kingdom but the prime ministers of the dominions and representatives of India. Such an attack at such a time seemed to us to fall below all normal standards of English journalism. I pass over the question of taste, but it was difficult to pass over the attempt to create personal prejudice in foreign countries against a British public servant of high repute at a time when he was charged with the most responsible and anxious negotiations on behalf of the whole Empire.

"It is not too much to say that no reputable British journal of any party would have published such an attack. Fortunately, it is without precedent.

"In spite of its record in recent years the London *Times* is still supposed in many circles abroad to represent both the educated and official opinion in this country. Here we know it has long ceased to hold that position, but that fact is only gradually becoming known abroad. It is, therefore, essential that the British Government as a whole shall mark strongly its disapproval of such an attack on the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at such a critical moment. . . . . .

"There are journals that constantly attack the Government, and I am not supposed to like those, but I invite the honorable gentleman to point to a single journal attacking the Government from which we have withdrawn any facility, altho their attacks have been incessant. They are attacks upon the Prime Minister, but a prime minister is here to be attacked."

BRITISH REPLIES TO HARVEY

AMBASSADOR HARVEY'S fanfare of eloquence on his first public appearance in England raised more criticism in this country than in Britain. In fact, when he said that America would have none of the League of Nations, the British took him at his word as spokesman of his Government, but without any intention of scrapping the League on that account. Now they begin to find the real reply to the American pronouncement in authoritative statements by A. J. Balfour, Lord President of the Imperial Council, and by Viscount Grey of Fallodon, president of the League of Nations Union, which on June 25 celebrated League of Nations' Day by a mass demonstration in Hyde Park, in which many foreign countries, represented by detachments in national costume, walked in procession to the Park. Mr. Balfour's speech was made before the Imperial Conference, and contained an exprest hope that Germany would soon become a member of the League. "The most serious difference between the League as it was planned and the League as it exists," he said, "is the absence of America and Russia." What is more, he laid it down as a principle that "if the League were to dissolve, a new peace treaty would have to be framed and new machinery would have to be devised for carrying out the duties with which the League has been entrusted." In a statement issued to the press on League of Nations' Day, Viscount Grey of Fallodon said:

"The need for a league of nations to preserve peace becomes more, and not less, evident. Without some such organization the governments of the nations who desire peace will be as powerless to avert war when a crisis comes as they were in 1914.

"But the vitality of a league of nations and the policy of governments must depend upon public opinion. It is to keep public opinion informed, alert, and effective that the League of Nations Union exists, and the first answer to every citizen who wishes to help the League is, 'Join the League of Nations Union.' Our country, with forty-seven other nations, is a member of the League. Since peace it has done good work; it can realize the hopes with which it was founded, but only if the peoples of the nations who are members of it insist upon its development and use.

"The President of the United States has definitely and finally stated that the United States can not join the League. I believe that the President and the people of the United States have the same desire for world peace as those of us in this country who are the strongest supporters of the League of Nations.

We know that the influence of the United States must be very great, and may very likely be decisive, in a world crisis. We shall welcome that influence in whatever way the United States decides to exercise it. But we can not scrap the League of Nations."

For those in Europe, Viscount Grey goes on to say, there are but three main policies, which he enumerates as follows:

"1. Isolation, which for us is the most costly, futile, and dangerous policy.

"2. Separate alliances. These—if they take the form of special treaties for special purposes, are publicly communicated to the League of Nations, and are not contrary to the objects of the League—are not incompatible with it. But dependence on separate alliances without a league of nations will assuredly bring Europe to a crisis and to war again, as it did in 1914.

"3. The policy of developing, using, making effective the League of Nations.

"It can not be doubted that this democracy desires to avoid future war. Democracy, if it be resolved and alert, may be more powerful in policy and action than any form of government the world has known; but if it be apathetic and undecided it becomes pitiably helpless. It needs organization to focus opinion and make it effective. It is to provide such an organization to secure through public opinion that, whatever party be in power, the policy of this country shall be a league-of-nations policy, that the League of Nations Union exists and is to-day appealing for support."

Of the three courses which Lord Grey summarizes, remarks the London *Daily News*, the first two—isolation and defensive alliances—have been tried and have failed, and it adds:

"The League of Nations is politely derided by some men as a pious and hopeless aspiration, and impatiently ignored by others as a rather futile and impotent organization busied about the dull and dusty detail of intricate and uninteresting international problems. But essentially it is nothing else than a concrete expression of Europe's determination to tolerate war no more. If it thrives, it will make a declaration of war increasingly more difficult. If it fails, it will not merely make the chance of war greater; it will make another outbreak certain."

HAIL AND FAREWELL.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS (making her first use of the long-distance telephone to America)—"Is that my friend Mr. Wilson speaking?"

PRESIDENT HARDING—"No—quite the reverse. Ring off!"

—*Punch* (London).

NON-VIOLENCE WITH A PUNCH

NON-COOPERATION, A NEGATIVE WORD, describing the most powerful resistance ever offered to British rule in India, has perhaps puzzled the outside world about the movement led by Mr. Gandhi, who is described by some opponents as a combination of a religious mystic and anarchic agitator. The Indian word used to define the aim of Mr. Gandhi and his followers is Swaraj, which means self-rule, and some adherents say it parallels in aim and purpose absolute separation as sought by the extreme Sinn-Fein element in Ireland. For the enlightenment of Indian readers and others, Mr. Gandhi sets down the program of Non-Cooperation as follows: (1) Removal of untouchability; (2) removal of the drink curse; (3) ceaseless introduction of the spinning-wheel and the ceaseless production of Khaddar leading to an almost complete boycott of foreign cloth; (4) registration of Congress members, and (5) collection of Tilak Swaraj Fund. No fierce propaganda is necessary for solidifying Hindu-Muslim unity and producing "a still more non-violent atmosphere," he writes in *Young India*, and adds:

THE BIRTHDAY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

JOHN BULL—"He's a nice youngster and just like his father."
EUROPE—"Yes, but his father doesn't give him anything!"

—*De Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam).

"I have put untouchability in the forefront because I observe a certain remissness about it. Hindu Non-Cooperators may not be indifferent about it. We may be able to right the Khilafat wrong but we can never reach Swaraj, with the poison of untouchability corroding the Hindu part of the national body. Swaraj is a meaningless term, if we desire to keep a fifth of India under perpetual subjection and deliberately deny to them the fruits of national culture. We are seeking the aid of God in this great purification movement, but we deny to the most deserving among his creatures the rights of humanity. Inhuman ourselves, we may not plead before the Throne for deliverance from the inhumanity of others.

"I put drink second, as I feel that God has sent the movement to us unsought. The greatest storm rages round it. The drink movement is fraught with the greatest danger of violence. But so long as this Government persists in keeping the drink shops open, so long must we persist in sleeplessly warning our erring countrymen against polluting their lips with drink.

"The third place is assigned to the spinning-wheel, tho for me it is equally important with the first two. If we produce an effective boycott of foreign cloth during this year we shall have shown cohesion, effort, concentration, earnestness, a spirit of nationality that must enable us to establish Swaraj.

"Membership of the Congress is essential for the immense organization required for dotting the country with the spinning-wheels and for the manufacture and distribution of Khaddar

and for dispelling the fear that membership of the Congress may be regarded as a crime by the Government.

"The fifth item, the Tilak Swaraj Fund, perpetuates the memory of the soul of Swaraj and supplies us with the sinews of war."

DANTE AS A LABOR LEADER

DANTE HELD A UNION CARD, it now appears, in the Apothecaries' Union of Florence, and devoted much of his energies to fighting labor's battles against the aristocrats. So that while Dante's sixth centenary is hailed in all modern languages by eulogists of Italy's epic poet, who is ranked with Homer and with Shakespeare among the supreme figures of the world's literature, in some European countries they are also mindful of Dante's political influence on his time and of what one Italian commentator calls the "modern characteristics of Dante's political ideas." Some English writers recall

IF DANTE CAME BACK.

DANTE—"I was before my time in picturing hell. I should have waited for the Europe of to-day." —*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

that Mr. Gladstone counted Dante among the great leaders of his intellectual life, and they cite Viscount Morley's dictum that "it were an idle dream to think that the dead hand of Dante's century and all that it represented is no longer to be taken into account by those who would be governors of men." At a notable celebration in honor of the immortal Florentine held at the Sorbonne an Italian senator and former Minister of Public Instruction, Mr. Francesco Ruffini, delivered an address on Dante and politics, in which he declared that "politics is the pivot, if one may say so, of the whole poetic machine of Dante." As reported in the Paris *Revue Hebdomadaire*, this Italian senator said further: "It may be true that politics is the pivot of the Dantean poetic machinery, as some concede who hold, however, that it is the politics of a contemporary of Dante. Now I, on the contrary, say that we must consider Dante's politics with our own eyes of the after-war period, for we are perhaps better placed to-day than we were before the war in order to see to the depths of his political conscience, and find what is there of the truly imperishable."

Coming now to his labor-union activities, Senator Ruffini sees Dante the patriot standing "between the syndicalism (or labor-unionism) and the League of Nations of his period," and in defense of this rather astonishing collocation of phrases he points out that the Florence of Dante was "a professional republic under the régime of arts and trades, a veritable organization of syndicates," and he continues:

"The Florentine revolution was the more notably syndicalist in character because it forbade all political power to the magnates, while insuring every organized producing occupation its part in the government. And, even when the magnates were allowed again to have some of their ancient juridical power, the concession was made with the particular accent on the syndicalist nature of the government. Thus if they wished to be counted among citizens competent for public office, they were obliged to be inscribed in the registry of some professional corporation. Among the major arts, that is to say, lawyers, cloth merchants, bankers, doctors, apothecaries, and others, Dante chose to be inscribed as an apothecary. . . . . .

"We are able to calculate the deep political significance of this forced registration in an occupation because only to-day do we begin to realize the problem of the syndicalist power."

Senator Ruffini goes on to say that the "divine apothecary" always took his official duties very seriously, and in councils strongly defended democratic ordinances against all attacks of the magnates. What is more, the most recent Italian researches show that Dante continually strove for the rights of the masses in whose cause his sympathy was enlisted "not less by the purity of his mind than by his own poverty." He shared with them hatred of profiteers and an aversion for all political adventuring, to which the fighting nobility were too much inclined. It is to be remembered, moreover, that in Florence the professions were never able to destroy political parties, and that Dante's disgrace was due, not to syndicalism, but to political factional agencies. Dante's exile freed him, not only from the confines of syndicalism, but also from the tyranny of political factions, because he resolved soon to organize a party of his own. He actually felt somewhat as a man without a country and a true citizen of the world, because he exclaimed: "The world has become my country as the ocean is the country of the tribes of the deep." We read then:

"From the panoramic eminence on which he now stood he contemplated supreme questions of all ages, and among them, for example, the relations between religious and civic power. The theory of so great a Christian as Dante was daring and precise to the point of modernity, for it held that the two powers, both having their high seat in the same city of Rome, should be distinct from each other. Neither one should be subordinated to the other, nor should one have the right to interfere in the domain of the other. For us Italians this is the ultimate source of the glorious doctrine of Count Cavour and of the system of our great law of guaranties, which recently proved its value in the dangerous and decisive test of war by assuring, despite the war, the most complete liberty to the Holy See in the exercise of its spiritual sovereignty."

Turning to Dante's treatise "On Monarchy," in which he finds the foreshadowing of the League of Nations, Senator Ruffini observes:

"It is a project of universal political organization, made up in part of theories centuries old, but animated with a spirit entirely new. Rivalry between states and the conquering aim are the cause of all evils. The only remedy would be to respect the autonomy of particular states while at the same time uniting them by force of the principle of justice and of peace, which should be represented by an authority whose situation would place it above all parties and all interests. . . . Not so long ago, before the war, all such suggestions were considered 'a heap of superannuated Utopias' and 'a mass of mixt anachronisms.' That may be, but in these days after the war have we the heart to say so—after all we have seen, lived, suffered, and hoped, sometimes against hope; after we have heard these same messages which made us tremble with their Biblical solemnity so that even the pages of Dante's seem pale beside them?"

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

A GIGANTIC BRIDGE OVER THE HUDSON

THE HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE, an undertaking beyond precedent in the history of engineering, has apparently been taken from the realm of conjecture and made an actuality by the recent announcement that a company has been formed to build it, and that plans have been drafted, the charter declared constitutional, and the work begun, with actual construction to be entered upon shortly and completed in the comparatively short period of seven years. In announcing the formal launching of the project, made public at a dinner given a few weeks ago in New York in honor of the seventy-first birthday of Gustav Lindenthal, the designer, who has either planned or been consulted in the planning of practically all the important bridges of the country, the New York *Times* said:

"Plans for bridging the Hudson River with a structure suspended from two towers, each higher than the Woolworth Building, and having a capacity greater than the four East River bridges combined, were indorsed last night by financial, commercial, and industrial leaders, at a dinner of the Hudson River Bridge and Terminal Association, Inc., at the Hotel Plaza. Ex-Gov. Alfred E. Smith, speaking for the Port Authority, of which he is a member, and Gov. Edward I. Edwards, of New Jersey, also indorsed the project.

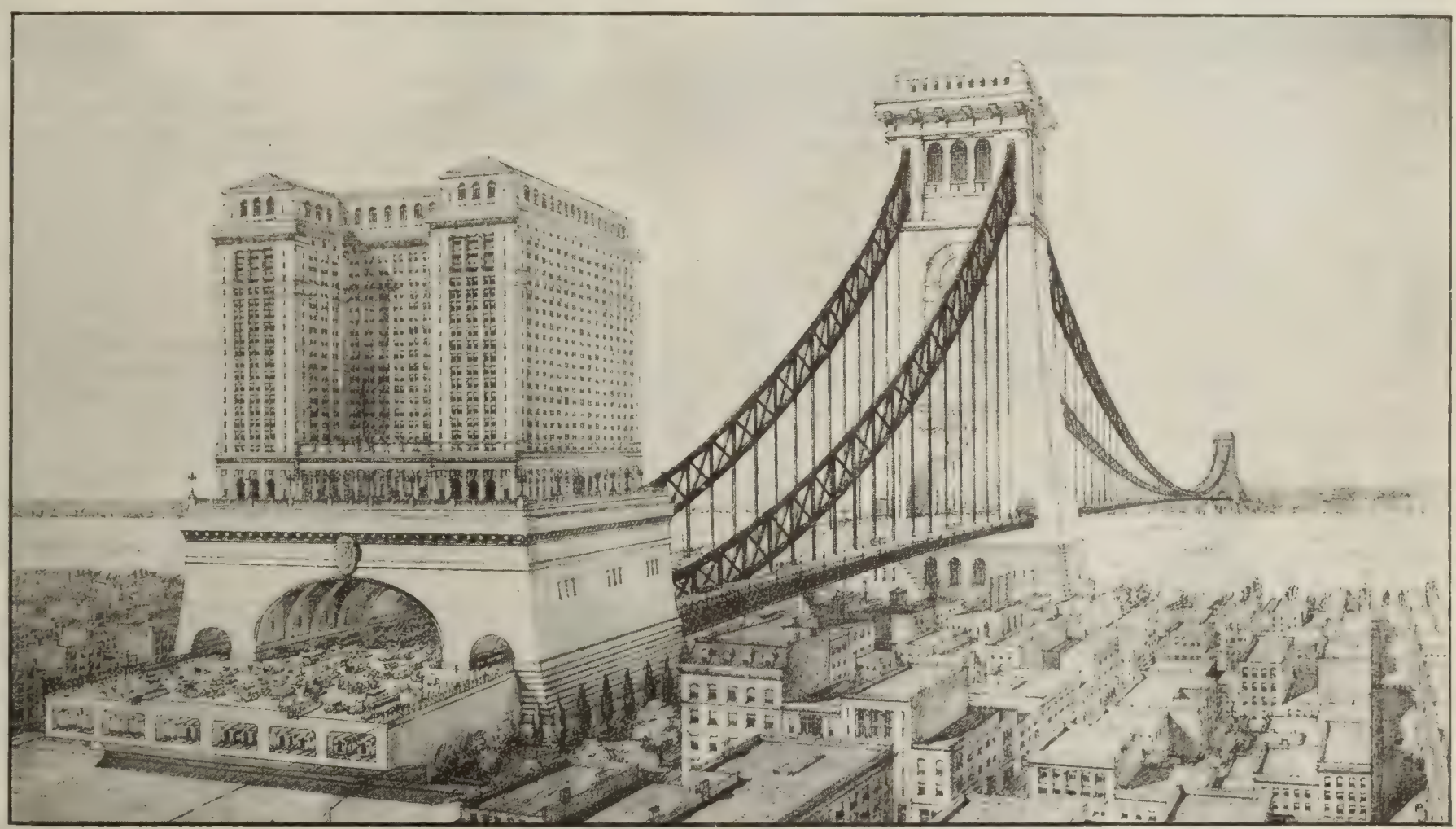
"Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was one of those who spoke with the warmest approval of the project. He indicated that such a structure might furnish to his railroad a solution for its suburban traffic, which, according to Mr. Rea, the Pennsylvania Railroad can not continue indefinitely to handle through the Pennsylvania Station.

"Mr. Rea said his interest in the proposal to bridge the Hudson River had not wavered since the plan was first outlined to him twenty-five years ago by Mr. Lindenthal. He said that the city of New York and the business conducted within it had grown so enormously within the last decade that it was imperative that this project should be realized if the metropolitan district were to hold its own commercially."

More details of the immense structure, which will be by far the largest suspension bridge in the world, are contained in an article in *The Scientific American*, which compares the bridge by diagrams with other notable engineering feats, and gives the following statistical information:

"The main outlines of the bridge, as at present determined, call for a total length from anchorage to anchorage of 6,660 feet, divided into two shore spans each 1,710 feet long, and a central span across the river of 3,240 feet. The roadway, 220 feet in width, will be suspended from four steel chain cables, each consisting of 80 lines of eye-bars arranged in three banks and enclosed in a water-tight tubular casing of bronze plating, whose diameter will be fifteen feet. The upper deck will consist of a broad automobile and motor-truck roadway 155 feet in the clear, and there will also be provision for two trolley-line tracks and two 17-foot walks for passengers. On the lower deck will be ten trunk railroad lines.

"The function of a suspension bridge anchorage is to resist the horizontal pull of the cables. This, in the Hudson River Bridge, amounts to 260,000 tons. Resistance to this pull, with a wide margin to spare, is obtained by building the anchorage of such size and weight that the frictional resistance to movement between itself and the ground is sufficient to hold the cables taut and do so with a sufficient friction in reserve to prevent the slightest movement. The engineers' calculations call for a mass of masonry measuring on its base 400 feet in the direction of the length of the bridge, 375 feet in width, and 220



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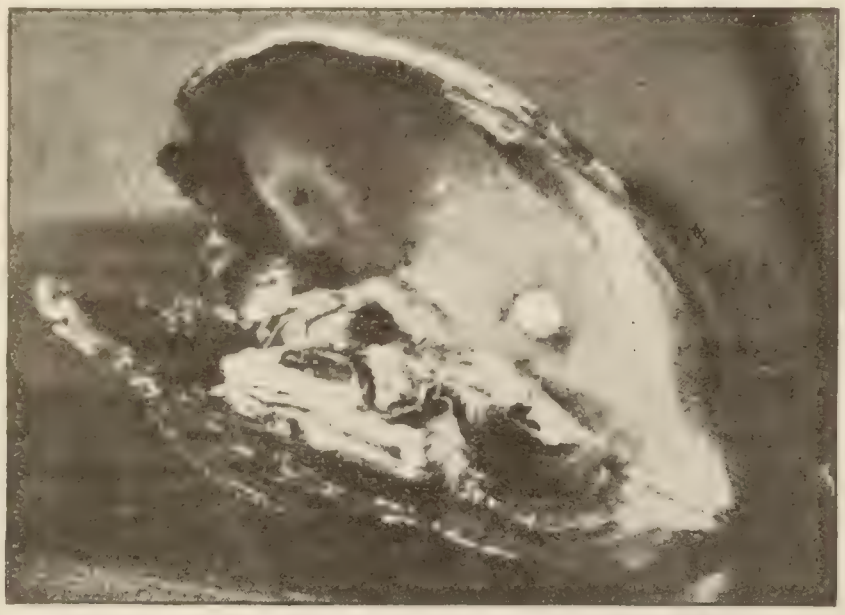
HOW THE BIG BRIDGE WILL LOOK.

It will be a mile and a quarter long, with towers taller than the Woolworth Building.

feet in height, while upon this base will stand two office buildings 70 feet in width, 250 feet in length, and 280 feet in height.

"On an equal scale of magnitude with the rest of this great structure is the double-deck suspended floor of the bridge. On the upper deck, on the extreme outside, will be two 17-foot passenger footways. Adjoining these will be two tracks for trolley-cars. Between the cables will be found one of the



THIS IS WHAT IMPERILS THE "WILD" PEARL.

Cultivated pearl in process of growth; here seen in its fifth year.

greatest boulevards in the world—a clear, unobstructed roadway 155 feet in width and 12,000 feet in length, including the approaches. The roadway will be covered with asphalted concrete. It will be absolutely water-tight and its broad surface will give ample room for sixteen automobiles and motor-trucks to pass abreast across the bridge. On the lower deck will be ten railway tracks, over which will pass the transcontinental trains of all the railroads that come into Jersey City from the west and also such freight trains as are destined for Manhattan, the Bronx, and Long Island."

In speaking before the Merchants' Association of New York, an organization of business men, George A. Post, president of the Hudson River Bridge Corporation, is quoted by *Greater New York*, the organ of the Association, as follows:

"There ought to be a bridge across the Hudson River, connecting New York and New Jersey. In that pronouncement, I am voicing the deep conviction, not only of the Association newly formed for promoting that consummation, but, as well, a vast multitude of those in New York and New Jersey who know and feel that a bridge is a great public necessity. The building of the bridge is not urged as a solution of all our port troubles. It is but one of the many things that must be accomplished for the safety, comfort, and convenience of the millions who now people the metropolitan district, and the millions more who, in years to come, will here require adequate facilities for the pursuit of their myriad avocations.

"When there shall be a bridge, miseries in transportation now suffered will be ended; fetters that now bind will be cut; growth and development now hindered will be set free; Manhattan Island will be safer from the perils of war and the transportation vicissitudes of peace time; Greater New York will be surer of the continuance of its commercial primacy in our nation, and New Jersey will have teeming centers of population and industry where now are wide expanses of sparsely settled territory."

The man whose vision and ability have finally triumphed over untoward conditions is Gustav Lindenthal, thus described in *The American Magazine* of December, who would thus seem by experience and vision eminently fitted to undertake the stupendous task of bridging the Hudson:

"Whenever you look at any bridge anywhere in this country that has been built within the past thirty years, you may be certain that Gustav Lindenthal designed it, or was consulted about its design, or that some of his design formulas were used.

"Take New York, for instance, the greatest bridge city in the world. It has the largest three suspension bridges—Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Manhattan—while the Queensboro is one of the most important of all cantilever bridges and Hell Gate is the largest of all steel-arch bridges. Lindenthal's hand was on all of them.

"He repaired the Brooklyn Bridge, finished the Williamsburg Bridge, designed the Manhattan and Queensboro bridges, and built the Hell Gate Bridge."

THE "WILD" PEARL IN PERIL

IS A PEARL that is caused to grow within an oyster-shell by man's device, instead of growing there by some chance stimulation, a "real" pearl or not? This question, which is now agitating dealers and interesting scientific men, would seem to be on a par with an inquiry whether strawberries grown in a garden are just as real as those found in the fields. The name "cultivated pearl," now generally used, would seem to be the proper one. The strawberry of the gardens is cultivated, but it certainly is not "artificial." Cultivated pearls have been produced in the Orient for many years, and chapters on them may be found in books on the subject, but it has been usually easy to distinguish them from the uncultivated variety. Lately, however, owing to the ingenuity and skill of a Japanese firm, they are grown under such conditions that they exactly resemble the wild or uncultivated pearl, and it is this that has made a stir among the dealers—a stir only partially mitigated by the announcement that experts are still able to detect them—since detection has in some cases required, apparently, the bisection of the pearl to examine its inner structure. The cultivation of these pearls is described at some length in *Nature* (London, May 26) by Dr. H. Lyster Jameson, who writes:

"On May 4 a London evening paper announced that quantities of artificially produced Japanese pearls, of perfectly spherical shape, but containing in their centers beads of mother-of-pearl, had found their way into the London market and had deceived experienced pearl merchants in Hatton Garden, who had bought and resold them as naturally produced gems. Since that date many inaccurate, misleading, and contradictory announcements have appeared in the daily papers, leaving the public, both lay and scientific, in some confusion. The following

JAPANESE EXPERT SORTING CULTIVATED PEARLS.

A scene at Mr. Mikimoto's London office, where all the trouble over the cultivated pearls started.

statement of the position, so far as it can be judged from the scientific point of view, may, therefore, be useful:

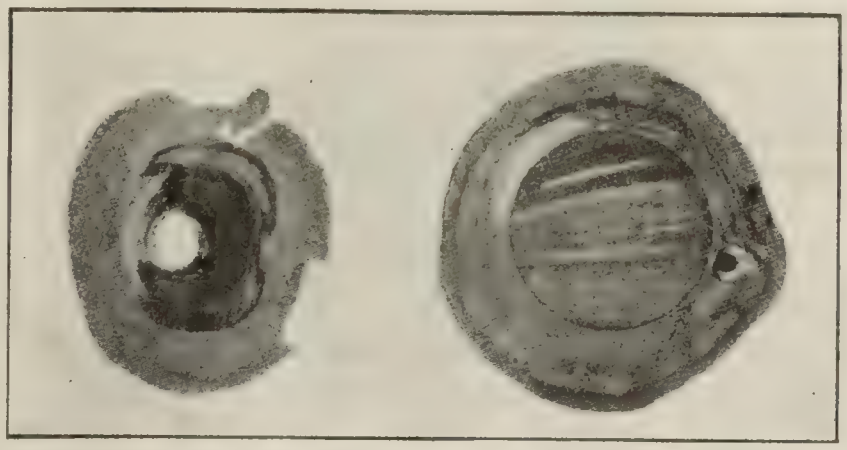
"For some years Mr. K. Mikimoto, the pioneer in the application of scientific knowledge to the pearl-oyster on a commercial scale, has been producing in Japan, and selling under the name of 'Mikimoto pearls,' pearls of this description. There was no secret about this. Mr. Mikimoto not only sold them.

as artificially produced pearls, but also published in one of his catalogs a short description and diagram explaining his process.

"Ever since 1898, Mr. Mikimoto (who began his work in collaboration with the late Prof. K. Mitsukuri in 1890) has been marketing half-pearls or 'blisters,' pearly excrescences formed by inserting a mother-of-pearl bead between the body of the oyster and the shell, and allowing the oyster to coat it over with nacre. This was, of course, merely a development of the very old operation by which the Chinese produce, in fresh-water mussels, the well-known mother-of-pearl images of Buddha and of Linnæus's classical experiments in the eighteenth century. These products were known as 'culture pearls,' and have long been familiar in this country, set in brooches, tie-pins, rings, etc. Their value, compared with real pearls of corresponding sizes, was, of course, quite small.

"For many years Mr. Mikimoto experimented with a view to the production of a complete pearl, not attached to the shell, by a modification of this process, and obtained his first successful results about 1912. The first considerable crop of these 'round cultivated pearls' was harvested in the autumn of 1913. Their production is now an important part of the original Japanese industry.

"Apart from the purely financial question as to the degree to which the advent of artificially induced pearls is likely to affect the price of natural pearls, two questions seem to have been agitating the public: Are these products 'pearls'? and, Can a test be devised by which, without destroying them, they can be distinguished from pearls of natural origin?



SECTIONS OF A NATURAL AND A MIKIMOTO PEARL.

Magnified six and one-half times.

"Of course, when a slice is cut across a natural pearl and a Mikimoto pearl the distinction is obvious. A natural pearl, except in those (in my experience exceptional) cases where a nucleus of foreign origin and of sufficient size to be identified (such as a grain of sand) is present, consists throughout of concentrically deposited layers. The Mikimoto pearl, in its outer layers, has the same structure as the natural pearl, but has an artificially manufactured bead of mother-of-pearl in its center.

"The method by which Mr. Mikimoto produces these pearls has been patented by him in Japan and other countries, and an application for a British patent has already been filed, and is open for inspection at the Patent Office. The process involves the most delicate and skilful manipulation, and it could be carried out, presumably, only by carefully selected and trained workers. The shell is removed from one pearl-oyster, and a bead of nacre or other suitable nucleus is laid on the outer shell-secreting epidermis of the mantle. This epidermis, which is composed of a single layer of cells of microscopic size, is then dissected off the oyster, and made to envelop the nucleus as a sac, the neck of which is ligatured. This sac is then transplanted into a second oyster and embedded in its tissues, the ligature is removed, certain astringents or other reagents are applied to the wound, and the second oyster, with its grafted pearl-sac containing the mother-of-pearl bead, is returned to the sea, where it has to remain for several years before a coating of pearl of sufficient thickness is secreted around the introduced bead."

This conclusion that the Japanese "cultured" pearls should be classed as "real" is apparently, however, not shared by the dealers. *The Times* (London) pronounces it editorially "a nice point, and more fit for philosophy to decide then for commerce."

The London Chamber of Commerce, we are told by *The Telegraph* (London), proposes that an authoritative definition of a "pearl" shall be decided on and adhered to by commercial experts. The Chambre Syndicale of Diamond, Pearl, and Precious Stones Dealers and Lapidaries of Paris has gone further and has adopted its own definition. According to A. E. Shipley, a Cambridge expert, quoted in *The World* (New York), it has issued a notice to the *Moniteur Officiel* warning the public against the description of "fine Japanese pearls" employed by certain merchants for the sale of this article. The notice adds:

"The Japanese pearls are false pearls. Merchants selling this article under the description of fine pearls are liable to be prosecuted severely for fraud."

THE CORN-COB'S ROSY FUTURE

CORN-COB PIPES are already valued by those who are not in favor of adding tobacco to the list of articles tabued by the Volstead Act. But even if we all fell to smoking pipes, and totally eschewed the brier and the meerschaum, we could employ but a fraction of the 20,000,000 tons of cobs produced annually in the United States and now mostly wasted. In an article contributed to *Paper* (New York), F. B. La Forge tells how these and also some 100,000,000 tons of stalks, husks, and blades may be converted into useful products. These include various soluble extracts and also cellulose fiber, which may be used in the manufacture of paper, fiber-board, and other similar things. It may also be reduced to powder and used as a filler for dynamite and for various plastic materials. Writes Mr. La Forge in the journal named above:

"Incidental to the production of our largest cereal crop, corn, there is produced annually about 120,000,000 tons of waste material, consisting of about 20,000,000 tons of cob and 100,000,000 tons of stalks, husks, and blades. The total amount of wood removed from our forests annually is about three times that figure.

"It is possible to convert corn cobs, stalks, husks, etc., into adhesive, cellulose, acetic acid, and furfurol by a process which consists essentially in heating the material with water and extracting the solution by pressure.

"The undissolved residue yields cellulose upon treatment with caustic-soda solution. In case of cobs, the cellulose has a very short fiber, but may be used to a limited extent in paper manufacture. It has a high power of absorption and hence would be of value for blotting-paper. It has a field also for book paper, where it could replace 25 to 30 per cent. of the ground wood or soda-pulp now employed.

"In the powdered form, cob cellulose may be used as a filler for dynamite and plastics.

"The cellulose obtained from the stalks has long fiber, and with proper refining may be used in place of wood-pulp for many grades of paper.

"The crude product obtained by heating stalks, husks, etc., with water may be converted into a good grade of fiber-board by simple heating with 1 per cent. caustic in the open.

"Furfurol is obtained when corn waste is heated with water under pressure as described above. It passes out of the digester when the pressure is released and may be condensed with the water and obtained in a pure state by redistillation of the condensate.

"The liquid obtained by pressing the processed cob or stalks yields a gum on evaporation which is a good adhesive and may be used for many purposes, the most important of which seems to be for pasting fiber-container and wall-board. This liquid may also be converted into furfurol by heating under pressure through the condenser. A total yield of 8 per cent. furfurol may be obtained from either cobs or stalks at very low cost.

"The most promising fields of usefulness for furfurol are in the manufacture of bakelite-like products, varnish resins, and as a solvent. The possibility of obtaining such valuable products as furfurol and adhesive from corn-stalks in addition to the pulp would overcome the objection to their employment for paper manufacture on the ground of the cost of their collection.

"Other objections raised against the use of corn-stalks based on the size of the digester charge, the seasonal nature of the material, and the large amount of chemicals necessary for their treatment do not seem to be well founded."

A NEW THING IN THE SKY

"COSMIC CLOUDS"—vast masses of dark matter suspended in space—may force astronomers to revise their ideas of the laws under which the whole system of the stars exists and moves. So, at least, thinks Dr. A. C. D. Crommelin, who writes on "Dark Nebulæ," in *Nature* (London, June 9). These dark clouds can be seen only against a luminous background and were at first thought to be great "holes in the sky," through which could be seen the dark depths of space beyond. It is now certain that they are non-luminous, light-obstructing masses, and preliminary estimates make them out so huge that their attraction on surrounding celestial bodies must be great. Stellar motions, in the light of this new factor, must be restudied and reexplained, Dr. Crommelin thinks. He writes, in the paper named above:

NOT A "HOLE IN THE SKY,"

"Several years ago photographs taken by Profs. E. E. Barnard and Max Wolf rendered the hypothesis highly probable that many of the dark lanes and spaces met with in the Galaxy and in regions of diffused nebulosity were due to the intervention of occulting matter rather than to actual diversity of star distribution. One of the most notable examples occurs in a long strip of nebulosity that runs southward from the star Zeta in the constellation Orion. Dr. Isaac Roberts noted that there was 'an embayment, free from nebulosity, dividing it into halves.' Professor Barnard afterward remarked that this space appeared to be 'a dark body, projected against, and breaking the continuity of, the brighter nebulosity.' More recently still the object has been photographed at the Lick and Mount Wilson observatories. The Mount Wilson photograph, taken with the 100-inch Hooker telescope, is here reproduced, and is quite startling from the hard, clear-cut outlines of the marking, which is blacker than the neighboring sky background. It would seem that this sharp outline must indicate a stratum of dust rather than one of gas; it can be traced for some distance outside the long nebula and is probably connected with an isolated bright nebula to the northeast. It will be remembered that a great part of Orion is covered with faint nebulosity, first revealed as a large spiral by Professor Barnard's photographs with a lantern lens. There is a striking falling off of star-density to the east of the long nebula as compared with that to the west, which presumably indicates a general absorption of light.

"The *Proceedings* of the Amsterdam Academy of Science contains two papers by Dr. A. Pannekoek on a region of dark nebulosity in Taurus. Dr. Pannekoek refers to a paper by Sir F. W. Dyson and P. J. Melotte. He uses their figures of star-density in these regions to make an estimate of the distance of the occulting screen and obtains a distance about four times that estimated for the Hyades.

BUT A "COSMIC CLOUD."

Enlargement of the dark nebulosity seen above, south of Zeta in Orion.

"Dr. Pannekoek next proceeds to make an estimate of the mass of the nebula, which comes out twenty thousand million times that of the sun. This is greater than many estimates of the combined mass of the whole sidereal system, and at once suggests the probability that the larger portion of that mass is not condensed into stars but distributed in cosmic clouds. Some striking consequences of the presence of such a great mass at a comparatively moderate distance are drawn by Dr. Pannekoek. The sun would travel round it in a very eccentric ellipse in a period of some two million years, being now near apocentron.

"While so large a mass of the universe as a whole would render it easier to account for the numerous cases of high velocity among the stars, it would make the moderate velocities of the bulk of the stars difficult to explain. The author notes a suggestion by Professor De Sitter that the necessary mass of the occulting clouds may be greatly reduced if we postulate that they consist of dust instead of gas. It has already been pointed out that the aspect of the dark marking near Zeta of Orion accords with the hypothesis of solid matter. However, even in this case the necessary mass is enormous, since it is *à priori* improbable that the thickness of the stratum should in all cases be a very small fraction of its visible dimensions.

"The demonstration of the existence of these immensely massive cosmic clouds seems to make it desirable to rediscuss the dynamics of the stellar system."

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WORKERS—"I observed one trait" in England, says George M. Gales, writing in *The American Exporter* (New York), "which it seems to me is characteristic of the average employee in Great Britain and is in marked contrast to the attitude of the typical American employee." He goes on:

"When you talk to an average American in business he is chiefly interested in promotion and the opportunity to advance quickly, seeming to regard his present position as merely a stepping-stone to greater things. On the other hand, the corresponding Englishman appears to me to be first and chiefly interested in the security of his position, the permanence of employment, and, if he be a middle-aged man, in pension or bonus plans for length of service. At first I was inclined to think that Englishmen did not possess the ambition or imagination of our American employees, but I believe this isn't so. It is merely that most people in England are not so restless as we in America; their lives are quieter, their home lives simpler and more normal; they dislike changes and radical innovations, and are interested first in having congenial and steady employment to which they can attach themselves with tenacity and confidence—after these things are secured comes the ambition to advance.

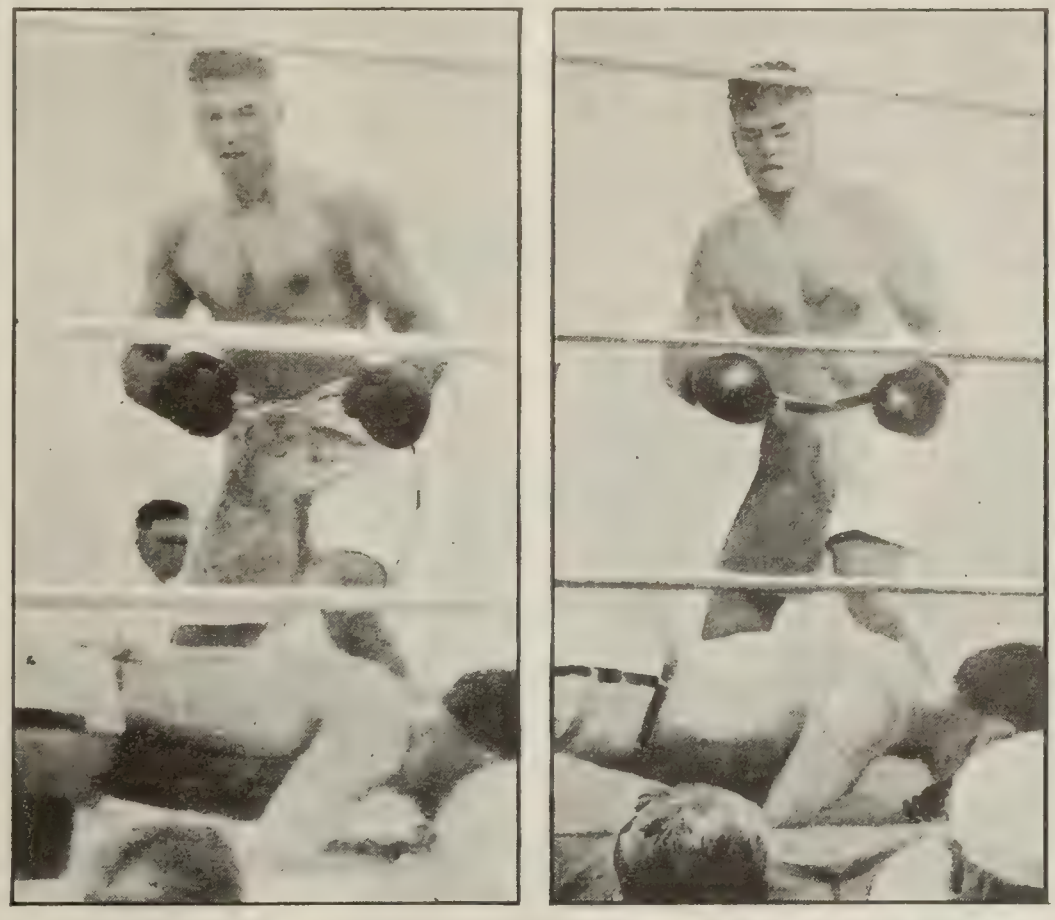
"These conditions result in a fact which has frequently been talked about and written about by American employers familiar with England—namely, that the average clerk or manager in England is better trained, better disciplined, better drilled, and therefore more efficient in his work, because he is not possest with the feverish desire to change his employment all the time in the hope of bettering himself. And into all of this enters the factor that America has to deal with the big problem of mixt races, while most people in England are British-born—the percentage of foreigners is extremely small."

HOW BLOOD-CELLS SWELL AND SHRINK—That the red blood-cells continually change their size has recently been discovered, we are told by a writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago). He writes:

"The red corpuscles form about 50 per cent. of the total mass of the blood. They are soft and flexible so that they can readily be driven through capillary channels narrower than themselves without undergoing any permanent change in shape. They are, however, susceptible to changes in size brought about by alteration of the chemical make-up of their fluid environment. Price-Jones, of the British Medical Research Council, has recently called attention to diurnal variations in the diameter of red cells within the circulation itself—namely, a gradual increase during the day and a diminution during sleep. The variations in diameter suggest that the red cells swell and shrink in association with bodily activity. In harmony with this it has actually been observed that violent exercise increases these changes. The probable explanation has been found in the differences in the reaction of the blood, tho the details are scarcely known. At any rate, even the red cells are more sensitive to their plasma environment than is commonly supposed."

FIGHT PHOTOS SENT 3,000 MILES BY WIRE

A DEMPSEY-CARPENTIER PICTURE, taken at 3.30 on the afternoon of July 2, was published in the Los Angeles *Times* on the morning of July 3. The photograph was transmitted some 3,300 miles in a little over three hours, and came out very little the worse for wear after its long, fast journey. No airplane, of course, could approach this speed, even tho, as *The Times* informs us, the paper broke all records in bringing photographs of the fight across the continent by air. That method took forty-seven hours, fifty minutes, a rate of speed astonishing enough in itself. The "revolutionary device" used in the practically instantaneous transmission of the photograph, called by *The Times* "telephotography," consists of a novel use of code numbers, so combined with a diagrammatic background that the original photograph may be produced, at any distance, almost as fast as the code can be sent forward by telegraph, long-distance telephone, or wireless. The method, said to be extremely simple, is declared by *The Times* to be capable of great refinement over the first results, shown in the pictures reproduced on this page. But even these pictures, we are told, are "incontestable proof that pictures can be sent by telegraph as readily as can ordinary English." In view of the fact that "sending photographs by wire has been an unrealized ambition of every newspaper in the world for over thirty years, the importance of this achievement is apparent," says the *Times* writer, and he goes on:



THE ORIGINAL AND THE REPRODUCTION 3,000 MILES AWAY.

How it was done is told in the accompanying article.

"By this method it becomes possible to transmit photographs of important events by telegraph or wireless from any point in the world to any other point with only such inconsiderable delay as coding requires. In the case of the fight photographs, herewith reproduced, this picture was sent 3,300 miles by telegraph, the coding, transmission, and decoding requiring in all a little over three hours. In other words, a photograph of an important news event in New York can, by this method, be published in Los Angeles practically as soon as if the event had occurred in this city.

"It is fair to say that, as in the case of most first experiments, the results obtained by *The Times* with these fight pictures are not as good as will be possible with refinements of the method which are already under way. In part, this is due to the haste and inexperience with the method of the *Times* artist in New York, who coded the pictures. For example, unimportant parts of the photograph showing Dempsey and Carpentier were not coded at all and consequently do not appear in the *Times's* telegraphed picture. The spectator's head at the side of Dempsey is an example of this. Again, through an inaccuracy of measurements, Dempsey's hair shows above the top rope of the ring in the telegraphed picture, but not in the original. In every essential, however, the pictures are duplicates. Where the lines were involved and difficult and were therefore coded with extra care, as in the case of Dempsey's left leg, the reproduction is minutely exact."

The method, as developed by the Los Angeles paper, began with the taking of special photographs at the ringside in Jersey City. They were rushed by automobile and motor-boat to the office of *The Daily News* in New York City, where the plates were developed. Then the business of putting the picture on the wire really began. The explanation of this process runs:

"As soon as prints were sufficiently dry they were placed under specially prepared transparent sheets of celluloid on which numbered perpendicular and horizontal lines one-quarter of an inch apart had been drawn. These sheets were prepared in the *Times* office in Los Angeles and were mailed to New York several days before the fight.

"A detailed tracing of each photograph was made by the *Times* artist in New York, each contact of the traced lines across the quarter-inch squares furnishing a unit number destined for the telegraphic code.

"Where curves or small inequalties occurred in the tracing fractional numbers were used.

"The complete code, consisting of more than 400 separate number combinations, was wired to the *Times* Washington office and thence relayed over the *Times's* leased wire direct to Los Angeles.

"The actual time of transmitting the picture by telegraph was fifty minutes, while an hour and ten minutes were consumed in decoding. The insertion of the blacks and whites, supplied by telegraph, took a little less than another hour.

"A duplicate of the celluloid sheets used to code the picture in New York was used in the *Times* office in Los Angeles for translating the numbers into a line drawing which, in turn, became a faithful reproduction of the original photograph by the addition of the lights and shadows described by wire.

"The code numbers which produced the Dempsey portion of the picture are repeated herewith. By it the picture may be drawn on such a screen as used by *The Times*. The screen may be made by ruling a sheet of paper with lines forming exact squares one-quarter inch each way. Beginning at the bottom, number the horizontal lines 1 to 62, inclusive. Beginning at the upper left-hand corner, number the vertical lines 63 to 110, inclusive. Each pair of numbers marks a point on this screen; these points, connected, make the picture in outline. The code for the picture follows:

"Dempsey: 26-81¾, 31-83, 33-83¾, 34-84, 35¾-84, 35½-83, 36-82, 37-80, 37½-99½, 39-79¼, 42-80½, 43-80½, 44-80¾, 45-81, 46-82, 47-83¾ Stop. 47¾-83½, 40-83, 49½-82½, 50¾-82¼, 50-82½, 51½-82½, 52-82, 53-82, 52¾-86 Stop. 51-86, 51-86¼, 49¼-86, 48½-86, 47¾-86¾, 47¼-84, 46¾-90¼ Stop. 46-91, 45-91½, 44-94¾, 40-93¾, 39¼-94, 38-93¼ Stop. 37-93¼, 36-93, 35¼-92¼, 33-92¾, 29½-91½, 29-91, 27¼-91, 25-92½, 24-92¾, 23½-92½ Stop. 26-89¼, 27¾-80, 30-88 Stop. 29½-88, 27-87, 27-86, 26-85 Stop. 27-86, 27-82, 30-88, 30¾-89, 30-91, 29½-91½ Stop. 39¼-31½, 39-91, 38½-90, 37½-89¼, 36¾-89¼, 36-90, 35-91½, 35¼-92¼ Stop. 40½-91¼, 43½-89¼ Stop. 42½-82, 40¾-83¼ Stop. 41½-82½, 39-89½ Stop. 39-81½, 39¼-82, 39-89¼, 38½-84½, 36½-84½, 35¾-84 Stop. 37½-84½, 37-86, 38¼-89½ Stop. 47-83¾, 47-85, 47¼-85½ Stop. 48-83¾, 48¼-84½, 48¾-84 Stop. 50¼-82¾, 50-84¾ Stop. 50¼-84¼, 50¼-85 Stop. 51½-82½, 51¼-85½ Stop."

A GREAT CARICATURIST OF SPORT

MAX BEERBOHM we know as a gentlemanly caricaturist of the upper ten; Tom Webster we hear less of in this land, but he is called "one of the best things that have happened in England for many years." To his own countrymen, as voiced by the essayist, humorist, and *Punch* editor, Mr. E. V. Lucas, "he is both the top of the morning and the cool of the evening." More than that, he is described as "that triple rarity, a humorist who is always funny, a caricaturist whose portraits are always recognizable, and a satirist who is never unfair." It is claimed that "his instinct for the ridiculous is infallible" and that "he is the liveliest critic beneath whose gaze the pageant of life is now passing." Mr. Lucas, in the London *Daily Mail*, continues his revelations of this, to us, unknown worker in the comic cosmos:

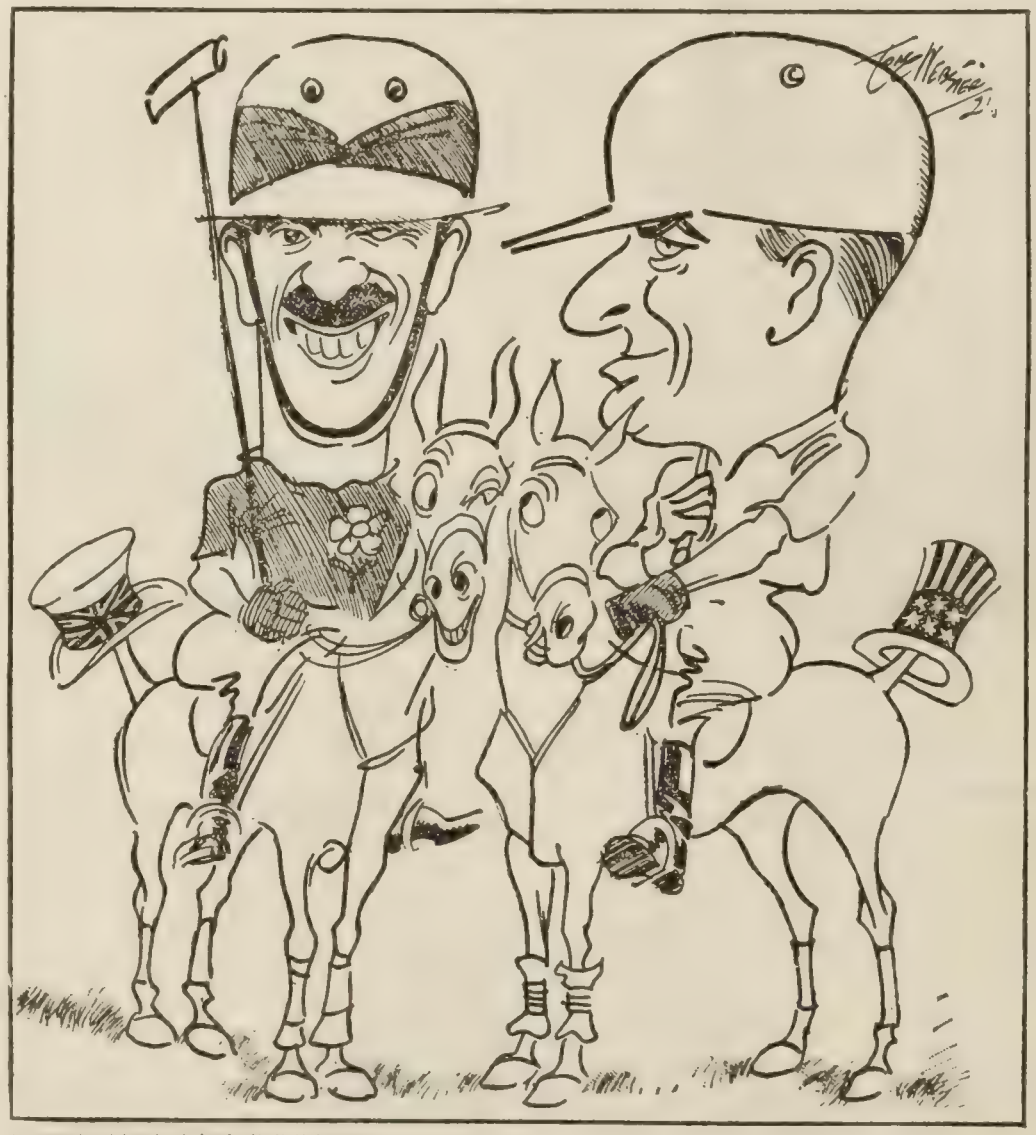
"He is a new development, too. There have been humorous artists before and there have been humorous commentators before; but I can not remember a previous instance of the two being combined in one man so capable in each department.

"The result is comic pictorial journalism of the highest rank; and, beneath the fun, instructive journalism as well, for the student of these daily drolleries who has never seen any of the men whom Mr. Webster most delights to depict has a much better idea of them and their idiosyncrasies than any photographer can give, since the camera merely reproduces a momentary effect, whereas, Mr. Webster—no, not Mr. Webster any more; that is too formal for such a jolly, mischievous, impish companion as he—whereas, Tom provides a synthesis of his subject with his most individual mannerisms in full bloom. In fact, his drawings are almost films.

"It is hardly too much to say that to see a man through Tom's eyes might be even better than to see him through one's own, so constructive and illuminating is he. Nor is one ever in any doubt as to the identity of his people, for there is no 'reading-from-left-to-right' nonsense about Tom, but a running story from his vivid, disrespectful pen that no one could fail to understand and rejoice in.

"The late George du Maurier is said to have added six inches to the Englishwoman's stature by the influence of his drawings in *Punch* (afterward, I regret to say, taken off again by the late George Edwardes by the influence of his musical-comedy stars).

"Tom Webster is not, so far as I know, revising the British physique; but he is unquestionably creating a new British Valhalla, in which every hero is more than himself—the concentrated essence of himself. Melbourne Inman, for example—who, I suspect, was destined by the high risible gods less to play billiards superbly than to provide Tom's pencil with perpetual inspiration—Melbourne Inman in this album is not only the Inman that we know but a super-Inman, too—Inman carried out to the highest power, his features registering every expression both in season and out of season, and his activities so varied as to comprise the putting to bed of a race-horse (perhaps the funniest drawing in the book)."



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A PICTURESQUE SOUVENIR OF INTERNATIONAL POLO.

Tom Webster thus represents the rival captains—Major Vivian Lockett (England) and Mr. Devereux Milburn (America).

The recent visit of our polo team to England has provided the lucky members with more than the cup which they are bringing back. Perhaps they will value even more Tom Webster's pictures of them. He didn't come over for the Dempsey-Carpentier fight, but he was on hand, as we here prove, when the Frenchman downed the British champion, Beckett. Mr. Lucas concludes with the following reflections on the secret of Mr. Webster's popularity, and on the possible results if he should extend his field:

"We are a sporting race, and Tom Webster is a sporting enthusiast; and there you have one reason (apart, I mean, from his special gifts) for his popularity. But his fondness for a joke—and the national type of joke, too, which is not unconcerned with physical peculiarities—is an even greater reason. The great sporting public is very lucky in him, for they go to him for a laugh and they are never disappointed.

"I rather fancy that the non-sporting pundits and highbrows and legislators of the land are lucky in Tom's outdoor tastes, too. Personal predilection, I take it, keeps him mainly in the open air, seeking for salient or absurd moments on cricket-fields, football-fields, the race-course, and the golf-links, altho he is equally ready to follow Beckett to Olympia or Inman to Thurston's; and it is probably largely because he does only what he likes to do that the results are so irresistible. But I have no doubt whatever that he could be an *enfant terrible*, indeed, in the Houses of Parliament, and even at a meeting of the Royal Society. Let them rejoice in their immunity, for I imagine that the kindliness with which he handles Braid and Hitch, Willie Smith and Jimmie Wilde, putting them upon the hook as tho he loved them, might not be so evident if he found himself in more pompous circles.

"Meanwhile, may he long continue to give us every day new enjoyment!"

DYING CULTURE IN RUSSIA

A TRAGIC PICTURE of the life of scientists and students in Soviet Russia is painted by the *Vossische Zeitung*, which deals with this phase of present-day Russian life in a lengthy article. Abstracts from this are published in the *Volia Rossii* (Prague), from which our translation is made. We read:

"The Bolshevik régime and the inhuman sufferings consequent therefrom have greatly reduced the ranks of scientists, who have always been in a state of financial insecurity as a class. Hunger, cold, and privations have taken a heavy toll among their number.

"It is superfluous to mention the victims of the Bolshevik terror. A certain number of scientists have been shot for their irreconcilable attitude toward the Bolshevik rule; but the majority have perished from hunger and typhus. Professor Pokrovsky, the celebrated jurist, died of heart-failure while climbing to the fifth floor with a bundle of wood. The historians Lappo-Danilevsky and Diakonoff, the philologist Shakhmatoff, the philosopher Eugene Troubetzkoy, the political economist Tugan-Baranovsky, the jurist B. Gessen, and many others have died a premature death. The Moscow philosopher Victoroff and the professor of the Kazan University Khvostoff committed suicide.

"Notwithstanding their terrible misery, the Russian scientists are not only performing their duties, but, as can be judged from the information which reaches from Russia, are working with heroic self-sacrifice. In unheated laboratories and lacking most necessary apparatus and chemicals, these half-starved men work incessantly and are absolutely cut off from the rest of the world. The Bolshevik Government places all kinds of obstacles in the way of their association with the scientists of Europe.

"Last summer there was a great deal of talk in Petrograd about the attempt of the celebrated physiologist Pavloff to go abroad. Pavloff wrote a letter to Lenine, requesting permission to go abroad. He wrote that the conditions under which he had been living for nearly three years had undermined his health and that they were hastening his death. During the last two winters Pavloff was engaged mainly in housekeeping. He carried water to his apartment on the fifth floor, chopped wood, and looked for food. He received an official reply that he could not be permitted to go abroad, but in view of his scientific contributions he might be given an increased food ration. Pavloff declined the charity. He replied that he could not accept such privileges while one of his colleagues was dying of scurvy in his apartment and another was ill with tuberculosis.

"He named twenty Russian scientists who were in the same circumstances as he. Pavloff again asked for one thing—permission to go abroad, where he could engage in what constituted his life's aim, scientific work. To this second letter he received no reply. Only he was informed orally that the tone of his letter gave rise to suspicion of his hostile attitude toward the Soviet Government. And, because his name would lend even greater weight to his revelations abroad, he could not be given permission to leave the country."

Touching upon education, the writer says:

"For three years nothing has been published in Russia except Bolshevik propaganda literature. Even in the cities there are absolutely no school-books, not to speak of writing-tablets which the children have not seen these last three years. There is almost a total lack of pens. Ink and pencils are scarce. In the woodless sections of Russia the schools are not heated. The villages are without lighting, and this in a country in which during the greater part of the winter the day is but five or six hours.

"In the cities the former gymnasiums (classical high schools) and ordinary schools have been abolished and in their stead 'the one trade school' established. This school is founded on the principles of modern, mainly American, pedagogics. But under the Bolshevik rule those ideas have become a caricature.

"It is true, in the contemporary Russian school there are no servants and the children themselves clean, fire the stoves, and even bring the wood to the school on sleighs, frequently from the other end of the city. The children come to school about half-past nine o'clock in the morning and only after eleven o'clock can they begin their studies. An hour later the children have lunch. It is better not to speak about this lunch. It corresponds to the general food situation in the large Russian cities. It is very important for us to note that after lunch the children go home. No lessons are given for home study. That would be impossible, because at home there is no lighting, and owing to the conditions of life in Russian cities, the children have to perform such work as carrying water and removing the garbage.

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MELBOURNE INMAN.

"Destined by the high risible gods less to play billiards superbly than to provide Tom Webster's pencil with perpetual inspiration."

"In the schools Bolshevik propaganda is carried on, and the children are obliged to take part in all Bolshevik celebrations. When the English delegation came to Petrograd in the spring of last year all children of school age had to take part in the manifestation in the Winter Palace Square. Those who did not come were punished by deprivation of lunch for a week. The same thing was repeated during the celebrations in honor of the Third Internationale.

"Individual teachers in individual schools are doing all they can, and sometimes their efforts are not without results. But in general and as a whole the youth of present-day Russia receives neither education nor training. The 'one trade school' does not teach the children any trade and gives them no knowledge.

"The universities and other higher institutions of learning are in an extremely difficult position. The general lack of teaching personnel is particularly felt here. As was said above, many professors have died; others, fearing Bolshevik repression for their Liberal or anti-Communist ideas, have fled abroad.

"The Bolshevik Government is assuming more and more control over education. New 'university reforms' are constantly projected. Some chairs are abolished, others established. The professors are instructed to base their lectures on certain points of view. Several months ago a decree was issued abolishing the freedom of science. According to that decree, a teacher can not engage in educational work if it is not approved by the local Soviet. All teachers must undergo an examination by an admission committee, and the Soviet is instructed to appoint to the posts of teachers and professors able Communists.

"This decree, as far as can be judged by the Bolshevik press, has not yet been enforced. It is not necessary to be a prophet to foretell that the day of the enforcement of this decree will be the beginning of the end of education in Russia—of course, while the Bolshevik régime lasts.

"As in the other schools, studies in the universities are made difficult, if not impossible, owing to the lack of text-books, scientific apparatus, etc. The lecture-halls and laboratories are not heated, and the professors and students sit in their winter clothes, caps, and rubber shoes. All are exhausted and half-starved. The students receive food rations and 7,000 Soviet rubles monthly. But this amount does not suffice even for one week, and the students are compelled to take positions in governmental offices. Sometimes they occupy several posts at a time and frequently are forced to engage in speculation.

"There are, of course, individual exceptions, but they remain exceptions and do not affect the general state of affairs in the realm of education in Russia."

A CHANCE FOR UNKNOWN MUSICIANS

AN ENTIRELY NEW MOVE toward opening the gates of public recognition to the undiscovered musical artist has been made this year by the management of the famous outdoor concerts in the Lewisohn Stadium, New York. An audition committee has been formed to choose native soloists, both singers and instrumentalists, "from the ranks of the great unknown, those who, for some reason or other, have not got their musical feet yet." This effort to invite talent into the limelight, we are told, is the most interesting phase of this season's Stadium concerts, since it aims definitely to develop native talent and to upbuild American music. The concerts are no new thing, but this particular feature is an experiment worth watching. *The Christian Science Monitor* (Boston) gives it publicity:

"Besides the arrangements for free-ticket distribution and the support promised, there is another feature of encouragement to those who long for and greet with acclaim every step toward the upbuilding of American music. An audition committee has been formed, of which Miss Anne Shingleur is chairman. In its first announcement it said: 'This is the most interesting phase of the Stadium concerts of 1921, for it is going to make possible what has never been possible, so far as the memory of man can recall, in any enterprise of this sort: choosing soloists, both vocal and instrumental, from the ranks of the great unknown, those who, for some reason or other, have not got their musical feet yet. The executives announce that they feel it a part of the work of the Stadium concerts to develop worthy talent, and they have a plan to do it.

"'Without fear or favor, without pull or friendship counting in the least, the Stadium people propose to choose six or eight of the best-qualified soloists they can find and have them appear at the concerts, one each week.'

"The preliminary auditions were held in Æolian Hall beginning Monday, June 13. Vocalists were given try-outs on Monday, Tuesday, and Friday from one o'clock to four, each one being obliged to sing an aria. The instrumentalists were called on Tuesday and Wednesday from ten to one, and each was called upon to play a movement from a *concerto*. The applicants were judged by a committee which was screened from view. Unable to see or be seen, this committee gave out no criticisms whatsoever, but selected those best suited for a final hearing, at which the successful contestants will be selected."

The standard of these Stadium concerts is that set in the past by Anton Seidl and Theodore Thomas. "Music for music-lovers, millionaires or clerks," says Mr. Cromwell Childe, who furnishes the data for *The Monitor*. "The purpose is to place concerts of the winter standard of excellence within the reach of all the people. . . . All the people in our minds means just that—all. No one class, no one taste." The selection of the two leaders seems to mean also that American music will not be neglected:

"The purely instrumental evenings were so enthusiastically received last season that it is thought the preponderance of work will fall to the orchestra, tho that does not mean there will not be soloists from the Metropolitan and from the concert stage. Last year, evenings when such artists as Rosa Ponselle and Giovanni Martinelli sang and Harold Bauer played, hundreds seeking admission were turned away, tho the Stadium accommodates 9,500. A Wagner evening each week seems assured, and one devoted to Italian and Russian composers is probable. An evening of American composers is hoped for.

"There are in America no more virile and well-rounded conductors than Victor Herbert and Henry Hadley. They are of experience in that field, Mr. Hadley being associate conductor of the New York Philharmonic and Mr. Herbert having formerly been conductor of the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra. Both have won positions in the foremost rank of American composers, writing successfully in practically every form. Both have had operas produced by the Metropolitan and the Chicago Opera companies. One can feel assured that the American composers will not be forgotten on the programs. In its preliminary announcements the committee and patrons of the Stadium concerts say: 'It is becoming evident, however, that, because of the great audiences, the Stadium concerts are creating a new standard of popular taste. They are establishing a higher tradition for popular music, and by the artistic atmosphere they create are making a summer in New York a feast instead of a famine.'"

SOME GERMAN SIGHS OVER FRANCE

"WHY? WHAT FOR?" asks a German observer of the fields of devastated France, of the broken and staring walls of Reims. When German shells were raining on this priceless monument the world asked these questions and wondered then that civilization could be content to sacrifice to its lusts the things that, in earlier and supposedly less enlightened days it had spared even amid its bitterest wars. One of the first of German visitors, we take it, to review the scene, Paul Block, gives the picture with his reflections to the readers of the Berlin *Tageblatt*. The scene is tolerably familiar to us; the reflections of a generous mind are interesting since the psychology of our late enemy, exprest in its present government's acts, is still often a baffling problem. The Boston *Transcript* furnishes the translation that we quote. Reims was the first objective of the observer's tour:

"And the great masterpiece of Robert de Couchy—the cathedral? It has been cruelly mutilated. But it still stands, in all its majesty, lifting its two white towers toward heaven. The wonderful portal front, with its three arched Gothic doorways, still stands, tho its rich sculpturing has been sadly mutilated. However, the fragments have been gathered up and it will be possible to restore this damage. The interior is empty. The pillars and walls exhibit everywhere the traces of fire and bombardment. But here, in contrast with Saint-Remy, the vaulting of the roof remains intact. Altho it will require much money, and even more art, to restore this sanctuary to its old magnificence, there is yet hope that it can be done.

"A few kilometers beyond Reims, and we are in the middle of the battle-field area. To all appearances men might have been fighting here only a few days ago. Fort La Pompelle stands beside the old Roman highway not far from the city. Frenchmen tell you with pride that it was not captured once during the war. The fields are crisscrossed with trenches, cumbered with broken props of woodwork and with endless heaps and clusters of rusty barbed wire. Trenches, barbed wire, shell-holes filled with stagnant water, shell-holes and trenches again, clear to the distant horizon. Close by the highway a tank stands mired in a trench. Its history has been painted on one side. It was built in an English workshop, captured by the Germans, and finally captured by the French. It was under fire many times. Now it stands solitary among the ruins, a useless, dead steel monster."

There is an exchange of courtesies between guide and visitors when the journeying reaches Mont Cornillet that ought not to be overlooked:

"During the bright spring days of the bloody year of 1917 fighting raged most fiercely at this point. Attack and counter-attack followed each other incessantly. Night and day the roar of the bombardment never ceased. The fields and the hills have been torn up by the shells until the ground looks like a petrified ocean. The beach lines of this sea of slaughter are marked by windrows of broken barbed wire. It is a difficult struggle through the wreckage. We have to climb, jump, and crawl; the white mud of the chalky earth pulls us back at every step. Finally, however, we reach the highest point and gaze about as over a lunar landscape. It is an awesome sight—a shell-shocked solitude!

"My French guide says: 'Your people fought brilliantly here. I know the Germans. They were very brave.'

"He had noted my emotion and wanted to say something kind. I thanked him, but still the thought keeps running in my mind. Why? What for?

"Finally, when dusk is already approaching, our automobile stops at a crossroad. There is nothing remarkable to see here, merely old trenches and the earth plowed up by shot and shell. I look inquiringly at the guide. He is still a young man, a war cripple, who stumps about valiantly on a wooden leg. He

stands thoughtfully for a moment, then raises his cane and points to the devastation about him.

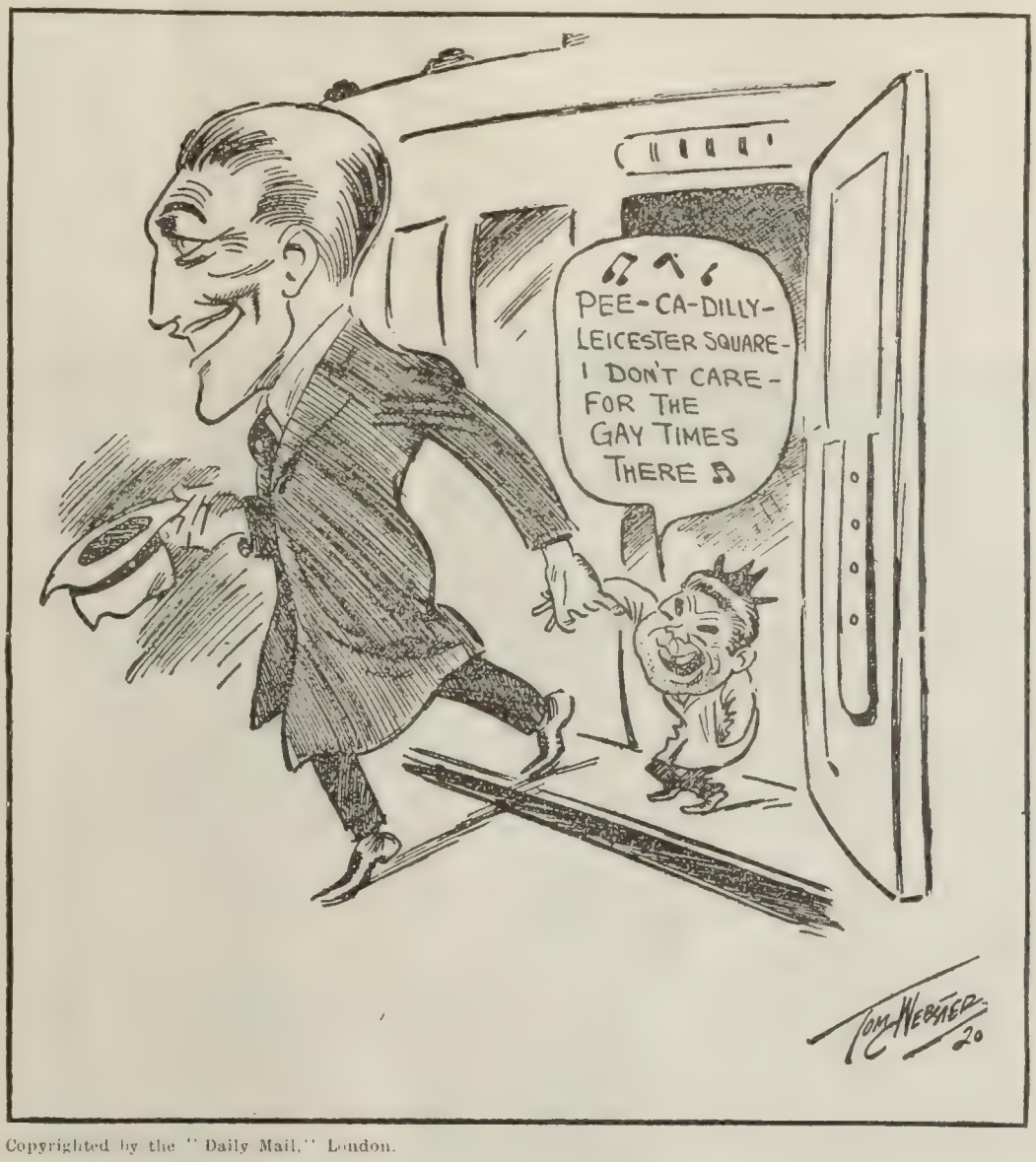
"'*C'est Tahure*,' he says.

"So here lay the village of Tahure for which there was such savage fighting. Nothing whatever is left of the town itself. The 180 homes which stood here have been reduced to dust, like the 100,000 soldiers, Frenchman and German, who lie buried under it. Unnumbered of them are nameless. An iron cross stands in a neighboring field bearing the inscription: *Aux morts connus et inconnus*. [To the dead, known and unknown.] It is to commemorate those who died here, Germans and French. Why? What for?"

One part of this German's narrative has a personal interest for us. It deals with the journey from Clermonten-Argonne to Boureuilles where he saw the wreck of war, the worst coming after he had reached Varennes:

"From there to Verdun it is a desert—over which the horsemen of the Apocalypse have swept. At only one point is there any evidence of restoration, and this has become one of the sights of the region. I mean the American cemetery at Romagne, below Montfauçon. Whenever the Americans take anything up they do it in a wholesale way. Altho we had come solely to see ruins, we could not pass this cemetery without a visit. It is the only one of its kind.

"On a gently rising hill, purchased outright for this purpose, are buried the 21,400 Americans who fell during the fighting around Montfauçon. Some kilometers before we reached this point we noted little white signboards along the road directing us to this gigantic graveyard; for many of the relatives of the fallen cross the sea in order to visit the last resting-place of those dear to them. But when you come within half a mile of the point you need no further guidance. An apparently limitless field of white suddenly greets the vision in the distance. This is the effect of 21,400 tombstones of equal size shining in the sunlight. There are crosses for Protestants and Catholics, and stars for Jews, ranged closely side by side, at the heads of 21,400 uniform, well-kept graves. They all lie there, the officers in the middle. A great star of foliage plants separates the world of the dead from the world of the living. High above the graves flutters the Stars and Stripes. Sad, indeed, as is the thought that a whole army of vigorous young boys here slumber in death, this cemetery has nothing gloomy about it. It is a bright and cheerful burial-place."



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OUR RECENT FRENCH VISITOR.

Carpentier, depicted by Tom Webster as arriving in London dragging the unwilling Descamps, his ubiquitous manager.

One of the German's companions finally said: "You've now seen things with your own eyes. What have you got to say?" He puts down his answer here:

"No doubt exists as to the fact that France suffered frightfully in the war. What I saw was only a fifth of the ruined territory. All the departments of the north are equally devastated, some of them even worse than those I visited. Altogether ten departments have suffered.

"However, no responsible man in Germany has ever denied these facts. And altho in earlier wars German territories were frequently ravaged by the French in the same way, without any one repairing the damage for us, it is, nevertheless, our duty to make good these injuries to the utmost of our ability. This is a duty we do not propose to shirk. The 'necessity of war,' urged in extenuation of so much brutal destruction, was utterly condemned even during the war by many people in Germany. That is a fact the French often forget. But we are ready to repair what we have ruined.

"First of all, however, a tremendous obstacle has to be removed, and here the French can do more than the Germans. This obstacle is the bitter distrust which each nation has for the other. It makes no difference—to begin with ourselves—that many Germans persist in refusing to see that the French are actually to-day enduring a perfect inferno of misery. The illusion that France is in a brilliant condition, which has taken complete possession of so many Germans, is to be explained by the empty vaunting of a few French newspapers.

"We must disregard the fact that the French are constantly talking of the sly treachery of the Germans and that they resolutely shut their eyes to the real suffering of our people, altho their own Allies and some of their own leaders have tried to place the facts before them. We read even in *Le Temps:* 'A great part of the German nation is impoverished, underfed, impressionable to every evil suggestion of despair.' And tho we constantly meet here and there in France the vigorous protest that Germany has so far done nothing and has tried to do nothing to help; that is, to put it kindly, a great perversion of facts. Every honest and responsible French statesman knows very well that Germany has done a tremendous amount during the past three years to fulfil its obligations, and that it would have done much more if its efforts had not been hampered by revolts at home and by the fetters placed upon it by the Treaty."

EDUCATIONAL SHORTCOMINGS OF THE MOVIES—President Harding's prediction that the great future of the theater lies with the movies because they are "educational" prompts the New York *Times* to take up the challenge on behalf of the educational value of the spoken drama and the novel. Admitting the obvious advantages of the moving pictures "in the vivid presentation of current events, in the illustration of certain phases of science and processes of manufacture, and in providing a facile substitute for foreign travel," *The Times* goes on to say:

"But these subjects have not yet proved sufficiently important, nor indeed sufficiently interesting, to warrant the establishment of a distinctly educational theater of the movies. At best the current history, science, and travel that can be flashed upon the screen is a smattering. Really to understand such things requires reading, study, laboratory demonstration. Princes have found that there is no royal road to knowledge, and Americans may as well learn that it can not be come by *via* the armchair. . . . The child who gratifies his love of stories by reading enlarges his vocabulary, stimulates his powers of imagination, multiplies his points of contact with human character and sensibility. That and not the facile delights of the silver screen provides genuine education."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

ZIONISM AS A "STUPENDOUS FALLACY"

"ZIONISM is the most stupendous fallacy in Jewish history," declares Henry Morgenthau, a distinguished Jew and former American Ambassador to Turkey, who attempts to show in *The World's Work* that the political and physical rehabilitation of Palestine into a national entity is an empty and impossible dream, "unsound in its economics, fantastic in its politics, and sterile in its spiritual ideals." For which slashing criticism, prays *The Jewish Daily News* (New York), "may God forgive him." All the Zionistic press emphatically deny Mr. Morgenthau's authority to speak for the Jewish people, and bitterly denounce his utterance as a "betrayal" of Jewish trust. Meanwhile the Zionist problem is agitating some of the chancelleries of Europe as to its possible effect on various claims to the Holy Land, and, as has been mentioned before in another department, the Jewish nationalistic propaganda has caused grave discontent in Palestine, where the native Moslems and Christians fear that a mass immigration will deprive them of their land and reduce them to a voiceless minority. Bloody outbreaks of some months ago caused the British Government to explain further the mandate under which Palestine is to be governed and to reassure the native populace that their future will in nowise be threatened by the Jewish influx.

"The only cause of unrest in Palestine arose from the Zionist movement and British promises in regard to it," said Winston Spencer Churchill, British Colonial Secretary, recently in the House of Commons. So, as he is further quoted in press reports, "Jewish immigration is being very carefully watched and controlled." This statement was supplemented by an explanation from Sir Herbert Samuel, British Commissioner in Palestine, who is quoted as saying that under the Balfour Declaration the Jews may found a home in Palestine, "within limits fixt by the numbers and interests of the present population," and that the British Government will never impose upon the Moslem and Christian population a policy they had reason to think was "contrary to their religious, their political, or their economic interests." With this in mind, Mr. Morgenthau is "astonished" that American Jews have fallen into such a "grievous misunderstanding of the purport of the Balfour Declaration" as to assert that "Palestine is to be a national homeland for the Jewish people." They may find a home here, but may not set up a sovereign Jewish state.

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"THE WONDER RABBI" AND HIS ORTHODOX COLLEAGUES PREFER POLAND TO PALESTINE.

Dr. Alter, most distinguished Jewish leader in Poland, agrees with Henry Morgenthau that there is no hope in Zionism. He is here seen seated between Mr. Morgenthau and Gen. Edgar Jadwin, U. S. A.

So then, Mr. Morgenthau insists, "Zionism is a surrender, not a solution. It is a retrogression into the blackest error, and not progress toward the light. I will go further and say that it is a betrayal; it is an eastern European proposal, fathered in this country by American Jews, which, if it were to succeed, would cost the Jews of America most that they have gained of liberty, equality, and fraternity." Tracing the origins of the movement in order to expose its "fallacy," he writes:

"Zionism is based upon a literal acceptance of the promises made to the Jews by their prophets in the Old Testament, that Zion should be restored to them and that they should resume their once glorious place as a peculiar people, singled out by God for his especial favor, exercising dominion over their neighbors in his name, and enjoying all the freedom and blessings of a race under the unique protection of the Almighty. Of course, the prophets meant these things symbolically and were dealing only with the spiritual life. They did not mean earthly power or materialistic blessings. But most Jews accepted them in the physical sense; and they fed upon this glowing dream of earthly grandeur as a relief from the sordid realities of the daily life which they were compelled to lead.

"Zionism arose out of the miseries of the Jews. It was offered as a remedy, a release, a plan of action which would provide

a road to happiness. This is the secret of its hold upon its adherents. The promises which it offers are so dazzling that Jews everywhere have rushed to embrace its faith without stopping to examine them closely or to calculate whether they can be made good."

But, asserts Mr. Morgenthau, economically Zionism is impossible, since "the truth is that Palestine can not support a large population in prosperity." Politically, the movement is equally fallacious, the notion that Great Britain would allow any government in Palestine not subservient to the paramount interests of British world policy being " too fantastical for serious refutation." The enlightened Jews of America, he urges, have found "the true road to Zion." To them, "Zion is a region of the soul," an "inner light, set upon the hill of personal consciousness, inspiring them as individuals to fight, each for himself, the battle of life where he meets it; demanding in virtue for his own worth the respect of those about him; winning through to the dignity and position to which his native gifts and his self-developed character entitle him. This is the only true Zion." Here in America, he says:

"We have fought our way through to liberty, equality, and fraternity. We have found rest for our souls. No one shall rob us of these gains. We enjoy in America exactly the spiritual liberty, the financial success, and the social position which we have earned. Any Jew in America who wishes to be a saint of Zion has only to practise the cultivation of his spiritual gifts—there is none to hinder him. Any Jew in America who seeks material reward has only to cultivate the powers of his mind and character—there are no barriers between him and achievement. Any Jew in America who yearns for social position has only to cultivate his manners—there are no insurmountable discriminations here against true gentlemen. The Jews of France have found France to be their Zion. The Jews of England have found England to be their Zion. We Jews of America have found America to be our Zion. Therefore, I refuse to allow myself to be called a Zionist. I am an American."

Denying Mr. Morgenthau "any leadership in Jewry," *The Jewish Tribune* (New York) believes that "the American Jews, coming from any part of Europe, will not repeat the senseless slogan accepted by some weak heads: 'America is our Zion and Washington our Jerusalem.' To these Russian and Polish Jews America is America and Zion is as much Zion as Washington is Washington and Jerusalem is Jerusalem. . . . To them patriotism is a duty and deserves no thanks; to them service to the country is a reciprocity for the moral and material bounty received. . . . Morgenthau's attack can not hurt Zionism, to which the majority of Jewry all over the world adhere." The Jewish *Day* (New York) characterizes the attack as "vulgar cynicism," and is "convinced that public opinion in America has more sympathy and understanding for the suffering and ideals of the Jewish people than Mr. Morgenthau."

Prof. Jacob I. de Haan, legal adviser to the Orthodox Jews Association, numbering 7,000 members, says his body does not wish to have anything to do with the Zionist movement, according to T. Walter Williams, who recently went to Palestine for the New York *Times*. The Jewish professor said that "the flooding of Palestine with thousands of penniless Jews before it is ready to receive them is doing harm because it has antagonized the natives, Moslems and Christians alike." Dr. Arthur Ruppin, head of the financial department of the Zionist Commission in Palestine, is quoted as saying that "Zionism will not die even if America does not send money to Palestine to carry on the work, but it will delay the development of the country." On the other hand, there have been Moslem threats to make Palestine a "national cemetery" for the Zionists, and Moussa Kazem Pasha el Hussein, leader of the Moslems and a direct descendant of the Prophet Mohammed, is quoted as saying: "If our protest fails to accomplish its object we shall call upon the 300,000,000 Moslems all over the world to demand the protection of the mosques and the ground of the Holy Temple."

THE "CARBUNCLE" OF BOYLE'S THIRTY ACRES

"A MORAL CARBUNCLE" is the denunciatory description given by Dr. John Roach Straton, a prominent Baptist minister of New York, to the recent Dempsey-Carpentier championship fight, and a chorus of religious editors joins him in rebuking the "90,000 criminals" who witnessed the bout and the two "brutes" who bloodied each other's noses. The fight occasioned, of course, a deal of sober thinking among those who were interested only in the moral effects it might produce, and, as will be recalled by our readers, several vain efforts were made to prevent the exhibition, Dr. Straton, who saw the fight as a witness for the International Reform Bureau, is quoted in the New York *Times* as saying that it proved to him that "we have relapsed into paganism." It attracted, he said, "all those elements whose influences are making for the overthrow of our American ideals and customs." "Of course, it was not a boxing-match," says *The Christian Work* (Undenominational), "and no one supposed it was." Later on, thinks this journal, "bull-fights and gladiatorial combats will probably be revived." Now, remarks a writer in *The Intelligencer* (Reformed Church), "it is easier to make a pugilist than a preacher," and he exclaims: "How much need there is of red-blooded Christianity which faces the task of reforming a brutal world and turning energies to the welfare of the race." But *The Christian Century* (Undenominational) thinks that there was "a certain disgust in the attitude of mind with which a large portion of the reading public received the news of the results already discounted by expectation."

It believes, then, that—

"The prize-fight, no matter what the stakes or how distributed, is an outlaw in the civilized world. It must oppose an ever-growing and healthy public opinion. It must seek furtively an area where the conscience of the community, or of public officials, is lax and corruptible. Like the saloon, it will not long be able to find a place where immunity from a proper regard for law, order, and decency can be secured. It is an outlaw and a pariah."

"Thanks be to God, the 'great' day of shame, national shame, is over!" exclaims the *Daily American Tribune*, a Catholic paper of Dubuque. "The bloody sport in which two human brutes pounded each other according to the rules of the 'game' in the presence of the assembled thousands was made the center of public attention for weeks, owing to the news agencies and publishers of the thousands of dailies that served the financial interests, pulling the strings, especially the purse-strings, of the American public." Such exhibitions are disgraceful, asserts *The Universalist Leader:*

"But the prime evil is the conducting of this school of crime and forcing its text-books into the hands and homes of America. And we, the dear people, as we see the laws against gambling swept aside, and all the finer traits of manhood smothered in a delirium of passion and greed, must suffer for it. It will take years to bring back our youth to sober sanity from these months of beastly intoxication incited by our newspapers."

However, the New Haven *Journal-Courier* is convinced that these critics "talk this way, impugning motives here and blackening characters there, because they have lost their tempers at the disinclination of people to follow them." It recalls that people were called "rummies" because they opposed the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment, and "now others are catching it for similar reasons." So it seems that—

"Anywhere the man or woman who dares to have an original thought or an independent air at once finds himself or herself shot full of imaginary holes by these intemperate guardians of other people's business, these self-constituted administrators of other people's morals.

"We may perhaps suggest to these people that they are

increasingly driving sane and sober people away from their standard because of the vulgarity of their methods. It is time they learned that American citizens do not propose to be reformed by their methods, which have been tested and found wanting. A blind man can see the resentment that is expressing itself in every section of the country, not because they lack human sympathy with the moral condition these exuberant folks are blunderingly trying to set up, but because they are intemperate and insolent, overbearing and dictatorial."

HOW BELGIUM WAS KEPT ALIVE

CHARITY HAS ITS ROMANCE NO LESS THAN WAR, and the story of the relief of Belgium during the six years between September, 1914, and September, 1920, will form, we are told, one of the finest chapters in the history yet to be written of the great struggle. Purchase of food and clothing to save 7,500,000 Belgians and 2,500,000 people of northern France aggregated more than $1,300,000,000, says the final report of Herbert C. Hoover, chairman, which is of special interest to the DIGEST readers who gave so splendidly in this cause. So wisely was the vast sum expended, we are assured, that the total cost of administration was only 42/100 of 1 per cent. of the entire operation. The principal officers gave their services without salary, and in many instances paid their entire incidental and traveling expenses. Shipping firms, accountants, insurance agencies, buying agencies throughout the world gave their services without charge other than the mere out-of-pocket incidentals. The distributing committees of more than 55,000 members gave their voluntary services through this period. Forty thousand Belgian and French women dedicated themselves to the saving of the child life of their nations. But, to quote from the report:

"No set of accounts or figures can reflect the intense anxiety, the patience and skill required of the 55,000 volunteers who toiled in this complex agency, defending ten million lives. Inspired with humane sympathy for these people, who, having no responsibility for the war, suffered most from its hardships and barbarities, they labored that this service might be done efficiently and with economy. It is to their unflagging devotion that we are now able to publish exact figures of accountability for funds and to trace each ton of food from the place of purchase to the ultimate consumer among the civil population of the invaded regions. Surrounded by terror and suffering, this multitude had but little concern for the bookkeepers in the back rooms of the 4,000 branch offices of the relief organization. It was of the utmost concern, however, to those in official direction, not only that the work might be effectively performed and presented to the world, but that our honor and the honor of our country in this trusteeship should never be challenged."

The Commission, says Mr. Hoover in his report, "was born as a purely philanthropic enterprise, dependent upon the charity of the world for support, conceived as a few months' emergency service to defend 10,000 people from starvation." However, it was soon evident that the war was not a struggle of months, but of years, and that if these threatened peoples were to be saved it must be through a broader operation than public charity. Financial support was procured from the Belgian, French, British, and later the American governments, and the organization thus grew into "a great economic engine with an annual budget of over $400,000,000 in all its different ramifications inside and outside the invaded regions." A system of food supply, with all its handling agencies, stretched from the interior of the United States, the Argentine, Australia, India, and other great food centers, and focused in Rotterdam, from where it was distributed through chains of primary and secondary warehouses, ultimately through a ration card, to the individual family, which paid for the food at fixt prices. Three methods of maintenance were employed:

"First, existing charitable institutions, and in the case of children, were extended to cover the whole child life of the country. Secondly, certain professions and trades were assisted to care for the members of their profession. Thirdly, benevolent committees were set up in each commune for the conduct of public eating-places, together with provision of ration cards to the destitute and to supervise other agencies and for the care of those not otherwise reached. Overlaid upon the whole structure were a series of checks and balances to determine the truth as to destitution, to maintain the morale and efficiency of the administration and honesty in accounting."

Never, it is said, was economy more needed or more strest. At no time were the people fed to more than the point of bare subsistence, and several times the Commission's liabilities were in excess of its actual or prospective assets. But on certain transactions to meet emergency readjustment outside of Belgium and France a profit of more than $9,500,000 was earned, the sum being several times greater than all overhead expenses. From these profits the Commission paid its entire administration and overhead expenses; paid to the Benevolent Department about $2,600,000 for charitable distribution in the two countries, and on September 30 held available for relief and to meet expenses of liquidation approximately $3,120,000—since that date largely distributed.

BREAKING THE "ENDLESS CHAIN OF PRAYER"

THE "ENDLESS CHAIN OF PRAYER" is more apt to create trouble than to bring a blessing, thinks a religious weekly, which notes that this cumbersome method of obtaining united prayer for some specific object is not only not generally well received, but is being frowned upon by the United States post-office. One of these endless chains now going the rounds is said to have "originated on the Field of Flanders," which, believes *The Christian Observer* (Presbyterian), "is designed to arouse the interest and sympathy of those whose loved ones served in the great world-war." Some time ago, we are told, the United States Post-office Department issued a warning against chain letters, and it is said that they are in danger of being consigned to the Dead-Letter Office instead of continuing on a perpetual round. The principle of the endless chain of prayer is that a certain number of copies—seven, ten, or some other number—shall be made by the person receiving a copy and sent to friends, who are asked to repeat the process. In this way, we are told, the number of letters, if everybody complies with the request, "increases in geometrical progression at an alarming rate." Of course, many break the chain, "but there is always a threat in the letter, exprest or implied, that those who break the chain will receive God's curse or some calamity." *The Observer* recalls that the last chain letter it received contains this request:

"'Copy all here written and see what happens on the seventh day. It is said that those who write it will be taken care of, while those who lose it will meet with some misfortune. Send it to seven women, and on the seventh day you will meet with some great joy. Start the day you receive it and do not break the chain.'

"Any thoughtful person will see in this letter evidences of superstitious fear. Former chain letters sent out contained a statement that a certain notable bishop had approved the plan. This bishop later denied all connection with it, and, in fact, no one has ever been able to trace the chain letter to any authoritative source.

"Christian people should pray, and covenants of prayer made with others are always advisable, but any one who passes on the chain letter in its usual form is guilty of propagating a plan that has earmarks of superstition upon it. God has not tied up his blessings with formal writing of chain letters; nor are we warranted in believing that he will send his curse upon those who decline to be made the victims of unreasonable and unscriptural plans. We would advise that every such chain letter be consigned to the fire as promptly as possible."

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CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

A LETTISH weekly, *Americas Atbolfs* (*American Echo*, New York), gives some samples of contemporary Soviet Russian poetry. The translations are literal and the meaning, we take it, more or less vague to those who do not lead a Bolshevik existence. They have the interest of curiosity. The first that we quote is an impressionistic word-picture in which romance, it seems, smiles on a railroad freightman:

AT THE UNLOADING

By B. Alexandrowsky

In the twilight are chatting the wheels
Of the rattling numbered wagons.
You disappeared in the blue-haired mist
To bury your bashful laugh.
The choking whines of the engines
No more irritated my soul with longing,
And the heavy bales and boxes
Piled easy on my shoulders.
The cigaret was forgotten,
The cap was moved back;
I staggered, like a drunkard, on the platform
Loading the freight onto the wagons.
Let go! . . . You stand like an idol! . . .
There are still five more empty wagons . . .
Oh what a pleasant secret has disclosed
To me to-day your bashful smile.

The next, a chantlike poem by Alexey Gastev, sounds an impressive note of challenging and exultant power:

THE FIRST SONG

By Alexey Gastev

We were born by the beautiful storm of the seas,
Our mother cooled us and washed us with her daring,
And sang to us: "Be braver!" . . .

Drunk with the anger of the fathomless whirlpools,
Instead of caressing us she drove us into the deep vortex
And sang: "I'm your Master!" . . .

Drunk with the sufferings of her own children,
She knit for us of the foam thin nets
And shouted: "Queen of the Seas!" . . .

Stupefied by the torture . . . the northern ice
She drove to us, the chilling fetters,
And haughtily she roared: "Queen of Ages!"

But a mother is insufficient for you: a father I shall give you,
And the hurricane sped hither all black and all mad
And attacking he roared: "Drown ocean!" . . .

"Dynamite!!" we shouted straight into the face
Of the stupefied mother . . . a tear glittered
And terrible wailing the thunder-storm began . . .

"Dynamite!!" we shouted in a steel chorus,
We smashed the tides with a single blow
And over the ocean was heard: "We shall subdue thee!"

A little excursion nearer home takes us among the Mexican poets. *The Mexican Review* provides a page of native poets with versions by Alice Stone Blackwell. They are contemplative and given to dwelling on the somber sides of life. We quote two—the first by President Obregon, who in the rôle of poet will probably be a surprize to most of our readers:

WILL-O'-THE-WISPS

By Alvaro Obregon

When the soul forsakes the body,
Into space it upward fleets;
Rising to the dome celestial,
Souls from other worlds it meets;
Questions them, converses with them,
To return to earth with sighs
For the misery repulsive
In which matter sunken lies—
Misery with which in weakness
Poor humanity each day
Drags its vanities and follies,
Purposeless in work or play,
All forgetful of the tribute
It must to the graveyard pay.

There, where kings are friends with beggars,
No distinctions more are found;
There end vanity and rancor;
He whose riches knew no bound,
And the ragged man and hungry
Join to fertilize the ground.
All is equal there; the charnel
And the tomb no difference hold.
Tho diverse may be their lineage,
Men and women, young and old,
With corpse candles, all together
Wander 'mid night's darkness cold.

In the second another poet muses melodiously on what might be called the obverse side of the law of compensation:

ILL-OMENED GIFTS

By Salvador Diaz Miron

Pride not yourself, O palm-tree,
That loftier you grow
Than almond-trees and laurels,
Whose green tops wave below!
The tempest is approaching,
And when the bolt shall smite,
The foreheads least uplifted
Are safest from its might.

O rose flower, wax not haughty
For hue and scent divine—
Because in field and garden
All others you outshine!
Beauty and scent betoken
Misfortune to a flower,
For hands will come to pluck you,
And insects to devour.

Sweet forest flute, wild songster!
You preen your feathers fair,
And jets of pearly music
Pour forth upon the air,
But grow not vain of warbling;
Be silent, men may hear!
Such trills, to birds that sing them,
Bring nets and trappers near.

Earth, envy not the Day Star
From which your warmth is drawn—
That scatters gold and purple
At sunset and at dawn!
Magnificence so mighty
From mighty torment flows;
A conflagration's brightness
Your light and life bestows.

How dear you buy, O spirit,
Your aureole of flame!
Your true offense is only
That you have wit and fame;
But Fortune leagues with Envy
To quench your glory's breath;
'Neath falsehoods piled like mountains
You perish, stoned to death!

G. S. B., who is eloquent over homely things, finds a wood road and lets go his fancy over old days and forgotten peoples. To the mind that loves to muse, what can be more suggestive than an old road? In the New York *Tribune* we find this:

OLD ROADS

By G. S. B.

If you turn west from the sunken river,
And toil through the trees up the mountainside,
You will come upon traces of old roads, fashioned
By folk that long ago lived and died.
Here are the stones of their leaf-choked sluiceways.
And here are the tracks that their wheels have worn,
And the broken spans of their rotted bridges
Amid a tangle of weed and thorn.

They wind on, these roads, past roof-trees fallen;
Past cairnlike chimneys, forsaken and cold;
Past unpruned orchards where yet in August
The harvest apples hang out their gold.

Where by these roads now the tireless fowler,
Seeking for grouse, through the thickets may stray,
Men once went trudging with cumbrous flint-locks,
Bound for a muster or training day.

Along these roads to the springtime sowing
With a whistle men strode in days gone by;
Now the only music amid the stillness
Is a hidden woodbird's grieving cry.

There, round the hearths that were home for some one,
Cling lilacs in riot and matted grass;
There, where the haymakers passed at sundown,
The shy, wild shapes of the forest pass.

A bit of belated Wordsworthian doctrine is contained in this poem in the July *Forum*. It may not be ungrateful amid some of the raucous voices of to-day to those who seek the tranquil life:

SILENCE

By M. Frances Poile

In silence was the Universe conceived,
In silence doth the heart of man seek out
That other Heart to rest on; Nature's soul
Yearns ceaselessly to give its speechless calm
Unto her restless children as they roam
Far from that central peace which is their home.

Wouldst know thy mother Nature face to face?
Wouldst hear her silent heart-beats? close thine ears
And still thy senses; wouldst thou feel her arms
Enfold thy being? thou must give thyself
In uttermost abandon to her will
That she may teach thee the one truth—be still!

Be still—and from the Silence shall arise
A mem'ry of forgotten mysteries.
A healing peace descending on thy soul
Shall bear it up to regions beyond words
Where thou shalt learn the secrets of the earth,
Of wind and flame, and how the stars have birth.

Then shalt thou know thy heritage of joy;
Borne on the pinions of the Bird of Life,
Tuned to the rhythm of revolving spheres,
Feeling with all that breathes, with all that strives
For union with its prototype above,
The silent comforter whose name is—Love.

The man who was thru at thirty

THIS happened in Chicago; but the place is unimportant. It might have happened anywhere; as a matter of fact it *is* happening everywhere; in your *office* and in the office across the street.

A young man entered the employ of a Chicago manufacturer and moved along rapidly until he was office manager.

The president of the company liked him. More than once he said to friends:

"I intend to make that young man general manager some day. I should like to train him to be my successor."

But the young man never did become general manager; his career is one of those countless tragedies of business. The president who wanted to promote him, found that he could not promote him.

He knew enough to manage an office, but for larger responsibilities he lacked knowledge, self-confidence and decision. He has never grown beyond an office managership.

He was thru at thirty.

And the other man who kept on growing

CONTRAST that man with another of the same age—a man who worked as a salesman for a Hartford company; and in course of time became sales manager. The office of secretary became vacant, and the company looked around for a man.

Sales experience was a requisite; but the man must have more. He must know something of factory organization and control, of costs and accounting, of office management, of advertising and merchandising and corporation finance.

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PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

A TURKISH HEROD

A YOUNG ARMENIAN deliberately murdered one of the most prominent Turkish government officials on the streets of Berlin, and yet a German court adjudged him "Not guilty." That was the riddle which the cables spread abroad a short time ago. The murdered man was Talaat Pasha, the chief of the Young Turk party, and during the latter part of the war Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire. The murderer was an Armenian student named Solomon Teilirian, a youth with the general appearance of a successful young American business man — in short, nobody in particular. It was expected, writes George R. Montgomery, director of the Armenia-America Society, in *The Current History Magazine* (New York), "that the known sympathy of the German Government would result in the prompt conviction of the Armenian. To the surprize of the world he was acquitted."

Photo by Paul Thompson.

TALAAT PASHA AND THE ARMENIAN WHO KILLED HIM.

The leader of the Young Turks, it was proved, had ordered massacres of Armenians, including men, women, and children, in a way unparalleled in modern times. He was killed on the streets of Berlin by the young Armenian student, Solomon Teilirian, shown on the right, and a Berlin court, after a sensational trial, declared the murderer "Not guilty."

The reason for his acquittal, aside from the fact that he found a champion in a liberal-minded German professor, has just come out in the publication of a series of documents which, in Mr. Montgomery's words, "establish once and for all the fact that the purpose of the Turkish authorities, in the case of the Armenians, was not deportation but annihilation." Incidentally, it appears, the evidence establishes that Talaat Pasha was even more thorough in his methods than was that Herod of the Bible who ordered the slaughter of the first-born sons of the Jews. According to evidence strong enough to convince a naturally unsympathetic German court, men, women, and children, including helpless orphans, were, by Talaat's orders, herded together and slaughtered. "The trial of the Armenian developed into the trial of the murdered Talaat as the greatest of war criminals," writes Mr. Montgomery. More than that, it developed into a case against the German military authorities, who had at least allowed the massacres to continue without protest. Even Gen. Liman von Sanders, who had had charge of the German military forces in Turkey, was called as a witness. The German official reports were produced, showing the total number of Armenians who had perished was over 1,000,000. The word "deportation," it was shown, was a euphemism for "slaughter." Regarding the children who were orphaned by the massacre of their parents, Talaat writes in an order to the Governor of Aleppo: "The Government will regard the feeding of such children or any attempt to prolong their lives as an act entirely opposed to its purpose since it considers the survival of these children as detrimental." Another order decrees that "all such children" shall be collected and sent to the "places of deportation," which places, as other orders show, were prepared for the extermination of all Armenians sent there. These considerations resulted in the acquittal of Talaat's confessed assassin, whose mother had been a victim of the Turk's orders. Mr. Montgomery writes of the trial:

> Altho the technical defense of Teilirian was temporary insanity brought on by a vision of his murdered mother, the real defense was the terrible record of Talaat Pasha; so that in the eyes of Germany the acquittal of the Armenian of the charge of murder became the condemnation to death of the Turk. That such a trial and such a result occurred in Germany with Germans as jurors is particularly significant.
>
> With respect to the present situation in the Near East, the most important phase of this dramatic trial was the ability of Professor Lepsius to produce Turkish official documents which proved the heads of the Turkish Government at Constantinople —and particularly Talaat himself — to be directly responsible for converting the deportation into shambles. Heretofore there have been defenders of the Ottomans who held that the massacres were not a plan of the Government, but were due to the brutality of those who carried out the deportation instructions. At the trial of Teilirian there were placed in evidence facsimiles and translations of signed orders from Talaat—letters and cipher telegrams which prove that the instructions to massacre originated in Constantinople. As Aleppo was the headquarters of the "Deportation Committee," the capture of Aleppo by the British made possible the securing of these official documents from the archives. This evidence directly linking the murdered Talaat with the inhuman deeds that were covered by the general term "deportation" was irrefutable and overwhelming. The documents established once and for all the fact that the purpose of the Turkish authorities was not deportation but annihilation.

The first document on which the decision of the court was based, says Mr. Montgomery, altho not signed by Talaat, "is from the committee of Young Turks, of which he was the head, and, inasmuch as its contents are referred to in dispatches signed by him, was valid as evidence." It was written in the spring of 1915, before the massacres had begun, and shows the extermination of the Armenians to have been the determined policy of the Government. Jemal, to whom the document is addrest, was the third in the triumvirate of Young Turks—Talaat, Enver, and Jemal. At that time he was Governor of Adana and soon afterward became Governor of Aleppo. The translated order runs:

March 25, 1915.

To Jemal Bey, Delegate at Adana:

It is the duty of all of us to effect on the broadest lines the realization of the noble project of wiping out of existence the

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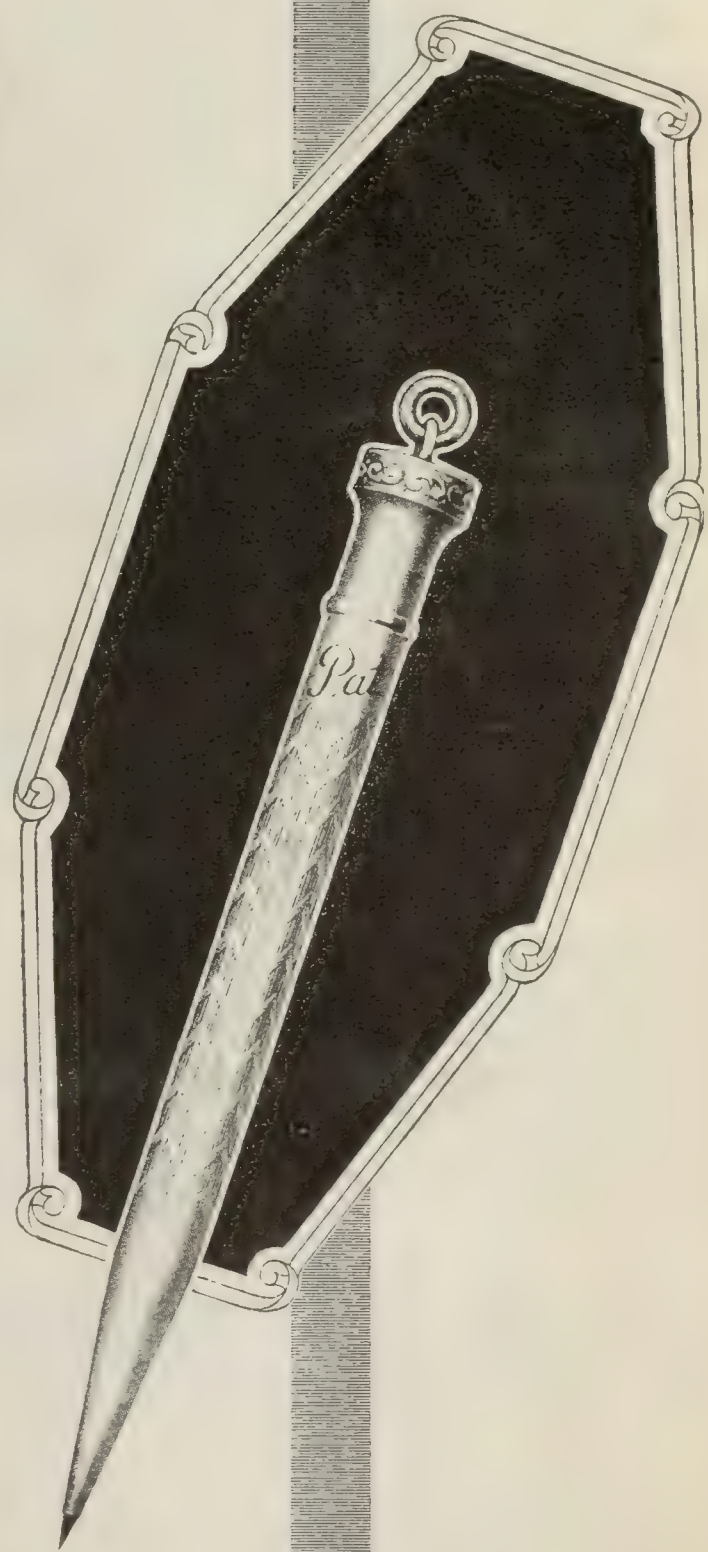

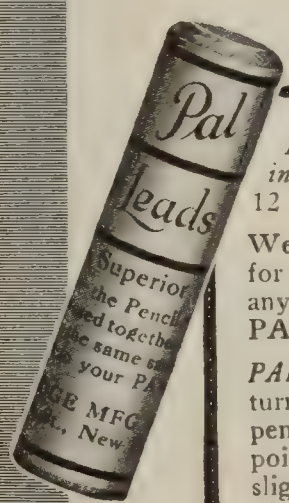

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well-known elements who have for centuries been constituting a barrier to the empire's progress in civilization. For this reason we must take upon ourselves the whole responsibility, saying, "come what may," and appreciating how great is the sacrifice which has enabled the Government to enter the world-war, we must work so that the means adopted may lead to the desired end.

As announced in our dispatch dated February 18, the *Jemiet* [Young Turk Committee] has decided to uproot and annihilate the various forces which have for centuries been an obstacle in its way, and to this end it is obliged to resort to very bloody methods. Be assured that we ourselves were horrified at the contemplation of these methods, but the *Jemiet* sees no other way of insuring the stability of its work.

Ali Riza [the committee delegate at Aleppo] criticized us and called upon us to be merciful; such simplicity is nothing short of stupidity. For those who will not cooperate with us we will find a place that will wring their delicate heart-strings.

I again recall to your memory the question of the property left. It is very important. Do not let its distribution escape your vigilance; always examine the accounts and the use made of the proceeds.

Reference to this document, says the writer, is contained in the following order, signed by Talaat and sent to the same Jemal. This order shows that women and children were to be included in the holocaust:

September 6, 1916.

To the Prefecture of Aleppo:

We recommend that you submit the women and children also to the orders which have been previously prescribed as to be applied to the males of the intended persons, and to designate for these functions employees of confidence.

Minister of the Interior,
TALAAT.

Apparently, comments Mr. Montgomery, the instructions regarding the women and children called for some reiteration, for on September 16 the following cipher telegram, which showed the instructions as going back to the decision of the *Jemiet*, or Young Turk Committee, was sent:

September 16.

To the Prefecture of Aleppo:

It has been previously communicated to you that the Government, by order of the *Jemiet* (the Young Turk Committee), has decided to destroy completely all the indicated persons living in Turkey. Those who oppose this order and decision can not remain on the official staff of the empire. An end must be put to their existence, however tragic the measure taken may be, and no regard must be paid to either age or sex or to conscientious scruples.

Minister of the Interior,
TALAAT.

Mr. Morgenthau, the American Ambassador at Constantinople, we are told, began to exert himself in behalf of the Armenians, and the result was an official order suggesting caution:

November 18, 1915.

To the Prefecture of Aleppo:

From interventions which have recently been made by the American Ambassador at Constantinople on behalf of the Government, it appears that the American consuls are obtaining information by secret means. In spite of our assurance that the [Armenian] deportations will be accomplished in safety and comfort, they remain unconvinced. Be careful that events attracting attention shall not take place in connection with those [Armenians] who are near the cities and other centers. From the point of view of the present policy it is most important that foreigners who are in those parts shall be persuaded that the expulsion of the Armenians is in truth only deportation. For this reason it is important that, to save appearances, a show of gentle dealing shall be made for a time and the usual measures be taken in suitable places. It is recommended as very important that the people who have given such information shall be arrested and handed over to the military authorities for trial by court martial.

The Minister of the Interior,
TALAAT.

Reference to the effort of the American Consul at Aleppo, Mr. Jackson, to send information to Mr. Morgenthau is contained in the following cipher dispatch:

December 11, 1915.

To the Prefecture of Aleppo:

We learn that some correspondents of Armenian journals are obtaining photographs and letters which represent tragic events and are giving them to the American Consul at Aleppo. Have dangerous persons of this kind arrested and supprest.

Minister of the Interior,
TALAAT.

The need for caution is further indicated in the following telegram:

December 29, 1915.

To the Prefecture of Aleppo:

We learn that foreign officers are encountering along the roads the corpses of the intended persons and are photographing them. I recommend you the importance of having these corpses buried at once and of not allowing them to be left near the roads.

Minister of the Interior,
TALAAT.

The heartlessness of the Turks in regard to the doomed children made a deep impression on the Berlin jury, says Mr. Montgomery. The following are some of the documents presented on this point:

November 5, 1915.

To the Government of Aleppo:

We are informed that the little ones belonging to the indicated persons [Armenians] from Sivas, Mamuret-ul-Aziz, Diarbekir, and Erzerum are adopted by certain Moslem families and received as servants when they are left alone through the death of their parents. We inform you that you are to collect all such children in your province and send them to the places of deportation, and also to give the necessary orders regarding this to the people.

Minister of the Interior,
TALAAT.

January 15, 1916.

To the Government of Aleppo:

We hear that certain orphanages which have been opened received also the children of the Armenians. Whether this is done through ignorance of our real purpose or through contempt of it, the Government will regard the feeding of such children or any attempt to prolong their lives as an act entirely opposed to its purpose, since it considers the survival of these children as detrimental. I recommend that such children shall not be received into the orphanages, and no attempts are to be made to establish special orphanages for them.

Minister of the Interior,
TALAAT.

The production of the following cipher telegram (No. 830) is said to have been particularly telling in its effect on the jury:

From the Ministry of the Interior to the Government of Aleppo:

Collect and keep only those orphans who can not remember the terrors to which their parents have been subjected. Send the rest away with the caravans.

Minister of the Interior,
TALAAT.

That the Moslem population was not to be held accountable for its share in the massacres was ordered in a telegram dated October 8, 1915:

The reason why the Sanjak of Zor was chosen as a place of deportation is explained in a secret order dated September 2, 1915, No. 1,843. As all the crimes to be committed by the population along the way against the Armenians will serve to effect the ultimate purpose of the Government, there is no need for legal proceedings with regard to these. The necessary instructions have also been sent to the governments of Zor and Ourfa.

Minister of the Interior,
TALAAT.

All the evidence tends to show, with cumulative effect, concludes Mr. Montgomery, that it was the pity awakened in the hearts of some of the local Turkish officials by the miseries of the Armenians which produced a certain mitigation of the heartless orders that emanated from Constantinople. A small remnant of the race survived. Talaat and his group in the Government were obliged continually to spur some of their tools on to greater severity

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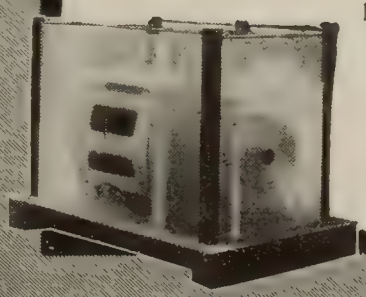

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Brown & Bigelow have helped a host of clients forge the bonds of friendship and good will. During twenty-five successful years we have furnished them warm-hearted means of acknowledging their debts of gratitude. Very naturally we have gained a rich experience of the things that succeed. And have developed a capable organization for the production of the necessary specialties.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

A PILGRIMAGE OF TASTE, ON WHICH ALL THE AMERICAN "EATS" WERE SAMPLED

ON a June evening a weather-stained automobile carrying a family of four and a much used touring outfit turned in at a gasoline station in Little Falls, New York, and the gasoline tank was duly filled. The service man noticed a California license. Yes, admitted the driver, "we've been driving now for quite a while. Say," he went on, "what do people around here raise that is especially good to eat?" "Well," came the answer, "cheese and butter are Herkimer County products. The strawberry season is on around Ilion and Frankfort. Suckers and bullheads are in the creeks and ponds. Farmers are bringing in veal. Looking for something specially tasty?" Then it came out that Mr. Abner Hicks, of Queens County, New York, and his wife and two daughters had been touring the country for nearly two months, just eating the good things grown in the old United States, the aim being to find out where certain things grow naturally or are especially good, and to sample the favorite and characteristic dish of every State and locality and section. Thus introduced to the Hicks family, we may proceed to quote what Father Hicks told the representative of the New York *World*, who sent the story in from the Mohawk Valley city:

Take it out of Altoona, toward the southward, for example. We bought chickens around thirty to eighty cents each, nice ones. We did a little rabbit killing, too, wild rabbits, and now and then a woodchuck. Down through southern Pennsylvania you begin to get into the Blue Ridge fruit belt country.

Now you take eating down in the Blue Ridge country, in the hills of the backwoods of Tennessee and Kentucky, and you've something mighty fine and full of flavors. Down there, for example, we found sorghum, made out of China cane, good old purple gooseneck, and some yellow seed cane, too. Take that sorghum that's boiled down right and it has a special flavor, distinct and special, about as delicious, too, as maple sirup.

We bought that mountain razorback, red-haired hog pork. That's lean pork. It's like beef, but it's pork. None of your squdgy, pen-fed pork that washes around in swimming grease. It's pork with the special fruit and root flavor given the meat by the mountain things the animal eats. We did sure enjoy that pork. Then, too, we had rabbits, gray squirrels. And when we cut off across Kentucky, bearing sort northwesterly, we came into the turkey land.

Turkey land is sure some country. They raise turkeys in herds down there just like they raise hogs in Iowa and sheep in Montana. We had turkey for once in our lives. We had lots of it. It wasn't exactly cheap, but we found one away back where the young girl dropped a thirty-pound wild gobbler which was gobbling

around. We dressed out the innards of that gobbler, filled him up with dressing and buried him in a pit in the earth all covered over with about three inches of soft clay. That pit had a foot of beech and maple red-hot coals in the bottom, and we shoveled a foot more deep on top of the clay. Then we covered it over with damp earth about a foot deep. Then in about three hours we pulled Mr. Turkey out of the fire-pit, and we cracked the clay off him like shucking hickory nuts. That left that bird skinned and smoking. Wild turkey is a mite better than tame turkeys, and we tried quite a few thataway. And then we tried some hung up by an open fire and turned 'em and turned 'em till they were roasted brown and crisp. Same way with geese, too. We run into quite a few tame geese along the way; and come the fall hunting we had some wild geese, too, off Mississippi River sandbars.

At this point in her father's story, one of the girls broke in to remind him of the "Mississippi cats," said cats being blue catfish. One fish which Lena caught weighed sixty pounds. It had to be roasted. The resourceful family "took an iron rod and spitted that fish lengthwise, skewered strips of smoke-bacon through him," and they turned him over the coals of a wood fire. When he came off the coals he made "three of the finest meals we had all the time we were gone."

When it comes to eats, Missourians, it would seem from the Hicks's story, have something to show as well as to be shown, In the Ozarks in the autumn, there were fruits and vegetables and cotton-tails and squirrels, a cane-rooter hog that was barbecued and sweet potatoes roasted in a pit. All through this country "you get to know corn-meal" in the shape of pones, cakes, johnny-cake, hoe-cake, pancakes, and all those things. Then there is a remarkable Ozark potpie, which, according to the pilgrims, is made by putting three gray squirrels, three cotton-tail rabbits, and three quail in the bottom of a milk-pan. Then,

You put 'em in the bottom, cover them with water and simmer them, parboiling. Then you pour over water, bring to a good boil, and season. Over the top you spread biscuit batter, and set on the grid over red-hot coals. Then you cover with a big pan to make an oven, and let her swizzle, boil, bake, and brown till done. Talk about potpies!

In the Rockies, the specialty, of course, is game and meat. California has its fruits and mutton, and then along the Mexican border there are the highly be-peppered meat dishes. Anyhow, concluded Mr. Hicks,

We've been eating now for about six hundred days, more or less, laying over in places where eating was especially good. Funny thing about it was, when we started we thought everybody ate about the same things everywhere, but the fact is, we found ourselves going through zones and zones of eating, from sea food in Louisiana and parts of Florida to the beef and mutton of the mountains, and the trout and apples of Oregon—and so on.

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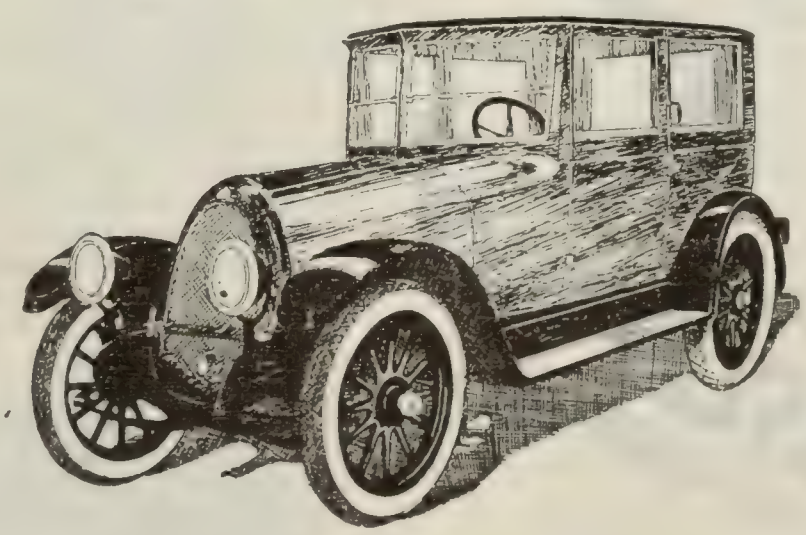

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INVESTMENTS · AND · FINANCE

HOW HENRY FORD DID IT

HENRY FORD may be a dreamer and a visionary, "but there is nothing very visionary about a $38,000,000 gain in assets in a bad year," observes the New York *World*. According to statements filed in Massachusetts, we read, the Ford Motor Company "reports total assets of $345,140,557 on April 30, compared with $306,695,109 a year ago. Profits and loss surplus increased from $165,679,132 to $182,877,696, and cash and debts receivable from $62,499,027 to $86,965,165." On the face of it, comments the New York daily, the Ford method was simply common-sense application of business principles. Henry Ford "was one of the first automobile manufacturers to cut prices, and he made the best of the depression and overcame it," and "the example is there for any one to emulate." The Ford recovery, we read in *The Wall Street Journal*, "was probably the most inspiring event possible to the motor industry." Little more than six months ago Henry Ford seemed to be in desperate need to borrow $75,000,000 to meet pressing obligations. Unsold cars were piled high in the factory and choking salesrooms all over the country, and nobody was buying cars. Yet Ford did not borrow from the banks but paid them up, and to-day his sales are the greatest in history. According to the writer in *The Wall Street Journal*, this is the way the corner was turned:

It was first turned by transferring the load. Marvelously recuperated markets completed the process. Ford pushed his 125,000 surplus automobiles up the hill off his inventory account and into the hands of his 17,000 dealers. He shipped automobiles over the world to willing and unwilling consignees and drew against them. The tide of cash returned—$69,000,000 before April 1.

He also gave notes or acceptances to some extent for supplies and parts furnished when he started up.

Ford came East and found $91,000,000 in "frozen" cars and parts in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. Changes in personnel followed and others were threatened. The cars began to move out.

An Indiana dealer had his floor full of Fords. Imagine his consternation when a train-load rolled, unordered, into the city. His business future was at stake. He must and did accept the draft, but he could not pay for the cars. A former disgruntled Ford dealer with superior resources bought the train-load at wholesale and startled the countryside by advertising a bargain sale of Fords.

In other cities and towns the dealers went to their banks and borrowed on the cars. Shipments averaged about a tenth of a year's business and the credit was quickly obtainable. The cash flowed back into Detroit, and by the middle of April Ford had not only paid up the current quarter's Federal taxes, but had anticipated payment on the remaining $26,000,000 of his purchase notes.

The unloading plan was a success because it was economically sound and ruthlessly applied. Agents were bluntly told they were indebted to the Ford Company and that to prosper in the future they must assist now. Those who rebelled were removed. Those who accepted are to-day the strongest proponents of the Ford methods.

Almost overnight the public began buying and surplus cars were turned into unparalleled profits.

Opening the year with 125,000 surplus cars, the speed with which sales grew is indicated in the following compilation:

	Production	*Sales*
January	3,000	57,000
February	35,000	63,000
March	60,000	87,000
April	90,000	100,000
Total	188,000	307,000

At the end of April Ford's inventory had been reduced from $105,000,000 to $63,800,000. He had been manufacturing his inventory, including spare parts, into finished-car shipments to dealers which went out with drafts attached. At the above date there was reported due him more than $40,000,000, representing finished cars, probably 80,000 of them, shipped out and accepted by dealers and carried on the company's books as an asset. This item increased $28,000,000 from the first of the year.

Since April a further remarkable spurt in Ford business has taken place. Cash on June 1 was around $36,000,000, and there were no outstanding obligations except current merchandise acceptances. The measure of sales since that time and now is factory capacity and not merchandising efforts.

The Ford recovery was probably the most inspiring event possible to the motor industry and the manner in which it was accomplished was most salutary to the Ford organization. Had Ford been able to obtain the desired $75,000,000 without restrictions as to who should be his treasurer, company extravagances might have continued. Angered at banker "dictation" on one hand, and advised by banker friends on the other, he decided to go it alone. To make the hill he had to economize.

As a result Ford combed his entire organization, and there is probably no more efficient industrial unit in the country to-day. Where he formerly employed 60,000 men to produce an average of 4,000 cars daily he now obtains an output of 4,500 daily with 45,000 men. The $6 minimum wage has been retained, but foremen have been put to work, tasks doubled up, and adjustments averaging 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. reduction made in wages.

One worker who formerly tightened a tap on the Ford assembly line now tightens two taps. As he rushed back and forth tearing after the automobiles that came unceasingly forward at the rate of nine a minute he yelled to a fellow worker that the next step would be to fasten a broom to his waist so he could sweep the floor as he dashed from car to car.

Ford net profits before taxes are now

understood to be at the rate of nearly $20,000,000 monthly, or about $190 profit per car. More than half the Ford cars sell above the minimum price of $415. Ford's only financial problem seems to be to retain sufficient cash under his expansion program to pay Federal taxes. On the corporation's returns alone these were more than $40 a car in 1920. Sales now show no signs of a let up. When resistance comes Ford expects to be in position again to shut down and avoid the disproportionate operating costs of limited production.

WHEN "SCRIP" DIVIDENDS ARE JUSTIFIED

THE preferred stockholders of a large corporation are said to be bringing suit to restrain the directors from paying dividends on common stock in "scrip." Their act, says the New York *Evening Post* on its financial page, is strictly one of self-defense and designed to protect bondholders as well as themselves. Since the declaring of "scrip" dividends is not uncommon in an era of depression it may be valuable to investors to read *The Evening Post's* views as to when a declaration of this kind of dividend is justified:

"Scrip" is the paper equivalent of a cash dividend. A corporation, being unable on a dividend date to make the regular disbursement through lack of cash, but believing that six months or a year thereafter the cash will be available, declares the dividend. But instead of paying cash it delivers to stockholders a promise to pay the dividend cash on a given date. The promise to pay is equivalent to a promissory note and bears interest at approximately the ruling rate for money. Such paper or note is termed "scrip."

The practise of paying dividends in "scrip" can not be condemned or approved as a general proposition. All the circumstances must be considered. A stockholder is entitled to a just share in profits. If profits already recorded are unavailable because the customers of a corporation have been tardy in paying their bills, thus depriving the corporation of ready cash, the directors are sometimes held to be justified in paying a dividend in "scrip" redeemable at some future date when the unpaid bills—known as "accounts receivable" in the balance-sheet—shall have been liquidated. If, on the other hand, stockholders have had a fair share of past earnings and the company is unable to pay another cash dividend because current earnings are insufficient, then the practise of paying a dividend in "scrip" is questionable. A company taking this course is mortgaging future earnings and thus leaning away from the brand of conservatism which present conditions call for.

Taking No Chances.—The street-faker exprest disgust with the crowd of pikers standing around him. "Why," he exclaimed witheringly, "I'll bet you fellows aren't sports enough to offer me 50 cents for this bright, new dollar bill."

"I will," piped up a ragged urchin.

"All right," said the faker. "Hand over the 50 cents."

"Take it out of the buck an' hand me the change," said the urchin, who wasn't taking any chances.—*Boston Transcript.*

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When your speed slackens—
When your brain fags—
When you begin to yawn—
And look at the clock—
And it's only 3 o'clock—
And there's a pile of work—
Still on your desk—
That you must do—
Before you've done—
A good day's work—
It's then you need—
These little nuggets—
Of NEW ENERGY—
Called Little Sun-Maids—
"The Between-Meal Raisins"—
In a handy little 5c package—
Containing 146 calories—
Of energizing nutriment—
Practically pre-digested—
So it gets to work at once—
And "picks you up"—
And starts you off again—
And first thing you know—
It's five-thirty—
And you've finished—
Feeling like—
You could lick—
Another deskful.

These little raisins do that. Try and see.

Campers, scouts, athletes in marathons, arctic explorers and others use them for their quick-acting nourishment and their rich content of blood-building iron—frequently the one lack that keeps thousands under par.

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Buy at Noon

Always buy at noon so you'll have them for your afternoon refreshment—make that your daily, profitable habit.

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

July 13.—The Mexican Government informs the nations interested that it is disposed to indemnify persons who suffered damage because of revolutions in Mexico from 1910 to the present time.

The Greek advance in Asia Minor develops into a general offensive directed against Kutaia, about 80 miles southeast of Brussa.

The Earl of Bandon, who was kidnaped by Sinn-Feiners on June 21, is returned to his home at Bantry, uninjured.

July 14.—While crowds pray in Downing Street, Premier Lloyd George and Eamonn De Valera, leader of the Sinn-Feiners, hold a preliminary conference looking to a settlement of the Irish problem.

Japan accepts President Harding's invitation to the disarmament conference, but withholds assent to an unrestricted discussion of the Far-Eastern questions as a part of it.

July 15.—Premier Lloyd George has an interview with Sir James Craig, Ulster Premier, following a conference with Eamonn De Valera, Sinn-Fein leader.

Canada's share of the German reparations is fixt by the Imperial Conference at $300,000,000.

Shipyard workers strike at Kobe, Japan, threatening to employ Soviet methods, and the Government closes the dockyards for ten days.

July 16.—The League of Nations Disarmament Commission, meeting in Paris, assures President Harding of its support of the proposed international disarmament conference at Washington.

Lieutenants Dittmar and Boldt, charged with firing on the life-boats of the Canadian hospital ship *Llandovery Castle*, after she had been torpedoed, are sentenced each to four years in prison by the German High Court.

July 17.—Twenty million persons are said to be starving in the drought-stricken sections of Russia, according to advices received in Berlin.

Turkish Nationalist forces are said to be retreating before the Greeks over the whole front in Asia Minor.

The revolt headed by Gen. Martinez Herrerra, in the Tampico oil regions, Mexico, ends with his surrender.

July 18.—Sir James Craig, Ulster Premier, issues a statement insisting on Ulster's claim to self-determination, and leaving to Eamonn De Valera and the British Government settlement of terms regarding the rest of Ireland.

July 19.—The Reparations Commission announces that the German Government has just paid to it 31,000,000 gold marks on account of the three-months' notes given in May in settlement of the 1,000,000,000 gold marks due before June 1.

CONGRESS

July 15.—By a vote of 47 to 29, the Senate adopts the Penrose motion to recommit the Soldiers' Bonus Bill to the Finance Committee, as suggested by President Harding in his recent special message.

Hides are thrown off the Fordney tariff free list by the House, which votes 152 to 97 to impose an *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent., to be followed by another

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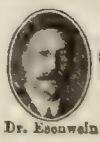
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amendment taxing all leather products, including shoes.

July 16.—Chairman Albert Johnson, of the Immigration Committee, introduces a bill in the House providing that every immigrant be examined at his home port by an American representative.

July 17.—The majority report of the Senate Naval Affairs subcommittee, which investigated the Sims-Daniels controversy, upholds the action of Admiral Sims in criticizing the management of the Navy Department by former Secretary Daniels.

July 18.—The House places oil on the Fordney tariff free list by a vote of 196 to 86.

DOMESTIC

July 15.—The United States Government informs Japan that all the nations involved will have ample opportunity to engage in a formal exchange of views on the subjects to be discust at the disarmament conference.

July 17.—General Pershing announces a policy of welding the National Guard, the organized reserves, and the regular Army into an official whole, in a letter to all corps commanders and commanding generals of the Philippine, Hawaiian, and Panama Canal departments.

Estimates of the wheat grown in seventeen countries of which statistics are available show an acreage of 151,000,000 acres this year against 155,000,000 last year, according to a summary made by the Department of Agriculture.

July 18.—Chairman A. B. Lasker, of the United States Shipping Board, says that the Board last year spent $380,000,000 more than its receipts.

More than 1,000 convicts riot in the Western Penitentiary, Pittsburgh, Pa., and destroy several of the buildings. Nine are shot and wounded before the riot is ended.

July 19.—Diplomatic conversations looking to a treaty agreement with Germany are said to be in progress in Berlin between Loring Dresel, head of the American Commission there, and the German Foreign Office.

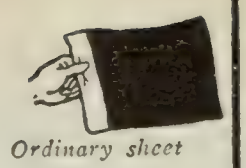
Cause for Pride.—Besides being rather a wild youth, Sam Smithers was exceedingly egotistical. A couple of days after he returned from overseas he strolled into a grocery-store where the prohibition amendment was under discussion.

"How about it, Sam?" asked a friend. "Are you peeved because they made the country dry while you were gone?"

Sam drew himself up proudly and gazed at the group of loafers.

"Peeved, nothing!" he ejaculated. "I'm proud of it. Why, they had to amend the Constitution of the United States of America to reform me, and they knew it had to be done when I wasn't here to prevent it."—*American Legion Weekly.*

Very Cloudy Cloud.—William Lyon Phelps, of the English chair at Yale, has added a new mixed metaphor to his large and amusing collection. This addition is from one of the novels of W. L. George: "The cloud that tried to stab their happiness was only a false rumor whose bitter taste could not splinter the radiance nor dim the effervescence of their joy."—*Detroit Free Press.*



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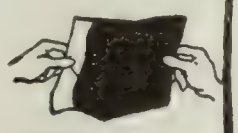

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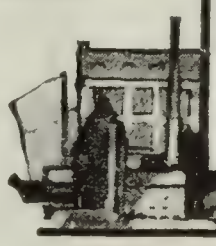

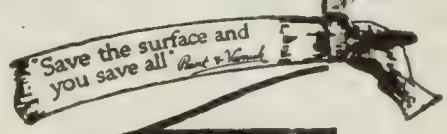

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The logical towel for your washroom requirements should bear the imprinted name ScotTissue.

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Montreal, Que.	801,216	Gazette
		La Patrie
		Star
Toronto, Ont.	512,812	Globe
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Hamilton, Ont.	110,137	Herald
London, Ont.	60,000	Free Press
Winnipeg, Man.	196,947	Free Press
		Tribune
Regina, Sask.	42,000	Leader & Post
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To Fit the Times.—"Yo, ho, ho, and a bottle of rum," is now amended to "Yo, h2o, h2o."—*Lincoln Star.*

Cheerful Thought.—Somebody must always be putting joy in life, or there would not be so much for other people to take out.—*Indianapolis News.*

The Stamp of Learning.—"Pa, what's a postgraduate?"

"A fellow who graduates from one of those correspondence schools, I suppose."—*Boston Transcript.*

Good Substitute.—"I'd like to take a Turkish bath but I haven't the price."

"Don't spend money. Just step into this phone booth and wait until Central gets your number."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

On University Authority.

If flies are flies because they fly,
And fleas are fleas because they flee,
Then bees are bees because they be.
—*Yale Record.*

Great Expectations.—"I hear that Jubb's prodigal son came home and said he would be contented to be treated like one of the servants."

"He had all the nerve in the world, didn't he?"—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Self-Evident.—A small boy was scrubbing the front porch of his house the other day when a lady called.

"Is your mother in?" she inquired.

"Do you think I'd be scrubbing the porch if she wasn't?" was the rather curt reply.—*O. E. R. Bulletin.*

The Course of True Love.—ETHEL—"What's the matter, dear? You look unhappy?"

EDITH—"Oh, such hard luck! I married Dick for alimony, and then I had to go and fall in love with him, and now I know it will just break my heart to divorce him."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Cheering Her Up.—To a priest came a young woman one day, who had an exaggerated idea of her charms and who confessed she feared she had a besetting sin.

"And what is it?" asked the priest, kindly.

"It is this," she replied, her eyes cast down. "Every time I pass a mirror I think of my beauty."

"Faith, daughter," said the priest. "That's no sin, no sin at all. Just a slight mistake, daughter, just a triflin' error in judgment."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Passing the Buck.—Axel, a Swede in an outfit at Fort Jay, woke up one morning with a desire to loaf. He got put on sick-call, thinking it was worth trying, anyway. At the dispensary the doc looked him over, felt his pulse, and took his temperature. Then he said:

"I can't find anything wrong with you."

No answer.

"See here, what's wrong with you anyway?"

"Doc," replied Axel, "That bane your yob."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

A Word for the General.—Wood Fitted for Post in Philippines.—*Head-line in The Sioux City (Iowa) Journal.*

Three Rousing Squawks.—"Yes, I graduated from an automobile school."

"What is your class honk?"—*Judge.*

Record Bad Luck.—"What is sadder than a man who loses his last friend?"

"A man who works for his board and loses his appetite."—*Stanford Chaparral.*

Automatic Evidence.—MULTI MILLIONS—"Is your son home from college?"

WELL THYE—"I presume so. I haven't seen my car for a week."—*The Orange Owl.*

Fair Warning.—The Sultan of Zanzibar and his wives have landed at Durban. We understand that the captain asked him to count them carefully, as mistakes could not be rectified after leaving the ship.—*Punch (London).*

To Be Done with Discretion.—"If you want to be really popular with men," says Mr. Arthur Pendenys, "become a widow." This, of course, may be all right, but few husbands can really learn to love a wife who makes a practise of this sort of thing.—*Punch (London).*

Good Reason.—"I don't see why you call your place a bungalow," said Smith to his neighbor.

"Well, if it isn't a bungalow, what is it?" said the neighbor. "The job was a bungle, and I still owe for it!"—*Pearson's Weekly.*

Knocking the Board.—THE PARSON (at table, to fellow boarder)—"My dear sir, theology does not teach the existence of a literal hell, but merely that a potential hell lies within each one of us at this moment."

THE LANDLADY (overhearing)—"You force me to remind you, Mr. Smith, that you may leave at once if you are dissatisfied!"—*Passing Show (London).*

Diplomatic Willy.—"Didn't you know it is against the law to beg for money?" said the lady to the tramp at the back door.

"I wasn't goin' t' beg for no money, ma'am."

"It's just as bad to beg for bread."

"I wasn't goin' to beg for no bread, ma'am."

"What were you going to beg for then, pray?"

"Only for one o' your photographs, ma'am."—*London Opinion.*

Higher Mathematics.—The teacher had been explaining fractions to her class. When she had discust the subject at length, wishing to see how much light had been shed, she inquired:

"Now, Bobby, which would you rather have, one apple or two halves?"

The little chap promptly replied:

"Two halves."

"Oh, Bobby," exclaimed the young woman, a little disappointedly, "why would you prefer two halves?"

"Because then I could see if it was bad inside."—*Queenslander (Brisbane, Australia).*

Dramatized Facts out of The Day's Work
No. 7

It cost $14,000 to learn what a "buying reason" is

"I'm going to the bottom of this accident," said the President sternly. "But first tell me how soon you can repair that line and get the engine running?"

"Two weeks, maybe three," replied the Plant Engineer.

"Three weeks!" burst forth the Production Manager. "Our profits are going 'blooey' at the rate of $1,000 a day. Can't we hold the engine manufacturer responsible?"

"It wasn't the fault of the engine," said the Chief Engineer. "A pipe hanger gave way during the night and let the pipe sag. That sag left a slug of water in the main steam line. As soon as steam came on this morning she blew up and put the engine out of commission. The boiler room is a wreck."

Just then the Consulting Engineer, who had been called in for advice in this emergency, stepped out of his car.

"We certainly need you," said the President. "The explosion, they now say, was caused by a pipe sagging. Yesterday they would have boasted about our fine piping system."

"It was as nice a job as ever I saw when it went in," said the Plant Engineer.

"Exactly. That's just what fools hundreds of manufacturers," explained the Consulting Engineer quickly. "The stiffness of the pipe when first put up deceives them. Then, after a time, comes sagging. The chief cause is the weight of the pipe itself. As a rule not one hanger in three is holding up its share of the weight.

"Don't you keep your pipe hangers adjusted?" the President demanded of his Plant Engineer.

"I'm at our little hundred miles of pipe eternally. But it takes half an hour to change one hanger."

"Do you mean to tell me that there are no pipe hangers that can be adjusted quickly and easily?" A look of blank amazement overspread the President's face.

"I remember," said the Production Manager ruefully, "that the engineer from the Grinnell Company put up an argument about adjustable hangers which they always use. At that time it struck me as being just a sales-argument."

President: "At last I've got to the bottom of it. You were afraid you would fall for a selling argument, so your mind was closed to the plain *buying reason* he was giving you. Your lesson will cost us about $14,000 before we get the plant running again."

Where the facts came from

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Volume 70
No. 6

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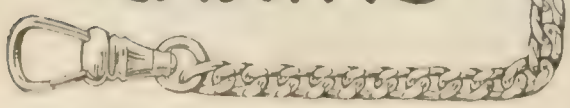

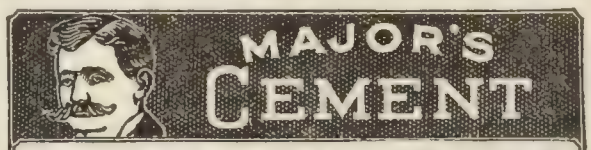

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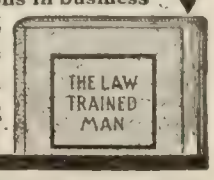

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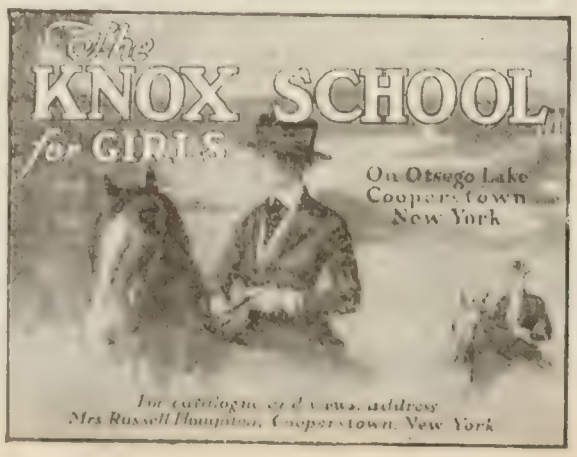

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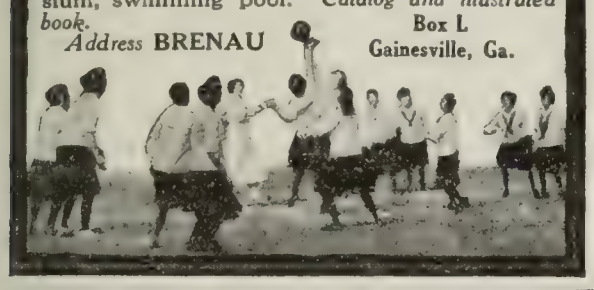

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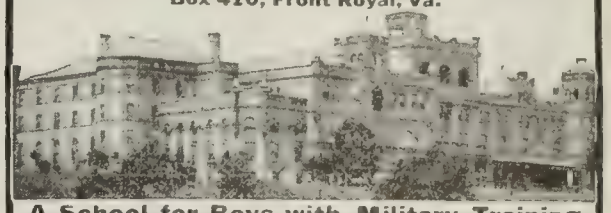

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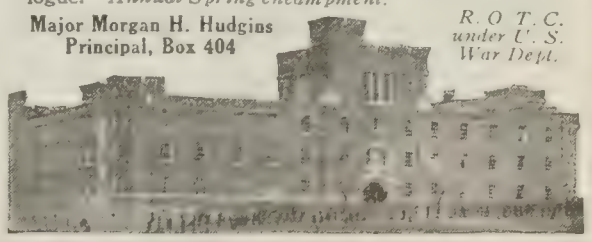

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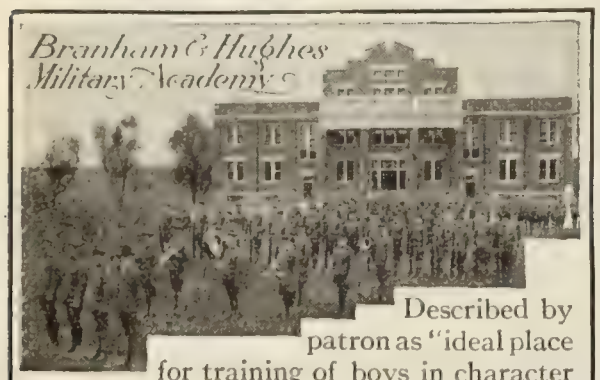

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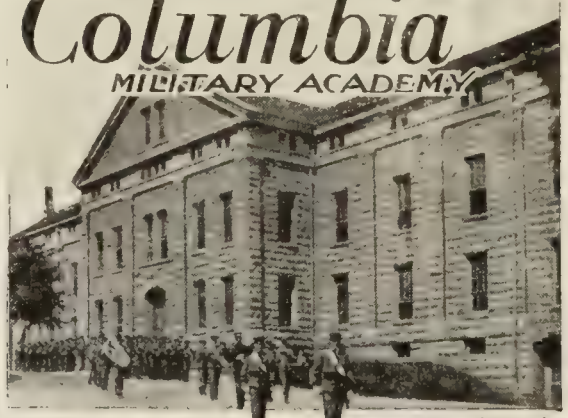

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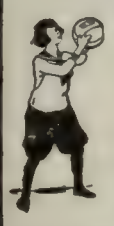

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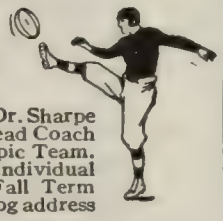

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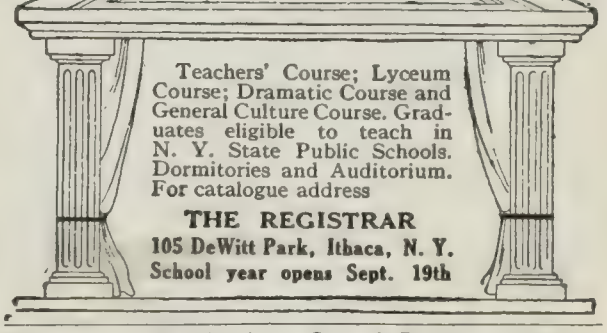

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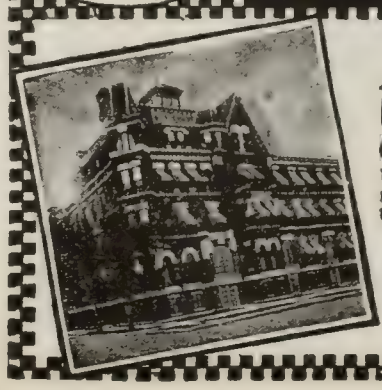

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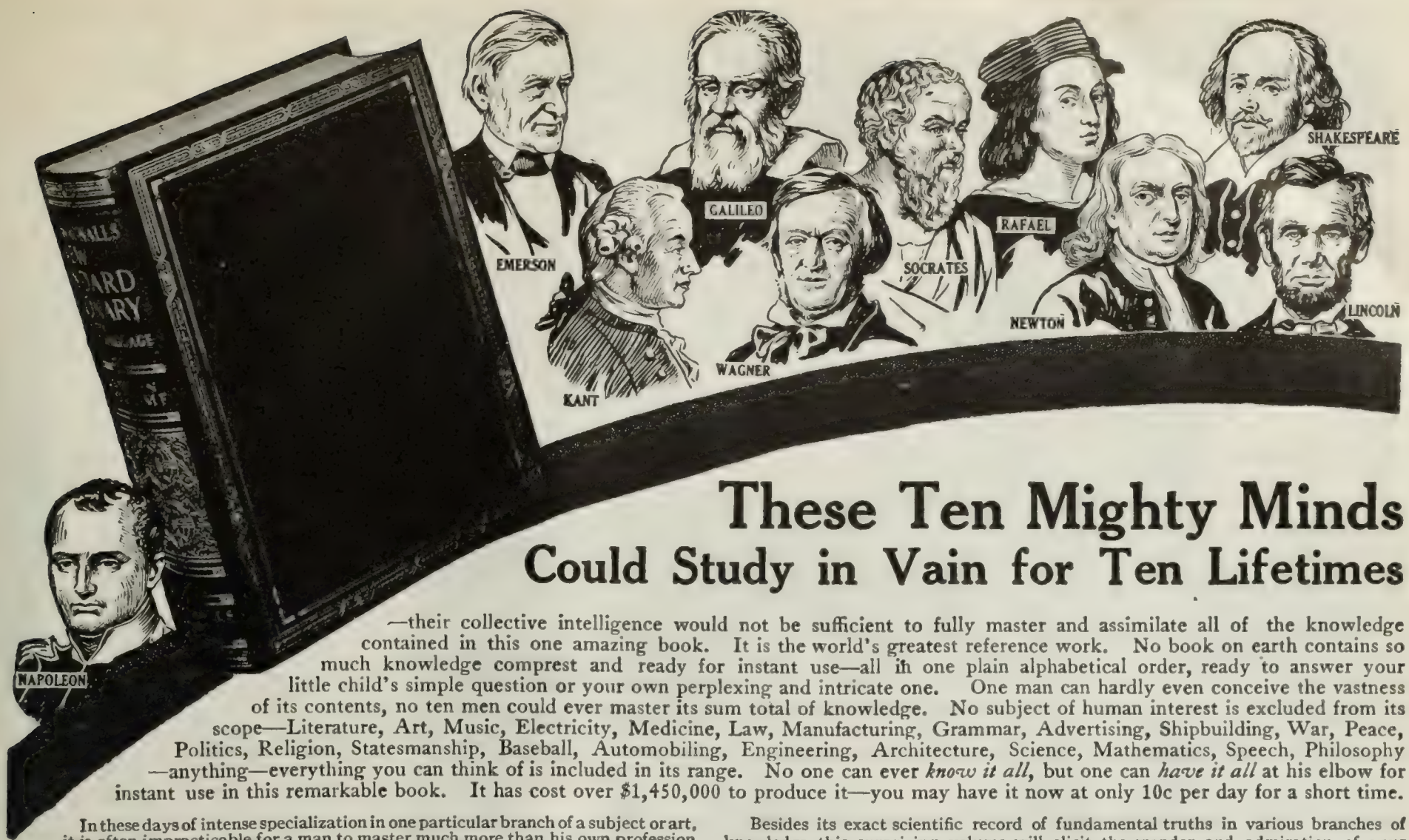

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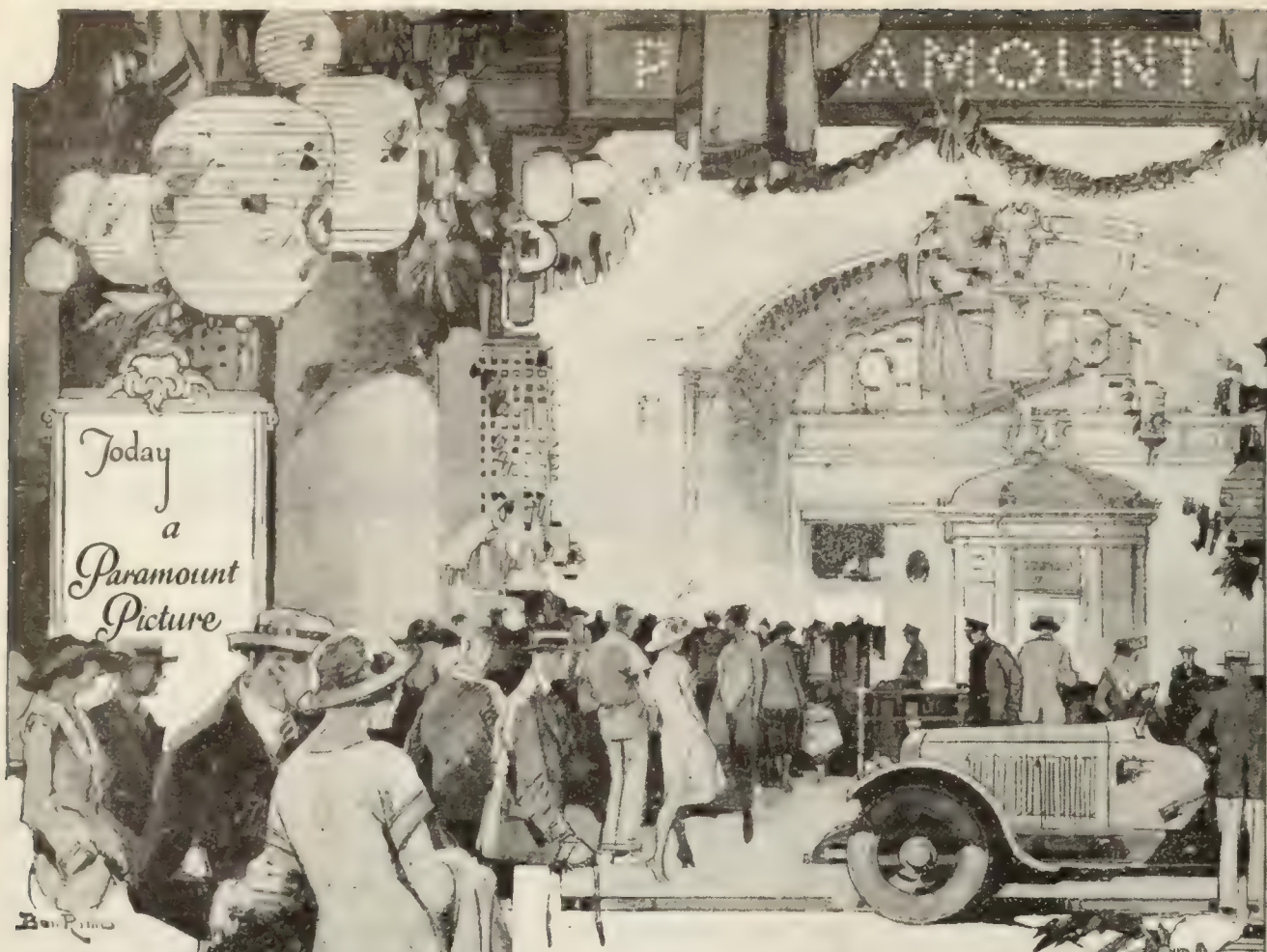

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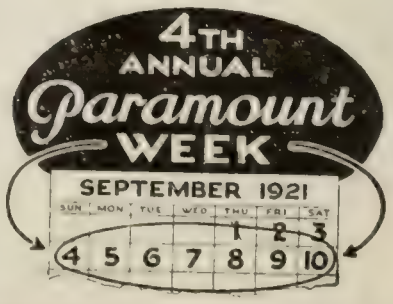

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Vol. LXX, No. 6 New York, August 6, 1921 Whole Number 1633

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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A PRESIDENT WHO LEADS BY FELLOWSHIP.

President Harding talking things over with Henry Ford, Thomas A. Edison, and H. S. Firestone in their Maryland camp.

WHY HARDING TAKES THE HELM

"NO MORE PITIABLE SPECTACLE of complete legislative subserviency, of legislative truckling, of legislative crawling upon the belly at the feet of a master and licking the boots of authority" has ever been seen by Senator Reed, of Missouri, so he says, than is presented by the Republican Senate majority. However much the people may approve President Harding's decision to assume more and more of active leadership, the Democrats in Congress, reports one of the newspaper correspondents, have made up their minds that he is not to be allowed "to get away with it," at least until they have shown up Republican inconsistency. Democratic Senators like Stanley, of Kentucky, Watson, of Georgia, and McKellar, of Tennessee, have denied the President's Constitutional right to argue against the passage of such a measure as the bonus bill or to do aught except veto it. Both Senators and Congressmen have denounced recent attempts at what they call "personal rule." It was recalled that Mr. Harding himself, when a Senator, denounced executive domination as severely as anybody, and Senator Harrison (Dem., Ala.) thinks that if the President has changed his mind about the wickedness of executive encroachments, he ought to make public apology for his past utterances.

The President's gradual drift in the direction of aggressive leadership of the executive field of legislation has been shown, as correspondents have noted, by his course in insisting on the passage of the Colombian Treaty, in exerting pressure to speed the revenue bills, and more especially in preventing the passage of the bonus bill and denouncing the oil provisions of the pending tariff. There are Democratic editors as well as Senators who can not resist the temptation thus given to jibe at the party in power. President Harding's attitude does look "like Wilsonism carried to the *n*th power," the Louisville *Courier-Journal* remarks. "Nobody mentions the 'Senatorial Oligarchy' nowadays," notes a Washington correspondent. After hearing so much about Mr. Wilson's personal government, what, asks the Philadelphia *Record*, do we see?—

"A Republican Congress eating out of the President's hand; a Republican Congress jumping through the hoop

> **"There was no particular reason why I should be President. I claim no outstanding ability. I did not even want the Presidency. But somehow I have believed with all my heart that by temperament and practise maybe I fitted into this particular situation in the world."**—President Harding, July 13, 1921.

when the President cracks his whip; the one-man power in the White House issuing his orders to Congress, and Congress obeying.

"Yet we hear nothing from the Republicans about Cæsar, Nero, and Caligula; nothing about personal government; nothing of the Presidential encroachment upon the prerogatives of Congress; nothing of President Harding's dictation, or his vanity, or his determination to rule or ruin. 'Personal government' is an admirable thing by a Republican President; it is only when the President is a Democrat that it violates the Constitution and destroys our liberties.

"And there is not enough sense of humor in the entire Republican party to appreciate the situation!"

WARREN VISITS THE KITCHEN.
—Clubb in the Rochester *Herald.*

But all joking aside, observes the Democratic Dallas *News:*

"The country will back up the President in any leadership he may assume which is directed toward the economy of public funds, whether or not that leadership is consistent with past performances or past pledges of a more or less confused Presidential campaign. The public likes consistency as an abstract matter, but taxes are as vital as they are certain. Taxes are not abstract. Taxes hurt. The public wants to get rid of at least some of them. There seems to be little prospect of anybody's being able to trim them much, but anybody who can and will help hold them down will have the sympathy of the people."

While the new leadership displayed by the President is welcomed by many Democratic as well as Republican and independent papers, it is explained that this leadership has not been voluntarily assumed, but has been thrust upon him in spite of his temperament and his theoretical abhorrence of executive interference and one-man power. "No man is big enough to run this great Republic," Mr. Harding once said before he became President, and the Milwaukee *Journal* (Ind.) credits him with sincerely believing "that the President ought not to be a boss." Yet, continues this paper, Mr. Harding had not been in the White House much more than three months before he "found Repubican leaders, even Senators, begging him to take hold and run Congress, while Republican newspapers which had belabored President Wilson and talked of the threatened Constitutional safeguards were explaining just why the President must do this." Hardly anybody in Washington nowadays doubts that President Harding is the actual leader of the Republican majority in both House and Senate, an experienced Washington correspondent tells us. "Mr. Harding has seen better and further than his Congress, and it is small wonder, remarks *The Wall Street Journal,* "that the leadership of the party has been forced upon him." "Like greatness," says the New York *Journal of Commerce,* "leadership may be innate or acquired, or may be thrust upon the man who exercises it, but he can not escape the burden when it comes to him. President Harding must, like his predecessor, accept the gage of battle with those legislators who are so sectional and partisan that they would endanger the Republic for the sake of their own State or county."

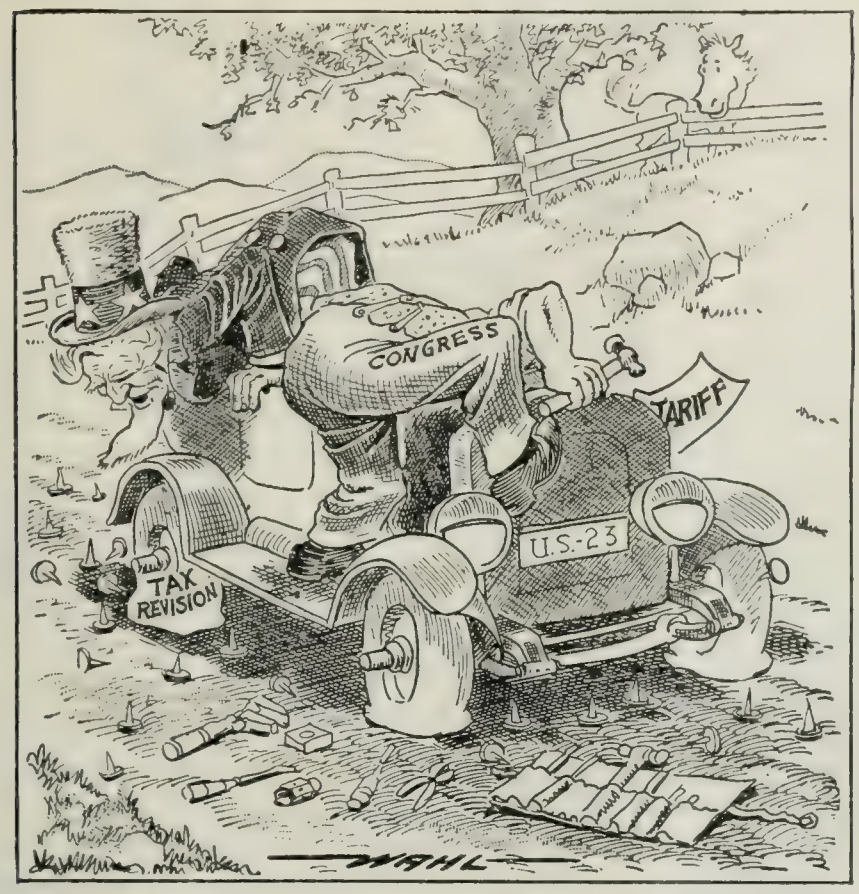
President Harding's career as leader of his party really began with his address to the Senate which prevented the passage of the bonus bill, notes the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.). In thus assuming active direction of the most important business before Congress, we read in the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.), "he was but following Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson, who long ago discovered that the conception of the Presidency until recently held by Mr. Harding tends toward the paralysis of governmental business." When Mr. Harding took the place of Mr. Wilson on March 4, writes the Washington correspondent of the Seattle *Times* (Ind.), "there were people who believed he was a political jellyfish." But, we read, "he has astonished the skeptics and delighted his friends by his boldness and initiative —first, in what he has done to insure a world conference on disarmament, and, secondly, in single-handedly tackling the bonus hornet's nest." "Let him take the helm!" cries the Boston *Herald,* one of the many Republican papers delighted to see the President taking the lead in the work of legislation.

Another Republican paper in Boston, *The Transcript,* also feels that "the country looks to the White House, to the titular leader of the party in power to take hold and lead his party out of legislative chaos into order and progress. And the hour is striking for Mr. Harding as a party leader."

THE BIG STICK.
—Fox in the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle.*

Let President Harding "dismiss his qualms" about going beyond his Constitutional prerogatives, advises the New York

Evening Post (Ind.)—"There is plenty of authority—in the Constitution, in our party system, in popular expectation—for pressure from the White House to accelerate the too leisurely action of Congress." If the President really has determined to exercise a strong leadership of Congress he will not, in the opinion



OVER THREE MONTHS' WORK, AND NOT A THING DONE TO THE TIRES!

—Wahl in the Sacramento *Bee*.

of the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), "be made to feel seriously the displeasure of the country." As this careful observer of political developments further remarks:

"A great government controlled in both its legislative and executive branches by one political party requires a single leadership as much as the Allies in the world-war needed unity in the military command. The President alone is fitted, by virtue of his office and his unique quality of having a mandate from the nation as a whole, to assume that leadership. . . . President Harding may be able to exercise the function of leadership over Congress, owing to his Congressional service, with more finesse and tact than his predecessor; if so, the country will be richly benefited."

It is in speeding up tax revision that the President's leadership is especially welcomed throughout the country. "With the pressure brought to bear from Administration circles," as one editor puts it, Congress will speed up its work on the new taxes. It is the President's intention, we read in a New York *Times* dispatch, "to have the revenue laws revised prior to the enactment of the general tariff measure." Leading Republican papers and organs of finance strongly approve this program. To the *Times* correspondent "it looks as if President Harding would have his way," for "conferences between the President and leaders in Congress have progressed to the point where the President's program will have the backing of the Republican leaders in the Senate and House."

"Unquestionably, things are going Harding's way." So Mark Sullivan sums it all up in one of his dispatches to the New York *Evening Post*. Why? One factor in Mr. Harding's new position of leadership, answers Mr. Sullivan, is his "steadily increasing success in the Presidency."

"During the same months when Harding's management of the executive end of the Government has been one conspicuous success after another, the Republican management of affairs in the Senate and the House has been, with equal conspicuousness, lacking in speed, efficiency, and the other qualities which would give the country the idea of success and would give the Senators the power and prestige they would like.

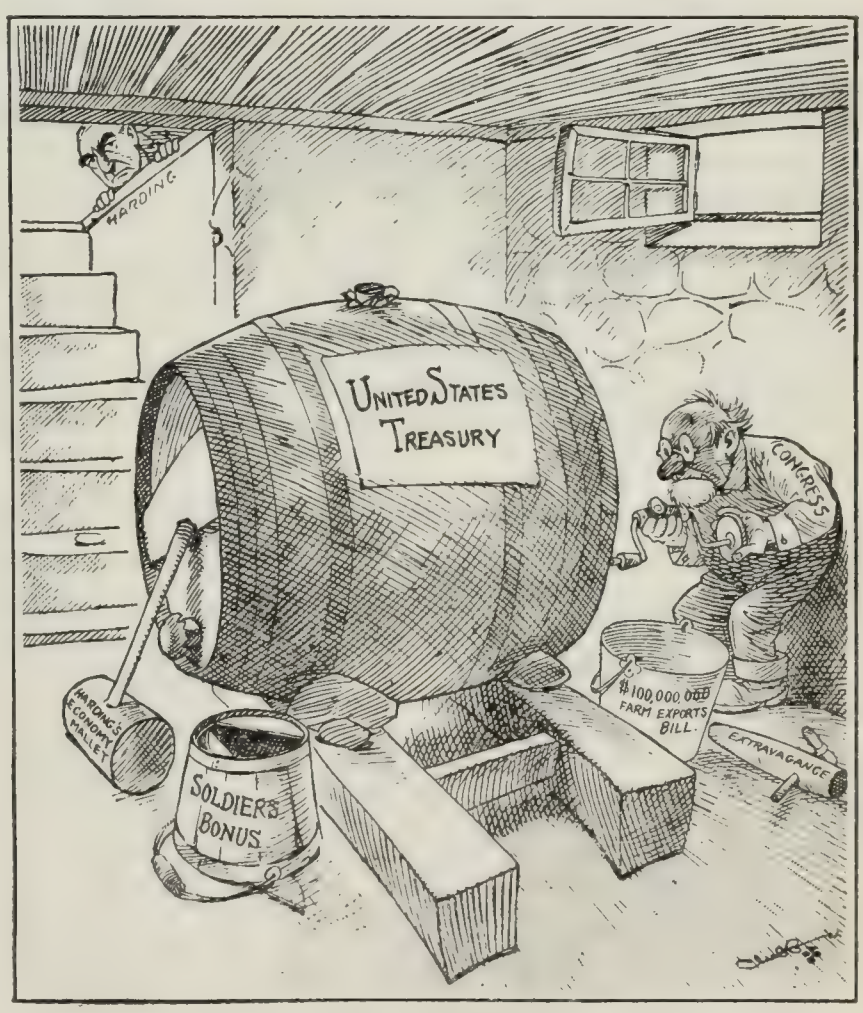
"Another reason for President Harding coming, against his inclination, to leadership of his party majority in the House and Senate lies in the failure of the legislative end of the Government to develop any leadership within themselves."

President Harding's appointments both to the Cabinet and to other positions "have been of the sort to entrench him very strongly in the public favor." But his position to-day, we read further, is "chiefly the fruit of his own growth and the reaction of his conscience to new responsibilities." It seems to Mr. Sullivan that President Harding really presented his own idea of his personal case when he said in a little speech not long ago that he did not believe much in any theory of personal greatness, and exprest the idea that these theories usually arise after the event and spring from the simple phenomenon of the average man rising to great responsibilities.

The President's own conception of political leadership has just been sketched by a keen tho anonymous observer in "The Mirrors of Washington." To quote a brief passage:

"Mr. Harding once drew his picture of his idea of politics. 'If I had a policy to put over I should go about it this way,' he said. 'You all know the town meeting, if not by experience, by hearsay. Now if I had a program that I wanted to have adopted by a town meeting I should go to the three or four most influential men in my community. I should talk it out with them. I should make concessions to them until I had got them to agree with me. And then I should go into the town meeting feeling perfectly confident that my plan would go through. Well, it's the same in the nation as in the town meeting, or in the whole world, if you will. I should always go first to the three or four leading men.'

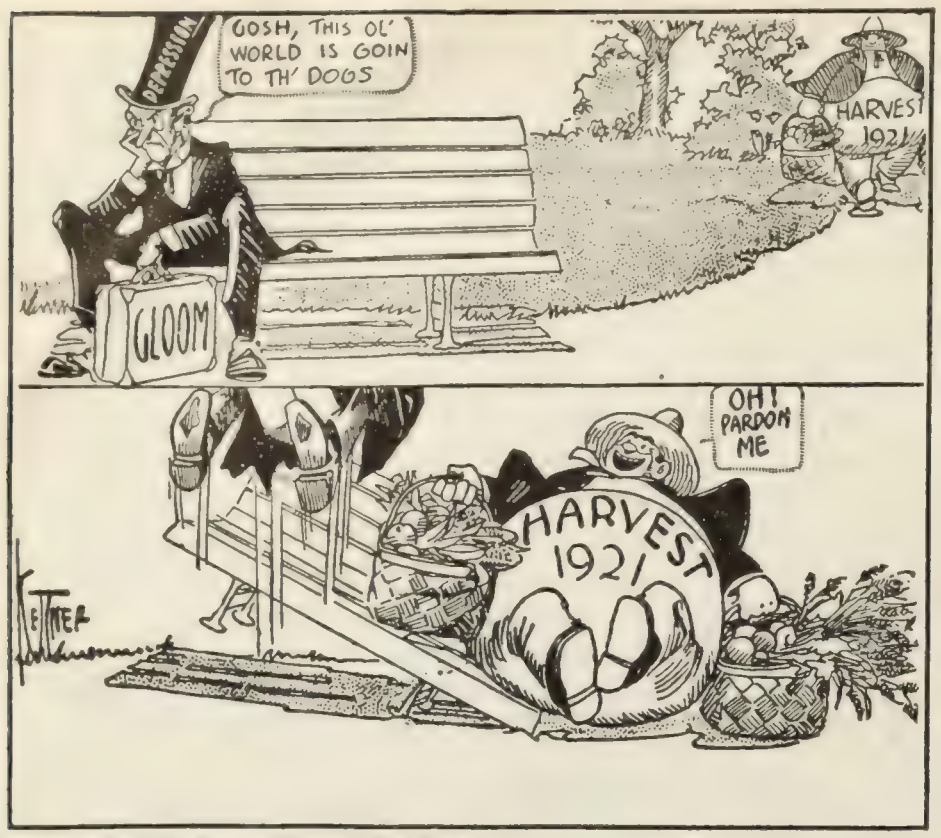
"Almost as good as greatness is a knowledge of your own limitations; and Mr. Harding knows his thoroughly. Out of his modesty, his desire to reenforce himself, has proceeded the strongest Cabinet that Washington has seen in a generation.



AT IT AGAIN.

—Clubb in the Rochester *Herald*.

He likes to have decisions rest upon the broad base of more than one intelligence, and he has surrounded himself for this purpose with able associates. His policies will lack imagination, which is not a composite product, but they will have practicality, which is the greatest common denominator of several minds; and he, moreover, is himself unimaginative and practical."



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UPSET.
—Kettner in *The American Banker* (New York).

GETTING WALKED ON.
—Hammond in the Wichita *Eagle*.

CROPS THAT WILL HELP FILL 600,000 IDLE FREIGHT-CARS

RAILROAD AID WITHOUT NEW TAXES

THE KEY-LOG IN OUR INDUSTRIAL JAM, says Secretary of Commerce Hoover, is the railroads of the whole country. The key-log, therefore, must be moved, decided the President and the Cabinet, not with dynamite, but through a settlement of the accounts between the railroads and the Government which would relieve in large measure the financial difficulties of the railroads without putting too great a strain on the Treasury. The unusual feature of the President's relief plan for the railroads is that, in the words of the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, it is a plan "that needs no appropriation." As the President said in his message:

"No added expense, no added investment is required on the part of the Government; there is no added liability, no added tax burden. It is merely the grant of authority necessary to enable a most useful and efficient government agency to use its available funds to purchase securities for which Congress already has authorized the issue, and turn them into the channels of finance ready to float them."

"The best thing in sight to-day from a business point of view," asserts the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "is the prospect that the railroads, through the proposed settlement with the Government, will be able to discharge their more pressing obligations and meet their immediate needs." Continues this paper:

"They are naturally the largest customers of our basic industries and when they are in such a bad position financially that their credit has been gravely impaired, if not absolutely destroyed, as it has been in many cases; when they are unable to supply themselves with the commodities they ought to have or even to discharge their pressing obligations, stagnation in many lines of trade is the logical and inevitable result. It is not in their interest alone, but in the interest of the whole country, that the relief they seek and urgently require should be promptly given."

"Railway purchases preceded the revivals of 1905, 1909, and 1912; the stopping of railway purchases preceded the depressions of 1907, 1910, and 1913," recalls the New York *Times*.

So, in the words of *Railway Age* (New York), Congress is asked by the President "to extend the authority of the War Finance Corporation so that it may purchase the ten-year secured and negotiable promissory notes to be given by the railroads to the Railroad Administration, and to use them as the basis of credit by which to raise the additional funds which the Railroad Administration will need in order to settle its obligations to the roads, estimated to be half a billion dollars." To facilitate such a settlement the roads, in turn, forego for the time being their claims for compensation because "labor was less efficient during the war."

"But the roads should be required to meet the Government half-way," maintains the New York *World*, which points out that "they will not be doing this until they surrender the labor-deficiency claims which they might still be at liberty to prosecute in the courts after their clutches have closed in upon the half billion." As Norman Hapgood writes in the New York *American*:

"The British Government made a similar settlement, but it nailed the roads down tight before it did so. It shut the door sharply against further claims for allowances, and it also announced that if the roads did not use the money to keep themselves in proper condition, it would stop payments."

The Socialist New York *Call* suggests that the President take the American people into his confidence, "and tell them how much this philanthropy is going to cost." "All this hocus-pocus about refunding," says *The Call*, "merely confuses the issue." But it doesn't confuse the railroads, intimates the New York *Journal;* "they usually know what they want, and they usually know how to get it." The real salvo against the President's plan to relieve the railroads, however, is delivered by *Labor* (Washington), spokesman for several railroad labor organizations:

"Before the railroads receive another dollar from the Public Treasury Congress should insist that they make a complete statement of their claims growing out of Federal control and agree to accept a definite sum as settlement in full.

"For the moment the roads have put aside their absurd 'formula of inefficiency of labor.' The proposition never had a leg to stand on. It was inherently dishonest and was put forward to cloak the boldest raid on the Treasury ever attempted in the history of this country. The roads have not abandoned the 'formula.' However, they are willing to pigeonhole it for the time being until they can get possession of the $500,000,000. Then they expect to revive it at the first favorable opportunity and to use it to filch hundreds of millions more from the public purse."

ILLINOIS'S INDICTED GOVERNOR

AN OVERWHELMING EDITORIAL EXPRESSION of lack of confidence in the government of Illinois was passed by the press of the country, following the indictment of Governor Small and Lieutenant-Governor Sterling on charges of embezzlement and conspiracy involving over $1,000,000 of the State's funds. "With its Governor and Lieutenant-Governor under a charge of conducting a confidence game, Illinois is put in a humiliating position," grimly observes the Decatur *Herald*, leading a chorus of the State's newspapers, most of which, whatever their political leanings, express the opinion that sufficient disclosures have already been made to reveal a "prize scandal." However, it is frequently pointed out, the so-called Thompson-Lundin machine, to which the Governor belongs, is used to having a united press opposing it. In the last campaign even that strongly Republican journal, the Chicago *Tribune*, opposed Mr. Small and advocated the election of a Democrat as the less of two evils. Moreover, the indictment, as the few papers which insist on a "presumption of innocence" observe, was directly inspired by the bitter struggle between the two Republican factions in the State, one led by Mayor Thompson, of Chicago, the other by ex-Governor Lowden. "Governor Small, of Illinois, is undoubtedly truthful when he asserts that the charges against him are part of a plan to kill him politically," observes the Baltimore *Sun*, looking at the matter from a distance; "but that does not prove that the charges are not true."

"IT IS A HARD JOB, WORKING FOR THE INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE,"

Says Governor Small, of Illinois.

Stript of a number of obfuscating details, the charge at the bottom of this "slimy political fight," the worst that has been stirred up "since William E. Lorimer was ousted from the United States Senate," as the Quincy *Herald* and the Quincy *Whig-Journal* characterize it, is summarized by the New York *Times* as follows:

"Governor Small and Lieutenant-Governor Sterling, each formerly State Treasurer, are indicted, with a private citizen, for conspiracy to defraud the State of $2,000,000 and for embezzlement of $700,000, and the two former individually for embezzlement of $500,000. While Small and Sterling were Treasurers they were required by law to deposit, within five days after receipt, all money paid them on State accounts in such city banks in Illinois as they believed safe and that paid the highest interest.

"Here, it may be observed, was a discretion easily dangerous. Indeed, the terms of the law are antithetical. The highest interest with the highest security is a prescription weakening to discretion. This is not, however, the temptation to which the two Treasurers are said to have yielded. They are alleged to have divided the daily balances into two funds, of which the smaller belonged to loans lawfully made to real banks, and the greater, humorously called the 'safe fund,' with a daily average of $10,000,000, was deposited in a sort of fantom bank which had no other customer than the State of Illinois. One almost seems to be reading a detective romance, not a Grand-Jury report. 'Generally in lots of $500,000,' the 'safe fund' was deposited in the one-depositor bank, which gave the Treasurer in return a mere certificate of deposit without collateral.

"It is averred that with these deposits short-time notes were bought at a discount, that the Treasurers made fat profits thereby, and that if any part of those profits went into the State Treasury it was less than 2 per cent."

"It is not clear, at least at this distance," the *Times* editorial goes on, how the State was defrauded, even if fat profits can be proved, for "the State was entitled only to the highest rates of interest consistent with security." The Chicago *Journal*, also taking a "guarded view of the matter" even while calling for "a change of attitude toward public money," observes:

"State treasurers and lesser treasurers, not merely in Illinois, but over a goodly share of the Union, have regarded the interest on public funds as their private perquisite. Many a respectable fortune had its origin in the difference between the 2 per cent. paid the State on its money and the 5, 6, or 7 per cent. collected by the private users of that money."

Granting these exceptions on the legal and "customary" sides, the two papers quoted agree, in general, with the opinion exprest by the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, and echoed by nearly all other editorial commentators, that—

"As to the transactions themselves, there can be held no estimate other than one of sweeping and savage condemnation. Enormous sums of State money were placed in the custody of a financial institution, said to be of nondescript banking status, of small credit, and having an existence chiefly to make compliance, a doubtful compliance at that, with the technical requirements of a State depositary."

The Governor made a speech at Riverview shortly after his indictment, in which he "flayed his foes," as the Chicago *Evening Post* observes, but made no denial of the charges preferred in the indictment. After explaining that, in order to save the people's money, he had vetoed $400,000 of the $1,500,000 asked for by his foe, Attorney-General Brundage, he went on:

"But I tell you, my friends, it is a hard job, working for the interests of the people.

"If there is any money to be made, it is always for those who are on the side of the great, wealthy corporations.

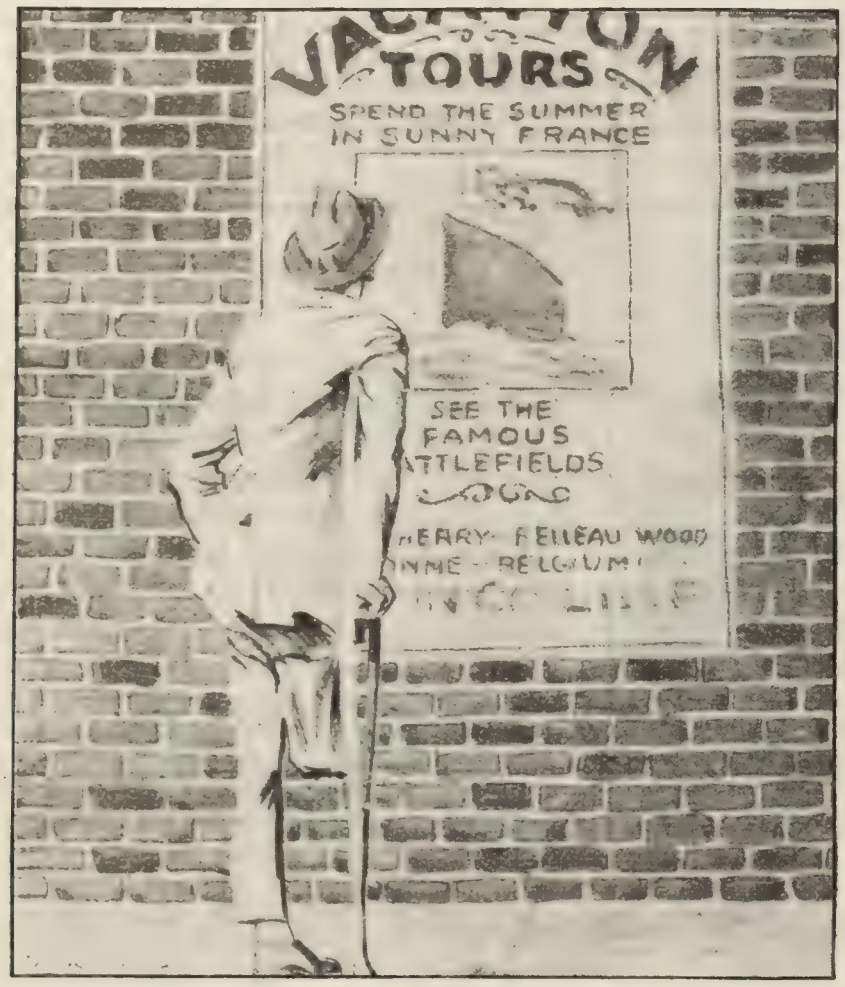
"These interests discovered they could neither buy nor frighten me, and they have joined with their tools, the Attorney-General, the Chicago *Tribune* and *Daily News*, and Senator McCormick, in an attempt to disgrace and destroy me by having me indicted by the Grand Jury of Sangamon County, a county controlled by the most vicious political ring in the State of Illinois."

It is the Governor's own ring, however, that is chiefly under fire by the press of the country. The wonder is that others connected with the Chicago ring have escaped thus far a Grand-Jury investigation," says the Buffalo *Commercial*, and the St. Paul *Dispatch* agrees that "the kind of politics that has been associated with Illinois for the past few years, the kind that impelled decent citizenship to hold its nose," is concerned in the present "nauseating disgrace centering in Illinois and involving the nation." The Governor has taken a position "not calculated to impress the people of the State and the country with his innocence," asserts the Washington *Evening Star*, which calls attention to the "distressing spectacle" of the chief executive of a State, "accused of the misuse of public funds while serving previously in a subordinate office, defying the courts, claiming imperial autocratic rights of protection from arrest." "To an outsider, the incident is a further indication of the depths to which Chicago and Illinois politics have fallen in recent years," says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, and the Chicago *Tribune* agrees:

"Municipal politics and State politics have written some black chapters in American history, but there has never been raised a more evil structure of plunder and corruption than that which is now tottering to its fall."

NEW HOPE FOR THE DISABLED VETERAN

THAT "DEBT OF HONOR, LONG OVERDUE," which we owe most of the American soldiers incapacitated in the Great War is advanced at least some steps toward payment, everybody agrees, by the passage of the Sweet Bill. "The only regret that accompanies the passage of this bill is that it was not passed before," says the Syracuse *Post-Standard*. "There is every reason to believe that the bill will be followed by a marked improvement in the method of dealing with the disabled veterans," adds the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. The Manchester *Union* agrees that, with the help of the bill, Uncle Sam may yet "be in a position to look his battered boys in the face," and the New York *Tribune*, the Chicago *Daily News*, the



—Baldridge in *The American Legion Weekly* (New York).

Omaha *Bee*, the Dayton *Journal*, and the Boston *Herald* are of the same general opinion. The stipulations of the bill, telegraphs Arthur Sears Henning from Washington to the Chicago *Tribune*, provide:

"For the creation of a veterans' bureau, responsible directly to the President, consolidating all soldier-relief agencies.

"For the decentralization of the compensation and insurance machinery now operated by the War-Risk Bureau.

"For the liberalization of compensation awards so as to relieve any former soldier suffering from ailments for which his war service was responsible."

Under the new arrangement, predicts the New York *Tribune*, "fewer former soldiers will suffer as the armchairs debate points of jurisdiction." There are some who oppose the bill on the ground that its operation will cost the Federal Government $500,000,000 a year, observes the Dayton *Journal*. "That figure is grossly exaggerated," it believes, but:

"If the actual needs of the disabled veterans require the expenditure of that much money, then unquestionably a majority of the taxpayers of the country will favor spending it just the same. Despite the insistent demand for economy in Washington that is arising from every part of the country, no member of Congress or Senator will have occasion to fear that he is running counter to popular opinion when he votes to take generous care of the disabled veterans."

The miseries that our wounded soldiers have had to endure under "pin-headed officialism and fine-spun technicalities" are recalled by the Milwaukee *Sentinel*. Even now, we are told, thousands of helpless soldiers are lodged in "poorhouses" and insane asylums of the very lowest order. "Only the first step," the Milwaukee *Sentinel* calls the new law, and demands that the bureau shall be manned in all its branches "by men big enough and competent enough for the task, and gifted with human sympathy and the ability to see the situation in the broad and humane way in which the American people desire."

THE NEW MENACE TO SEA POWER

A FEW MONTHS AGO, it is recalled, Josephus Daniels, then Secretary of the Navy, volunteered to permit General Mitchell, of the Air Service, to drop all the bombs he pleased on a vessel which the Secretary himself would steer. But since four types of German war-vessels—submarine, destroyer, cruiser, and dreadnought—were sunk by airplanes flying at an altitude of from 1,200 to 4,000 feet in the past few weeks, declares the Newark *News*, "we shall have to take off our hats to General Mitchell and his officers; the Air Service has made good." "The high priests of capital ships *über alles* have found that even a dreadnought can be sunk from the air," notes the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, whose editor had the advantage of being at the scene of the tests. "No guns in existence could have sunk the *Ostfriesland* short of many hours' firing, and no guns could have scored the hits which the airmen scored with their bombs," asserts the New York *Evening Mail's* correspondent at "the front," Clinton W. Gilbert; "here was a ship which required years to build, and cost $40,000,000, yet it was sent to the bottom of the sea by six bombs carried by machines costing less than $25,000 apiece."

"But battle-ships are not made obsolete by the recent bombing tests off the Virginia capes," contends the Washington *Post*. The battle-ship, however, is no longer the "backbone of the Navy," or the nation's first line of defense, thinks Raymond G. Carroll, writing in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, and Arthur Brisbane unequivocally asserts, in the New York *American*, that "to build $40,000,000 battle-ships is a stupid waste of money, done only to please ship-builders." "Officers of the Navy hate to see the battle-ship go, and struggle to retain it," he goes on, "but you must also remember that drivers of hansom cabs disliked to climb down from their high perch when the taxicab came in."

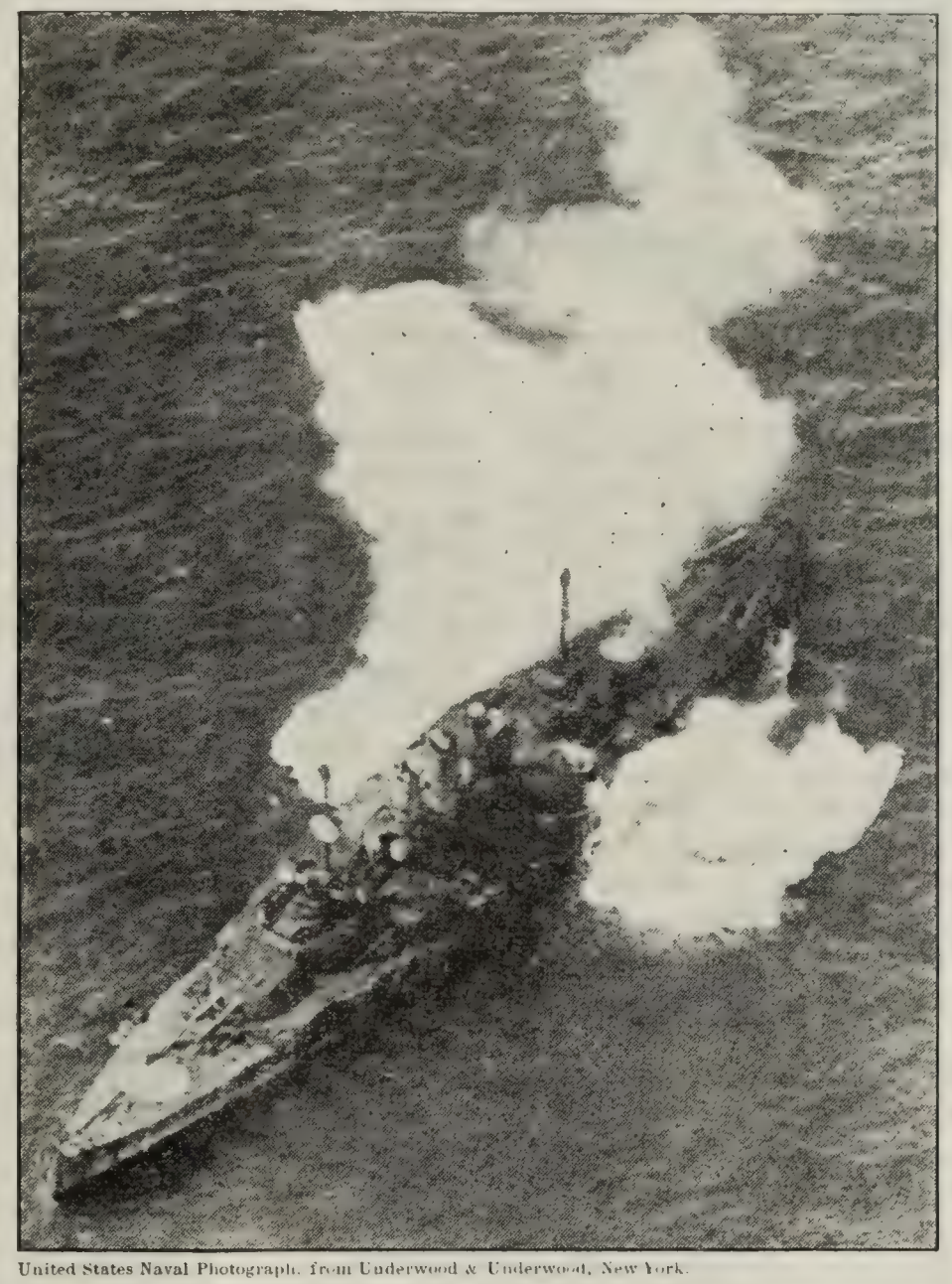
Other editors take a middle ground in discussing the tests. "The only good navy is a three-plane navy, strong in airplanes, ships, and submarines," is the conclusion reached by the New York *Globe* and a dozen other papers, while still others urge Congress to add a couple of aircraft-carriers to the Navy or convert some of our cruisers for that purpose. Japan and England, they point out, have not been backward about building such ships. But the chief value of the tests is the knowledge that airplanes can sink capital ships, and that the Navy will not be safe until it possesses ample protection against such attack, believes the Philadelphia *Bulletin*.

"The question as to what was proved by the demonstration will be discust by the military and naval experts of the world for some time to come," notes the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "but one theory—the theory that the battle-ship is impregnable—has been knocked sky-high, or, rather, sunk without trace." As "Quarterdeck," a retired rear-admiral, summarizes the results of the tests in the New York *Tribune:*

"Irrespective of the results of the bombing of the former German battle-ship *Ostfriesland*, the sinking of the German cruiser *Frankfurt* by navy and army aircraft, using medium-sized bombs alone, has clinched the evidence that unarmored

ships of all classes—destroyers, light cruisers, colliers, supply-ships, repair-ships, ammunition-ships, etc.—are helpless against a determined attack by aircraft. In other words, a fleet which does not control the air above itself will inevitably lose all auxiliary vessels, including its protective screen of destroyers and light cruisers. Even if its battle-ships remain afloat unscathed, they will be helpless without their supporting forces, which are needed to protect them from submarine attack and to supply them with coal, oil, provisions, ammunition, and other necessaries in operations overseas."

The first victim of the recent tests off the Virginia capes was the *U-117*, a former German submarine. Twelve bombs weighing 163 pounds each were dropt by navy seaplanes, with the result that the vessel sank within fifteen minutes. The next experiment was with the old *Iowa*, upon which eighty dummy bombs of cement were dropt. These were dropt by navy and marine-corps fliers, and as the former battle-ship was controlled by radio and sent on a zigzagging course, and as the dummy bombs were not equipped with wind-vanes and therefore turned over and over, few direct hits were made, altho at least half of the bombs fell within the danger zone. The airmen proved, however, that they could locate an incoming "enemy" battle-ship. A former German destroyer, the *G-102*, was next attacked by army airmen, who first dropt fragmentation bombs upon her deck to "clear them and put the antiaircraft guns out of commission"—50 per cent. of which registered direct hits — then sank the destroyer within twenty minutes with bombs weighing 300 pounds each. The former German cruiser *Frankfurt*, however, was not so easily vanquished. Fifty-seven 250- and 300-pound bombs made little or no impression on this armored vessel, so a division of army Martin bombers, carrying twenty-one 520- and 600-pound bombs, were ordered to attack. They found it necessary to use only eleven of the bombs, however, and in ten minutes the *Frankfurt* was beneath the waves. Throughout the tests many bombs failed to explode; they were "duds."



United States Naval Photograph, from Underwood & Underwood, New York.

DOES THIS DOOM THE DREADNOUGHT?

Explosion of one of the 2,000-pound bombs which were dropt near the vessel, rather than on the deck, thus opening the seams of the German battle-ship *Ostfriesland* and sinking her in the tests off the Virginia capes.

It was the *Ostfriesland* type that "could not be sunk," said naval officers. And great was their jubilation, say the correspondents, when fifty-two bombs, weighing from 230 to 600 pounds, thirteen of which made direct hits, were dropt on the vessel with a resulting damage only to her superstructure. The next day five Martin bombers dropt five 1,000-pound bombs on the former German dreadnought, making three direct hits, but the "pride of the German Navy," as she was called after the battle of Jutland, refused to go down. Six more Martin bombers then dropt a 2,000-pound bomb apiece upon the helpless *Ostfriesland*, or, rather, so near her that the concussion, in the opinion of General Mitchell, would open her armor-plates, which were ten inches thick at the water-line. Four of these bombs, in the opinion of one correspondent, "answered quickly and dramatically the question as to whether an airplane could sink a battle-ship; the dreadnought sank in twenty-five minutes."

"The question really at issue," declares the Omaha *Bee* after the evidence is all in, "is whether money is being wasted in building $40,000,000 battle-ships." The Washington *Herald*, the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, the New York *Globe*, the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, the Indianapolis *News*, the New York *Tribune*, the Dallas *News*, the Kansas City *Star*, the New York *Herald*, the Richmond *News Leader*, and several others believe that the money of the people is being wasted. "It has already been proved that the bombing airplane has the eyes to spy out the enemy, the wings to overtake him, and the weapons with which to wipe him out," notes the New York *World*. We should, therefore, provide the Navy with more airplanes and at least two airplane-carriers, maintain the Newark *Evening News* and the Washington *Post*. "These vessels will be costly, but they will carry in their holds and upon their landing-deck the fate of both the aerial and naval forces, and thus they are indispensable," maintains the latter paper. As for planes, "a thousand can be built for the cost of one dreadnought, and they are four times as speedy as a battle-ship," points out the Passaic (N. J.) *Herald*.

"But what then?" asks the Boston *Herald;* "we have not ascertained what would happen in a real battle." Furthermore, says this paper, "the vessels destroyed in the tests were at anchor and undefended." "There are also clouds and smoke-screens to interfere with bombing airplanes," notes the Pittsburgh *Ledger-Dispatch*. Others class the airplane with the torpedo and the submarine, which were heralded as the destroyer of the battle-ship. But means were taken to offset their attacks, and the Navy will invent a method of nullifying bombing attacks, other editors believe. "Whatever form of destructive engine is developed, some form of protection will be evolved against it," thinks the Chicago *Tribune*. "There is nothing magical or omnipotent about the airplane," argues the Adrian *Telegram;* "it is simply one more new weapon. If opposing nations did nothing new, any nation armed with a new weapon could conquer the world. If airplanes can destroy war-ships, it simply means that every war-ship will have to have a bodyguard of airplanes." "Only aviation enthusiasts" announce that the day of the capital ship is over, concludes the Baltimore *News*.

THE STOWAWAY. —Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.

LASKER AS A LID-LIFTER

REVELATIONS OF INEFFICIENCY AND WASTE in Shipping-Board operations that "shocked and dismayed" President Harding were recently made by Albert D. Lasker, the new chairman of the Board, yet "amazement and distress are hardly strong enough words to express the feelings of the nation's long-suffering and overburdened taxpayers," points out the Greenville (S. C.) *Piedmont*. "The predecessors of the present Board prepared the country for anything, so no revelation amazes," explains the Brooklyn *Eagle*. At the present moment more than half the steel ships and practically all of the wooden ships owned by the Shipping Board are tied up, we are told, and the books of the corporation are still in an almost hopeless tangle. It costs $4,000,000 a year to care for the idle ships, and the yearly administrative expenses of the Board are said to require an expenditure of $14,000,000 more. Last year, declares Chairman Lasker, the Board expended $380,000,000 out of the public Treasury, and of this amount $200,000,000 "represented an absolute loss in the operation of the fleet." This despite the fact that when Congress appropriated approximately a hundred millions to supply an operation deficit, it thought the fleet would be placed on an even keel, as it were. But the new chairman, after delving for a few weeks into the corporation's affairs, announces that the Shipping Board is "the most colossal wreck that any administration ever inherited." The question now is, shall the reorganized Shipping Board be given another appropriation of $300,000,000 to put its ships and business in such condition that they can be sold to private interests without further avoidable loss to the Government, or shall the Government go out of the ship-owning business at any sacrifice of its investment, already enormous?

Chairman Lasker promises that in the future "funds derived from the sale of assets will not be used to meet current expenses as was done last year, thus deluding the public and Congress into believing that the total loss last year was $100,000,000, whereas it was $300,000,000." But before Congress complies with Mr. Lasker's application for an appropriation it "will undoubtedly ask for more light," remarks Congressman Boies (Rep., Iowa). The Congressman is quoted in the Washington dispatches as calling attention to a statement made last May, by Comptroller Alonzo Tweedale of the Shipping Board, to the effect that the Board's fleet made a profit up to May 1, 1919, and from that date to March 1, 1921, made a margin over operating expenses. In fact, $165,000,000 was turned over from operation funds to the construction department instead of having Congress make an appropriation. "If we had that money to-day, we would be able to take care of our losses, all of them," said Mr. Tweedale, who insists "that the operation of the fleet as a whole has not lost money to the Shipping Board or to the United States Government." Clearly, comments the Democratic New York *World*, "Chairman Lasker's statements are not to be taken at their face, but require large discount."

The Administration is absolutely opposed to government ownership, says the New York *Tribune;* the object of the present Board is to salvage as much as possible from the fleet. Taking the history of the Board as a whole, and making allowance for a shrinkage in values, the total loss, according to Mr. Lasker's best judgment, will be about $4,000,000,000.

"We are used to big figures now, and, in a way, to big losses," notes the Washington *Star* as it cites various war activities, "but this Shipping-Board business is particularly disturbing." The loss mentioned above, in the opinion of the Chicago *Tribune*, "ought to be sufficient lesson to the American public of the impracticability of state socialism without throwing hundreds of millions of good dollars after other hundreds of millions of bad." Continues *The Tribune:*

"Government ownership and operation of such a tremendous commercial enterprize has been proved a rank failure. Its total cost probably has run into the billions of dollars. The only possible value of that tremendous expenditure to the country is in the lesson of failure which it teaches. That lesson is sufficient without payment of another $300,000,000.

"Sentimentalists cry for the need of an American merchant marine. But such a commercial enterprize can not be operated on sentiment; it requires cash. It has failed to earn the cash. Therefore it calls upon the taxpayers of the nation to provide it. We can not continue to cater to sentiment at a cost of $380,000,000 a year. If foreign countries can and will do our ocean carrying for us at $380,000,000 less a year than we can do it for ourselves it would be the part of wisdom to let them do it."

Such are the past and present. What of the future? Will America throw up its hands and quit in disgust? If it should do this, we are told by the New York *Globe*, "hundreds of millions of dollars contributed in the form of taxes would be squandered, and great private fortunes would be built upon the ruins of this great national adventure." "Mr. Lasker is not the sort of man either to sit down and bewail past failures or to throw good money after bad," we are further assured by the Pittsburgh *Chronicle Telegraph;* "the old, reckless, wasteful, incompetent system has been permanently abandoned." This paper's

contemporary, *The Post*, presents another argument for retention of our merchant marine. Says *The Post:*

"Since the Shipping Board began operations the vessels under its control have returned more than $1,000,000,000 in gross revenue. This is money which formerly went to foreign carriers and would continue to go to them if the American ships were put out of business. They are naturally hostile, in consequence, and are throwing such obstacles in the way of our merchant marine as they can."

Whatever the cost of putting the Shipping Board on its feet, "it should be met with cheerful determination so long as the Board is directing its affairs toward success," thinks the Washington *Post*, while the New York *Journal of Commerce* offers this concrete suggestion to that end:

"Our shipping situation is a part of our international trade situation. If we want to sell our ships to private interests, as Mr. Lasker says we do, we must make it profitable for private interests to own and operate them. We must modify our laws so that the ships can be run at the same costs as the ships with which they compete in international trade."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

NOBODY hits taxes when they're down.—*Toledo Blade.*

IT takes a Gael to dispel a London fog.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

THE wicked fleece, and no man pursueth.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

SOME one should discover a few oil-wells in Ireland.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

PROBABLY Smuts could give satisfaction as a big-league umpire.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

PEOPLE do not marry as early as they used to, but they marry oftener.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

JAPAN appears to prefer a private entrance rather than an open door in China.—*Pittsburgh Gazette Times.*

THE munitions-makers want to know why all the world is going crazy except themselves.—*Washington Post.*

OBREGON will deserve a high place among diplomats if he can keep both his job and his oil.—*Fresno Republican.*

A VACATION would be much more satisfactory if the old pocketbook could enjoy the rest also.—*Pasadena Evening Post.*

EVEN the most ardent "wet" will now agree with the law's declaration that it is a crime to give away liquor.—*San Diego Tribune.*

ONE obstacle in the way of leading Erin to the altar of liberty is that she declines to wear the orange blossoms.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

A MAGAZINE writer says retired office-holders enjoy loafing in Washington. The enjoyment isn't limited to the retired ones.—*Nelson (Canada) News.*

A CORRESPONDENT comments on the absence of feminine furs this summer. Perhaps it isn't hot enough yet.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.*

A WRITER says chop-suey is not what it used to be. He will now confer a great favor by telling us what it used to be.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

WHEN Grover Bergdoll heard of Dempsey's victory, he probably threw his hat into the air and yelled, "We win!"—*Lebo (Kansas) Star.*

AT the present rate a million Fords will be turned out in a year. That will make one for each joke.—*Wall Street Journal.*

WE shall never get out of a state of deflation so long as the industrial highway is littered with every sort of confiscatory tax.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

A LIQUOR man says it's time the "wet" nations of the world organized against prohibition. Sort of "tipple" alliance.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.*

WE regard as untrue the report that Grover Bergdoll is going to get married, because it would be impossible for him to find a lesser half.—*Washington Post.*

THE dollar is worth more, statistics show, than it was. We had gathered as much from the greater difficulty there is in getting it.—*Philadelphia North American.*

IF the disarmament conference really accomplishes disarmament it will also solve the problem of how to get Grover Bergdoll to come home.—*Philadelphia North American.*

THERE will likely be a stalemate in the old world's morals as long as some persons make money by being bad and others make money by exhorting to reform.—*Canton Daily News.*

THE country seems equally divided between those who think Government should let business alone and those who think it should grant business a loan.—*Kingston (Ont.) Whig.*

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

—Gale in the Los Angeles *Times.*

PAX must be confirmed by pacts.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

A SOCIAL scale is one in which money is weighed.—*Leavenworth Post.*

ANY change in Ireland must be for the better.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

THAT "open door" seems to be giving Japan cold feet.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.*

ANY tariff is a good thing for the political party that did not pass it.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

IF we don't take an interest in Europe, we can't hope to get interest out of Europe.—*Birmingham News.*

SOME nations wish to be sure that disarmament will not mean dismemberment.—*Washington Post.*

TAXES wouldn't seem so high if the taxpayer felt he was getting something for his money.—*Kansas City Star.*

MEXICO has gone in for baseball. No use quibbling, we will have to recognize that country.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

THE reformers need not worry. The movies are never as wicked as the advertisements promise.—*Long Beach Telegram.*

GEORGE MARBLE notes that John D. Rockefeller will visit China this summer, possibly with a view of buying it.—*Kansas City Star.*

WHAT would our Government think of a citizen who spent 93 per cent. of his income for arms and ammunition?—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

PLAYER-PIANOS are being sold in Africa, which makes it hard for missionaries to convince the natives that we love peace.—*Washington Post.*

THE tariff-makers probably called some of them infant industries because they are in their second childhood.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

THE man who attends to his business and tries to be a good citizen is never troubled by the limitations on free speech.—*Anaheim (Cal.) Herald.*

AROUND Vladivostok it seems the yellow forces are combining with the whites to make it blue for the reds.—*Manila Bulletin.*

ANOTHER problem of private finance is to make the money saved for a rainy day last a rainy month.—*Boston Herald.*

ABOUT the only boast Heinie made good was that one about making America pay for the war.—*Colorado Springs Gazette.*

"CLEANER money coming," says Secretary Mellon. So long as it's money we're not bigoted on hygiene.—*Washington Post.*

WE can't see that Hays has improved the service much. The bills still arrive on time and the checks a day late.—*Baltimore Sun.*

SALOON passenger is a phrase of the transatlantic world that has now taken on an even greater accuracy.—*New York Evening Post.*

THE Philippines are asking for their freedom and $15,000,000, but they probably would be willing to compromise on the $15,000,000.—*Marion Star.*

WALKING the plank is a death too pleasant for those modern pirates. They should be made to slide down the rough side of the plank.—*Kansas City Star.*

THE new steel fillings for teeth, made at the Krupp works, may be all right for Germany but would be liable to rust in a dry country.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

MR. CARPENTIER'S winning personality makes him popular in defeat, but it will never be as profitable as Mr. Dempsey's striking personality.—*San Jose Evening News.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

FRANCE AND ENGLAND FIGHTING INTO HARMONY

ANGRY DISAGREEMENTS between France and England over Upper Silesia and the Near East are balm to Germany, it has been noted by those who record the change of feeling toward Britain among the Germans "from a twenty-four-hour daily hate to frequent appreciations." But some read in Anglo-French friction signs of a coming alliance between the two countries as the ripened perfection of the *entente cordiale*. According to a dispatch of the French Havas Agency, the proposal of such an alliance has been actually launched by the British Foreign Office, but has not made great progress in Lloyd George's Cabinet. The alliance idea is not credited to Foreign Minister Curzon or to the Colonial Minister Winston Churchill, but, says the Havas dispatch, is backed chiefly by Sir Eyre Crowe, Under-Secretary of the Foreign Office, and two or three ministers, including Lord Curzon and Mr. Austin Chamberlain. The alliance would be formed by a guaranty of the tripartite pact with the United States, that is to say, it would comprehend an engagement on the part of England to help France in case of an attack by Germany. By way of return, England would acquire "a restrictive voice" on the problem of intervention by France in the Ruhr district and also French cooperation in the Orient. For the benefit of British readers, much space is given to observations of Paris correspondents of the British press, among whom the correspondent of *The Westminster Gazette* speaks of the revival of the project for a general understanding, if not a specific written alliance, as "a natural result of the serious divisions which became so glaring that men in both countries began to talk of open separation and of the formation of new friendships." This informant tells us further that France notes with some pleasure that the suggestion comes from England, yet there is hesitation in France, for while "in principle France would be disposed to agree, in fact she makes many reservations," and we read:

AN ENGLISH THRUST AT FRANCE.
"More sacrifices." —*The Star* (London).

"In the crude form in which the proposal has been put forward in some quarters it seems to be altogether inacceptable. The idea seemed to be that France should assist England in the Near East and that England, in return, should not oppose French policy in Europe. If by Europe is meant Germany and Poland, the idea appears to be insulting both to France and England. It apparently implies that England would approve of French designs with which she does not agree, and it apparently implies that France cherishes designs that are to be deprecated. The bargain would be an unworthy one from the British view-point; while from the French view-point it should be said that in spite of the unfortunate dispute about Upper Silesia French policy toward Germany is showing signs of becoming (from the Liberal standpoint) much more friendly than it appeared to be during the period when it was thought proper to employ menaces. There is a genuine hope that relations with Germany will improve. There is a genuine belief in the good faith of the present German Government. There is a real desire not to search causes of quarrel with Germany, not to excite public feeling against her. With the impending disbandment of Class 1919 the Ruhr adventure may be considered to be definitely liquidated; for it is clear that men can not be mobilized, demobilized, and remobilized every month. Mr. Briand has spoken in the most reasonable terms about sanctions, and his policy has been approved. It is then difficult to understand what is meant by giving France *carte blanche* in Germany. The implications of such a policy are not really friendly to France and are certainly not flattering to England."

Another knotty problem appears in the Greco-Turk war, and here it seems that while France "does not intend to be bullied out of Cilicia by the Angora Government," and will exhaust every means of reaching an agreement with the Nationalists, yet in any case she "is not disposed to play any part either in a Greek, a British, or an Anglo-Greek offensive, or even defensive, action in Asia Minor." If there is to be renewed fighting, we are told, it will be because there is a direct quarrel between Paris and Angora, and not for the protection of Greek interests in Smyrna or British interests in Constantinople and elsewhere. We read then:

"There is another form of this proposal which would reduce it to a sort of voluntary offer by England of a military alliance against German aggression. It will be remembered that such a pact was actually signed and ratified by the British Parliament, but, as its operation was contingent upon American acceptance of the same obligation, this pact is, as the French say, *caduque*. France has always considered herself to have been outwitted in respect of this guaranty of security, for it was on the strength of the promise of such a military alliance that she let fall her projects of permanent protection in Rhineland. It would seem only fair that England, even in the absence of America, should renew this pact, but it must not be imagined that the problem is simple and only needs the advocacy of one or two great English newspapers."

The Paris *Journal des Débats* says that the Treaty of Versailles "would not be what it is if, instead of cultivating the empirical method and treating questions separately, the cabinets of London and Paris had first determined the ensemble of their policy in a manner to enable them to support in common solutions corresponding to the new situation," but it proceeds:

"A general alliance and a kind of sharing of the world, England leaving the hands of France free in Europe, while France disinterested herself so far as England is concerned in the rest of the world, would be madness. France has no desire whatever to be the Regent of Europe, and would find it very difficult to act in such a capacity even if she were given the permission. Neither could she be disinterested in what happened outside

Europe. England, on the other hand, must continue to have a European policy, for Europe is the basis of British policy. Moreover, the United States would not tolerate British hegemony beyond the seas. Projects for the sharing of influence throughout the world between France and England could only have the effect of embroiling those two Powers and exciting universal distrust against them. People who are partizans of the various systems of hegemony ought to be shut up in lunatic asylums."

Yet this Paris daily believes an alliance of some kind is desirable, and says that France and England "should not consider themselves as arbitrators of the world, but rather as the friends and collaborators of the other Allied states, both those whose help has been so valuable during the war and those who have newly come into the family of nations." What is described by some British observers as a typical expression of French opinion appears in the Paris *Figaro*, which says:

"Between nations, as between individuals, friendship exists only by reason of reciprocal concessions. The thorny question of Upper Silesia will furnish us very shortly with a proof of the exact disposition of England toward us. If she asks us to sacrifice the Poles by attributing to Germany the whole of the industrial area, such a demand, which we could not for an instant agree to, would demonstrate such an *intransigeance*—let it go so far as to say selfishness—on the part of England that all idea of an alliance would be rendered impossible."

Ex-President Raymond Poincaré, who, it has been noted, is "able to talk much more freely than when in office," writes in the Paris *Revue des Deux Mondes* that:

"Such an alliance, which might have the gravest consequences at some future date, and upon which some day war or peace might hang, can only be definitely decided upon after mature reflection. Just as England would not help us in the remote contingency of our ever being aggressors against Germany, so we could not promise her eventual aid in a war which would not be strictly defensive. We have, above all, to guard ourselves against any agreement which might lead us indirectly into untimely disputes with the United States.

"We are friends of Japan, but England is the ally of the Mikado's Government. To-morrow a thousand questions may arise in the Pacific between the United States and Japan which would intensify racial strife.

A FRENCH JAB AT ENGLAND.

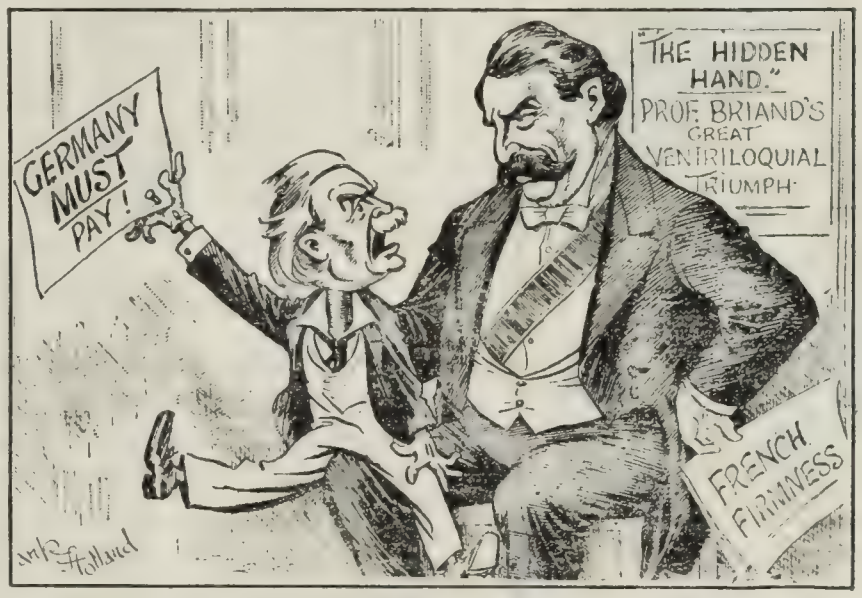
LLOYD GEORGE—"You see, Briand, how good she is. She offers you a little wad of money, and all you have to do is let her take Silesia." —*La Democratie Nouvelle* (Paris).

THE ANGLO-FRENCH COOERS.

LLOYD GEORGE—"I love you, dear Aristide."
BRIAND—"David, I'm yours for life." —*L'Humanité* (Paris).

"How far would England be drawn in by her alliance? Nobody can say. It is, then, our duty to preserve our liberty, so as not to be ourselves involved in entanglements."

The Paris *Matin* also is mindful of America's weight in the problem, and points out that while Europe "can get nowhere without the *entente* between France and England, the world can get nowhere without the collaboration of America." In England, the well-informed "Diplomatic Correspondent" of the London *Daily Telegraph* says that critics of the proposal raise three objections, as follows:



THE GREAT VENTRILOQUIST ACT.

LLOYD GEORGE—"We've had enough of German bluff—
They must *and shall* disgorge!"

BRIAND—"That's right, my lad; I'm very glad
To hear you say so, George!"

—*John Bull* (London).

"In the first place, they express doubt as to whether such a guaranty would be deemed adequate by France. In the second place, they express doubt as to whether, in return for it, France would agree to bring her Eastern policy into conformity with ours. It is known that some prominent French ministers and diplomats would not be averse to such an arrangement, but it is difficult to say whether, in this regard, they would be assured of sufficient Parliamentary and popular support, and it is argued that, without such a concession on France's part, there would be no justification for any formal guaranty by us. In the third place, I hear it asserted that, while inter-Allied harmony might prove more gratifying to the Entente's well-wishers in America than inter-Allied dissonances, Washington's predominantly economic foreign policy would take greater count of proffered economic collaboration, whether East or West, than of an invitation to join Europe's political councils and compacts.

"The most telling of the arguments propounded by advocates of an Anglo-French pact is a historical one. Prince Bismarck, in the course of a conversation with Lord Salisbury, is stated to have exclaimed: 'I would like to see England join the Triple Alliance. But if she declines I had far rather she joined the Franco-Russian Alliance than that she should remain outside both alliances. For, as surely as she enters either one or the other combination there will be peace, and as surely as she remains outside there will eventually be war.' This cogent sortie would seem to place the Bismarckian policy in a more favorable light than usual, altho it would wear a somewhat prophetic and pontifical air but for August, 1914."

There is only one bulwark in Europe against the reign of chaos or the revival of Prussian "militarism," and that bulwark is the Entente, declares the London *Times*, which adds that with the Entente renewed, developed, and strengthened, "a rallying-point would be offered to the reconstructive energies of the Old World and of the New."

AN ANGLO-YANKO-JAPANESE TRIANGLE

WITHIN THE TRIANGLE formed by a naval agreement between Britain, Japan, and America "there would be nothing in the world which could not be done," according to the London *Times*, and its remark is warmly indorsed by various Japanese newspapers. Among these is the Tokyo *Jiji*, which interprets it as meaning that the cooperation of Japan, Great Britain, and America is the first requisite of world peace, and it maintains that such cooperation premises a naval disarmament agreement between the three countries. Then it will be possible to arrive at an understanding with

EVEN UNCLE SAM, THE WORLD'S STRONG MAN, FINDS ARMAMENT A BURDEN.
—*Jiji* (Tokyo).

America regarding the object of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which is to insure the peace of the Far East, and this important Tokyo daily says that "at the same time the hypothetical enmity between the three countries can be rectified, with the result that their peoples will enjoy greater happiness and all mankind will be freed from the excessive burdens of armaments." The *Jiji* proceeds:

"Let us then turn attention to the New York *World* which says that unless America abandons the ambition of establishing the world's first navy, there can be no hope for a naval agreement and consequently no permanent peace will come to the world. This shows that the idea of promoting the world's peace on the basis of a naval agreement between Japan, Great Britain, and Japan is supported by an influential body of opinion in America also. Even when the situation is considered theoretically, a disarmament agreement and cooperation for peace are only two sides of one policy, and it is natural that an agreement between the three countries for the restriction or reduction of naval armaments should have a close bearing on their cooperation in the cause of peace. There is no doubt that the agreement should be based on that cooperation."

Some say it is useless to talk of an armament agreement among the three countries unless a triple *entente cordiale* is first established. In fact, a naval agreement under the present international relations, they say, is "putting the cart before the horse." This plea is admitted by the *Jiji* to be reasonable, tho it believes it is overstepping the mark to hold that the proposal for a naval agreement without the *entente cordiale* is an empty dream, and it adds:

"In our opinion the highest object to be kept in view by the three countries in cooperating for their own peace and for the peace of the world is the very agreement for the prevention of armaments competition between themselves. There can be no other matter which requires more urgently to be made the basis of the tripartite cooperation. Even granting that there is a more urgent objective than a naval agreement, the latter will continue to demand the earnest and sincere efforts of the governments and peoples of the three countries. Nay, since an armament agreement signifies the restriction or reduction of armaments on the basis of mutual trust, it itself is an important instance of cooperation, and therefore such an agreement will automatically have the effect of bringing about broader cooperation between the three countries. In view of the fact that the wishes of the governments of Great Britain and America and the desires of their governments regarding an armament agreement have already been demonstrated and the matter is now entering upon the stage of action, it is wide of the mark to say that the cooperation of the three countries and an armament agreement are in the relation of the principal and the auxiliary or to point out the questions pending regarding Yap and Mesopotamia and say that it is of no use to talk of an armament agreement under the existing circumstances. While urging people holding such opinions to reconsider their points of view, we would advise the Government and people to make greater efforts for the realization of a naval agreement between the three countries."

CHINESE EYES ON THE PHILIPPINES

CHINA HAS TROUBLES OF HER OWN to keep her mind occupied, but some attention must be spared for the Philippines, say certain editors in China, who tell us that while the effect of Filipino independence in the East would not be immediate, it would be eventual and perhaps more significant than is supposed. The concern of the more sensitive Chinese observers may be traced, perhaps, to the eloquent professions of some Japanese papers that Japan hasn't the slightest inclination to bother or interfere with the Philippines, in case they were left to govern themselves. In a few months, the Chinese press note, General Wood and former Governor-General Forbes of the Philippines will report to Congress on the fitness or unfitness of the Filipinos to paddle their own canoe, and they realize that "whatever opinions these gentlemen have formed, we may be certain all manner of cross influences will be brought to bear upon those with whom the fate of the islands rest." The Shanghai *North China Herald* has confidence in the ability of the American Commissioners to think for themselves, yet it does feel that it will help everybody to consider a little the views of the inhabitants of the islands themselves, who are said not to be able to count a majority in favor of any one policy. At present opinion is divided into four sections, one or two of which, it is premised, may astonish the outsider, and we read:

"The perfervid politician, who flourishes healthily in these climes, constitutes a large proportion of the independents, and, as will be seen later, this school of thought can not be said to differ materially from the people favoring a protectorate under the United States. Then there are those who favor a continuance of the islands under full American rule, undoubtedly an influential body, for we have been told that many, while expressing divergent views in public, have privately informed the American commissioners of their real sentiment. A third class is said to favor Spain, nor is this surprizing, for in parts of the community of all countries deep-rooted conservatism is to be found, clinging to the régime of a former day, handed down through even many generations. What may, however, be matter for surprize is that a section of the young Filipinos is said to favor the Japanese. They seem to recognize an affinity

between the two peoples, and doubtless before them rise visions of a great Eastern people, of which many have talked in the past. Among all these grades of opinion the inquirer will find difficulty in laying hold of any definite workable majority such as could claim control of the country's destinies."

This weekly points out that China is chiefly concerned with the Independence party, which is set down as "thoroughly unsatisfactory and failing to fulfil the condition which we noted, that the country should be able to stand on its own legs." For instance, the Independents suggest that a period of five years should be granted to them to "experiment in the art of self-government." If they have failed at the end of that time the United States should come in and straighten out matters. We are told also that some Independents even go further, and say "they wish to be independent for all time, but if they make a mess of their finances, they would have America come to their assistance, and, if embroiled with or threatened by any other power, America would protect them against aggression." To this the *North China Herald* says:

"That a practical country such as America should even listen to such a suggestion is unthinkable. The United States might very properly warn off all other countries with covetous eyes on the islands, but could hardly take upon herself the full eleemosynary rôle which is suggested. Unfortunately, the matter does not end with that statement. The Roman Catholic Church in the Philippines is understood to favor independence, and it is reported that a large section of the other denominations adopts a similar attitude. This means a very great influence in America in the direction of independence, no matter how conclusive the arguments may be on the other side. Against their better judgment, unfortunately, politicians of all shades of opinion have at times to cast their votes or else be prepared to retire from the political stage. It is here that we have the danger of a decision regarding the Philippines which the facts of the case do not support. Happily, however, Mr. Forbes and General Wood are noted men of experience and judgment in the United States, and it is unlikely that the present Administration will disregard their findings to appease a mere sectional clamor."

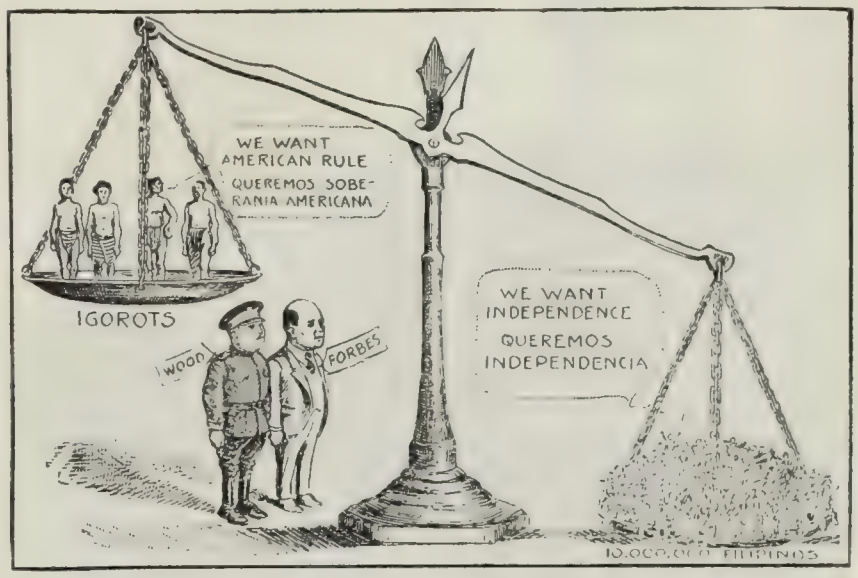
Meanwhile, the Peking *Daily News* publishes what it calls an "Intercepted Chinese Wireless" dispatch from Cavité, in which we read that political independence for the Philippines is becoming more remote as the result of the Wood-Forbes investigation. The problem before the American mission is to "find a program which the Filipino leaders will accept," and we are further informed that:

"Mr. George Fairchild, who has just returned from a visit to President Harding at Washington, and who is a newspaper owner and head of big sugar interests here, is urging the Filipinos to accept a territorial form of government. The basis of this program will be a strong American Government-General and the amendment of the Jones Bill, giving the United States officials charge of the finances and judiciary of the islands and taking away the preamble, which declares the independence of the islands when they have reached 'stable government.' This preamble is held to be the cause of all the mischief and agitation here, and the idea will be to tell the Filipinos that Uncle Sam fully means to let them go in time, but it will be up to the American people entirely to (create the) conditions and in the meantime to say nothing about it. They will be told that they might expect something definite in twenty or thirty years. It is a question whether the Filipino leaders will stand for this or whether they can get their people to agree. The independence flames are spreading like a prairie-fire. They were given almost complete self-government under Governor Harrison with a Senate under the presidency of Mr. Osmena, a House of Representatives with Mr. Palea, former Secretary of the Interior, the Chief Datu (?) of Moroland, and General Aguinaldo as leaders. It may be only a coincidence that a cavalcade of 20,000 accompanied ex-Governor Forbes on his tour with the member for Cavité. This is proving to be the home of revolutions and political movements of all kinds. It is where the revolution against Spain started. Mr. Aguinaldo (?), one of the most powerful men in the islands, says that the people will feel aggrieved and oppresst if they are not granted independence and the chance to set up a republic. He disclaims the idea of a rebellion."

AUSTRIA'S REPUBLIC "CARRIES ON"

A MISTAKEN IMPRESSION prevails in many foreign countries that parliamentary government has been a failure in Austria, it is observed by Mr. Schober, the new Chancellor of the Austrian Republic, who tells the editor of the *Prager Presse* that each Austrian Cabinet is elected by Parliament in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, so that the Ministry over which he presides represents the Parliamentary majority because representatives of the parties forming this majority make up the Cabinet. The political program of the present Government, Chancellor Schober informs us, is in the main determined by joint deliberations of the German Peasant party, the Popular Pan-German party, and the Union of Christian Socialists in the National Assembly. To the representative of the *Prager Presse* this Austrian dignitary spoke on the subject of Austrian finance as follows:

"The amount of credit extended to Austria is based on sufficient guaranties, in my opinion, fully to safeguard the capital



THE INDEPENDENCE VIEW IN THE PHILIPPINES.
"The Choice Is Not In Doubt."
—*The Independent* (Manila).

of the lenders. . . . The question of credit is bound up with financial reform in Austria, and that forms a feature of the coming Parliamentary program. There is positively no doubt that the Austrian people are determined to devote their entire strength to the reestablishment of their country. If from time to time one hears skeptical remarks in foreign lands about the state of mind of our people they must, perhaps, be ascribed to an erroneous interpretation of isolated and incomplete cases. The best proof of the correctness of my opinion, which is founded on long experience, is furnished by the negotiations at Vienna during the visit of the Financial Commission of the League of Nations. These negotiations plainly showed that in order to supply the necessary collateral for credits needed in reconstruction, all the Parliamentary groups declared themselves ready to undertake the weighty responsibility of domestic fiscal reform."

When the editor of the *Prager Presse* asked what effect the loans would have on Austria's foreign policy, Chancellor Schober stated that he could foresee no change in this policy. Under the governments of his predecessors the foreign policy of Austria had already sought to improve home conditions by the restoration of economic intercourse with foreign countries, and they have made such progress that he considers it his duty to carry on their laudable effort. The Chancellor is quoted further as saying:

"The larger lines of our foreign policy have always been drawn along this tendency. Therefore, they should be the less subjected to change in view of the fact that we are about to receive credits which will enable us to recuperate. What is more, our neighbors are greatly interested that we should recover. The geographical situation of Austria, as a matter of fact, makes it an important center of the strenuous endeavor that is under way to bring the European situation back to normal."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

COMING: THE "TROLLIBUS"

RICHMOND, VA., which saw the first trolley railway in 1888, is trying the first trolley-omnibus in 1921. The "trollibus," as its promoters have named it, is by no means the first "trackless trolley" to be operated, but it is the first transportation line to be largely served by such vehicles. An account of the new system appears in *The Electric Railway Journal* (New York) and is quoted, in part, below. The "trollibus" is to be operated at first in conjunction with rail service, to demonstrate its worth and flexibility and to compare cost of operation under similar circumstances. Details of construction compare favorably, we are told, with those of the modern one-man car, and a special type of overhead arrangement is required. The bus was tested in Schenectady on June 15, and is built by the Atlas Truck Company. It has a body somewhat similar to that of the standard safety car mounted on an automobile chassis of special design. We read:

INDEPENDENT OF TRACKS: THE TROLLIBUS.

"The route in Richmond over which the 'trollibus' operates is purely for determining its possibilities and extends along Floyd Avenue, a street over which the Country Club car line also operates. A negative wire has been installed on this route for a distance of one mile, so that the bus really supplements rail service on that part of the route. Among the reasons for supplementing the car service was to demonstrate the ease with which the railless vehicle could maneuver in traffic as well as to compare its cost of operation and popularity with other transportation units. Operation over this route also gives the city officials an opportunity of deciding for themselves whether or not other permanent routes should be approved for operation solely with this type of vehicle.

"The 'trollibus,' which resembles very closely the one-man prepayment car in that each has the same seating capacity, combines several of the good features of light-weight body construction, electric motor-drive, mechanical door-control, and prepayment fare collection with the flexibility of the automobile chassis and to some extent the mobility of self-propelled vehicles, to furnish ammunition with which a railway company can combat free-lance competition with a minimum of investment and cost of operation.

"Since there are no rails to complete the electric circuit, two overhead wires are used.

"Cushion wheels are used exclusively. On these wheels are mounted solid rubber tires of the caterpillar type.

"Power for propulsion is furnished by a standard ball-bearing ventilated railway motor, a type that has been largely used for driving safety cars. This motor is so supported between the side frames that it can be direct connected to the propeller shaft by a universal in about the same manner as an automobile gear drive-shaft is connected. By pressing down on the pedal lever, which is mounted in all respects similar to the automobile clutch foot-pedal, the driver can actuate the controller point by point by alternately pressing on and releasing pressure.

"Power is taken ordinarily from the two overhead wires by a specially designed collector, which has two sliding shoes. By the use of this form of collector, which has a spring tension of twenty-five pounds, it is possible for the driver to get off center about nine feet before the collector will pull off the wires and leave the bus 'dead.'

"The operator can maneuver this collecting mechanism from inside the trolley-bus. A vertical wheel which actuates a lever operates against the tension spring and makes it possible when one bus-vehicle passes another, utilizing the same trolley-wires, to clear the line and allow the one met to proceed. Afterward the current collector can be replaced on the wire and the bus proceed on its run.

"When necessary or desirable, as on returning to the car-house at night or for repairs, the bus can be made to operate on a standard 600-volt trolley circuit. A short-circuiting sliding-contact trolley shoe is inserted in the collector, which provides the positive side of the circuit. To get a ground or complete the circuit a metal shoe is fastened to the body frame and dragged along the top of the grounded track rail. By this means it has been found possible to operate the bus at a speed of eight or nine miles per hour."

Illustrations by courtesy of "The Electric Railway Journal," New York.

WHERE THE TROLLIBUS TURNS AROUND.

PAPYRUS MILLS IN ZULULAND

THE PAPYRUS ROLL of the ancient Egyptians, made by slicing the pith into thin sections, is not likely to come again into fashion, but the pith itself, from plants growing by the thousands of acres throughout equatorial Africa, will become, in the near future, an important source of paper stock. Already, we are told by a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris), mills for the manufacture of papyrus paper have been built and are operating in Zululand. In these days of paper-shortage, no available material is escaping scrutiny and experiment, and so it would seem natural to turn again to these vast supplies of cellulose that have served so well to pass on the records of ancient civilization from the valley of the Nile to those of the Thames, the Seine, and the Hudson. Says the French paper named just above:

"A study of the utilization of this plant, which abounds in the marshy regions of many French colonies, has been begun in *L'Agronomie Coloniale*. Several collaborators have essayed to describe the plant and its habitat, its uses, and its practical development. Its use in the manufacture of paper is described by Mr. Barbillon, director of the Grenoble Polytechnic Institute and of the Paper-making School, and by Professor Vidal of the latter institution.

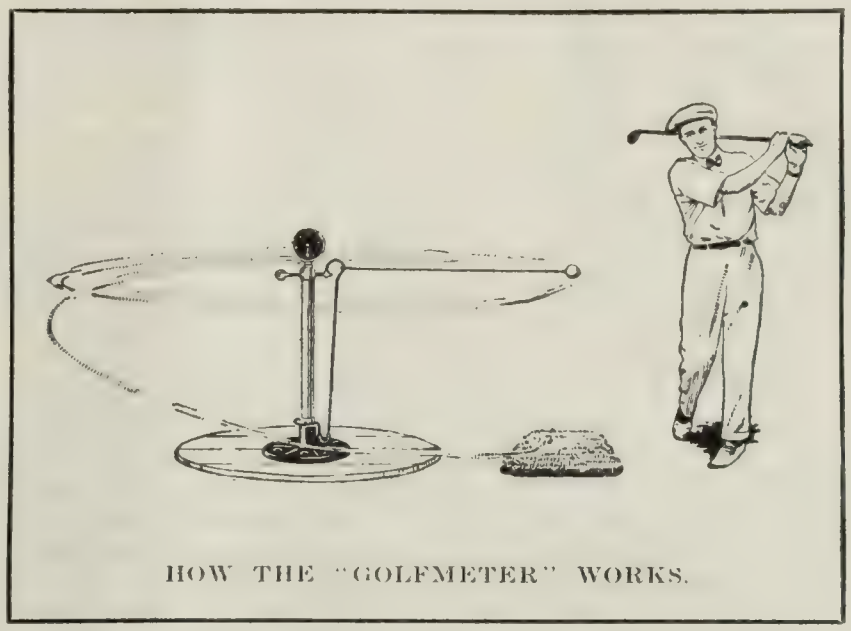
"In a historical note, Mr. Denis examines the use made of the plant by the ancients in the fabrication of sheets on which the Egyptians wrote their records. He bids us remember that one of the first mentions of it in ancient history occurs in the Book of Exodus, when it is said that Moses was placed by his mother in a papyrus basket, to entrust him to the waters of the Nile. The Egyptians believed that the crocodiles would not molest those who rode on papyrus boats, because the goddess Isis had once done the same.

"For the preparation of papyrus on which writing was to be done, the process was a follows: the triangular stem, several centimeters in diameter, was split lengthwise into thin slices; these strips, stretched side by side on a moist table, coalesced into a sheet on which other juxtaposed strips were placed. These two layers were caused to adhere by strong pressure, and were dried in the sun. Three sizes of paper were thus prepared, the hieratic (eleven fingers, or 7 inches), the *faunien* (ten fingers, or 6½ inches), and the amphitheatric (nine fingers, or 6 inches). The rolls of papyrus were sometimes 20 yards long.

"Professor Chalot, of the National School of Colonial Agriculture, has studied the part that papyrus may play among the preferred materials of our paper industry and has examined the growth of this species in the French Kongo. The papyrus is found also at Chad, in the Bar-el-Ghazal, in the middle Kongo, and at Gaboon. For evident reasons, the use of papyrus plantations in Central Africa is not now contemplated. In lower Ogoué, 62,500 acres of papyrus have been found. Moreover, Mr. Sargos, inspector of streams and forests, has estimated the area of papyrus in lower Kuilu at 20,000 acres. A concession of 25,000 acres of papyrus has already been made to the Industrial Company of Lower Ogoué. Concessions are to be given for no more than this area. The exploitation has already reached an active stage in Zululand, where a Norwegian company has built a mill at Umfolosi. A Belgian concern has located in the neighborhood of Elizabethville."

GOLF BY MACHINERY

DEVICES TO ENABLE ONE to play golf indoors are not unfamiliar to the golf enthusiast. The latest, a so-called "golfmeter," invented on the Pacific coast by a railroad official who is also a golfer, enables the player to measure the distance to which his ball would have gone had it been played on the open links, and to follow it throughout its flight, altho this takes place wholly within the narrow boundaries of a lawn, a vacant room, a garage, or even a small back yard. The ball flies around in a circle instead of straight forward, but its peculiarities of motion and variations of height are the same as if it were played in the open. The distance reached is recorded on a dial, and ball-bearings reduce friction to such an extent that the motion of the ball is nearly free. P. S. Tyler, who writes us from San Francisco, states that three of the largest steamship companies there have installed the machine on their boats, and quotes Scott Chisholm, the writer on golf, as saying in the Los Angeles *Express:*

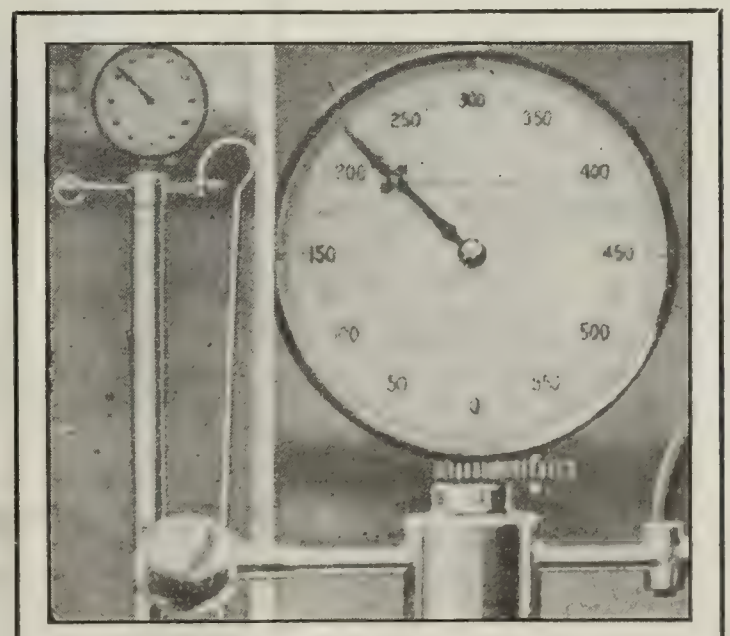


HOW THE "GOLFMETER" WORKS.

"The machine is quite the most practical golf-playing and practising device yet conceived. Apart from the pleasure of playing on it, the actual value of the machine for practise at home or in any limited space is invaluable to the golf enthusiast. The dial face records correct yardage of each shot, and from the appearance of the flight of the ball, you can tell either a slice, a hook, or a topped ball. One can place the score-card of any course beside him and actually play every hole to a marked degree of correctness."

From a descriptive pamphlet we quote the following:

"Almost every man or woman could learn to play an excellent game of golf if they only had a chance to practise. Practise is the great essential and lack of opportunity for practise is the great handicap of the aspiring golfer. Henceforth your game need not suffer from lack of practise. You can set the machine up anywhere that you have room to swing a club, indoors or outdoors. You can hit the ball with your full power or with half swings. You can gage the distance of every shot as the indicator hand on the dial gives you your distance to the exact yard. The appearance of the shot, its flight in the air, will betray the slightest defect in execution.



DIAL-POST AND DIAL.

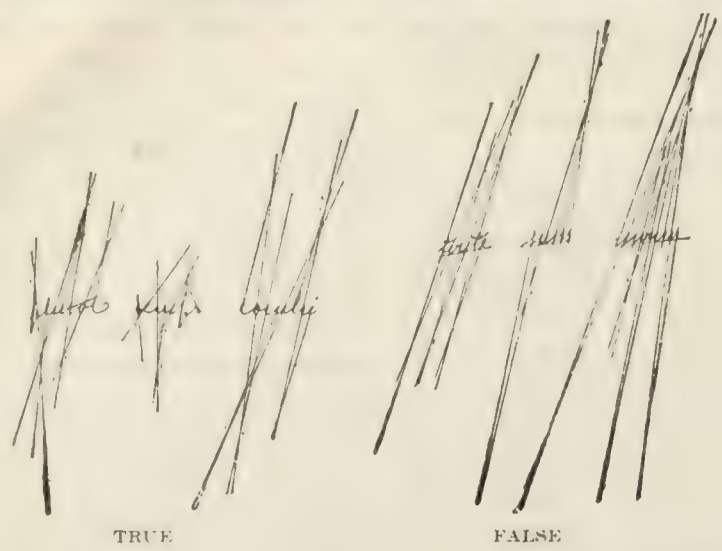
"The machine is a captive ball device. The ball used is a regulation golf-ball. It is laid on the mat and hit with the club in the same way that a shot would be made from the tee or in the fairway.

"It leaves the club face with great speed, and the airplane cable to which it is attached and the highly tempered spring-steel wire trolley shown in the pictures are needed to take up this shock and control its flight around and around the rapidly revolving mechanism of the device. Its speed is not checked and the smoothly working ball-bearing permits the shot to travel its full distance, aided by the carefully balanced arm and counterweight.

"While the ball is going around, the dial face is recording the yards of its journey. Each revolution is actually ten yards in distance and the hand on the dial face crawls up yard by yard as the flight proceeds. When its entire energy is expended and the

centrifugal force has died away the ball falls of its own inertia and the shot is completed, just as it would be on a golf-course.

"If you are a natural 200-yard driver, you will find that the machine will record that distance on your clean-hit shots. Its accuracy is amazing to those who do not realize what endless



FORGERY DETECTED BY SLOPE OF THE LETTERS.

"If a person imitates the slope of a handwriting, he preserves, in spite of himself, the proportions of the angle-values peculiar to his own hand. The result is that as the average axes of the different letters are not parallel, their prolongations will meet. By assembling all the points of intersection a characteristic design will be obtained."

time and testing work have been expended in the working out of this feature. It is absolutely reliable in this respect.

"It is equally suitable for wood and iron clubs; midiron shots are shown with perfect fidelity. Right-handed or left-handed players use it with equal results, and the dial face and hand indicates their distances.

"Good shots—those shots that you know from the 'feel' before you look up have been well hit—they are a joy to watch on the machine.

"Their flight is as even, as swift and vibrationless, as the perfectly hit drive on the golf-course itself.

"There is also an unmistakable 'feel' when the ball is improperly hit, which is further and unmistakably confirmed by the flight of the ball which then travels in uneven revolutions, either jerking badly or dipping from side to side and producing generally unsatisfactory results. It is mechanically impossible for the machine to operate smoothly or properly unless the ball is properly hit."

FILTERS THAT DO NOT FILTER—How many water-purification plants are ineffectively operated by men who have no adequate conception of the operation methods of a modern filtration plant, inquires a writer in *Public Works* (New York). That some are, is known. That many more may be, is more than probable. He goes on:

"One of the most important duties of State and Federal health authorities is the remedying of such condition wherever it may exist. A water-purification plant so operated as to be ineffective is worse than useless, for it gives an unwarranted sense of security to the consumer, it possibly leads to his abandoning the use of a supply that is actually safer than the one which is supposed to be purified but which is not; and a continuous use by the consumers, through many years, of a purified water decreases their partial immunity to typhoid and thus renders them more subject to the attacks of typhoid bacilli that may reach them through ineffective purification than they would be had their systems acquired partial immunity by becoming accustomed to drinking water so contaminated. If it is important to require the licensing of a physician who serves a few hundred patients, how much more important is it that the possession of specified requirements and the obtaining of a license based thereon should be required of those who operate water-filters and thus control the health and lives of an entire community?

"Such regulations should, in our opinion, be enforced by the boards of health of all the States of the country in every community where filter plants are operated."

DETECTION OF FALSE HANDWRITING

THIS TAKES ON GREAT IMPORTANCE in criminal jurisprudence—in cases of suspected frauds in wills or documents, forged checks, etc. Recent methods devised and used by Dr. Locard, director of the Police Laboratory in Lyons, France, are described by E. Weiss in an article printed in *La Nature* (Paris). It is claimed that these are more scientific and more mathematically exact than previous ones. Dr. Locard places great reliance on measurement of the peculiarities of a handwriting on photographic enlargements. Evidently the alteration of a text by erasure, says Mr. Weiss, may be detected by microscopic examination. In the same way the age of an ink-mark, or the removal of paper or ink by erasure, may be ascertained by difference of electrical resistance; but when we have to deal with simple free-hand imitation of handwriting, if it is apparently perfect, identification is difficult. This is the problem solved by Dr. Locard. Mr. Weiss continues:

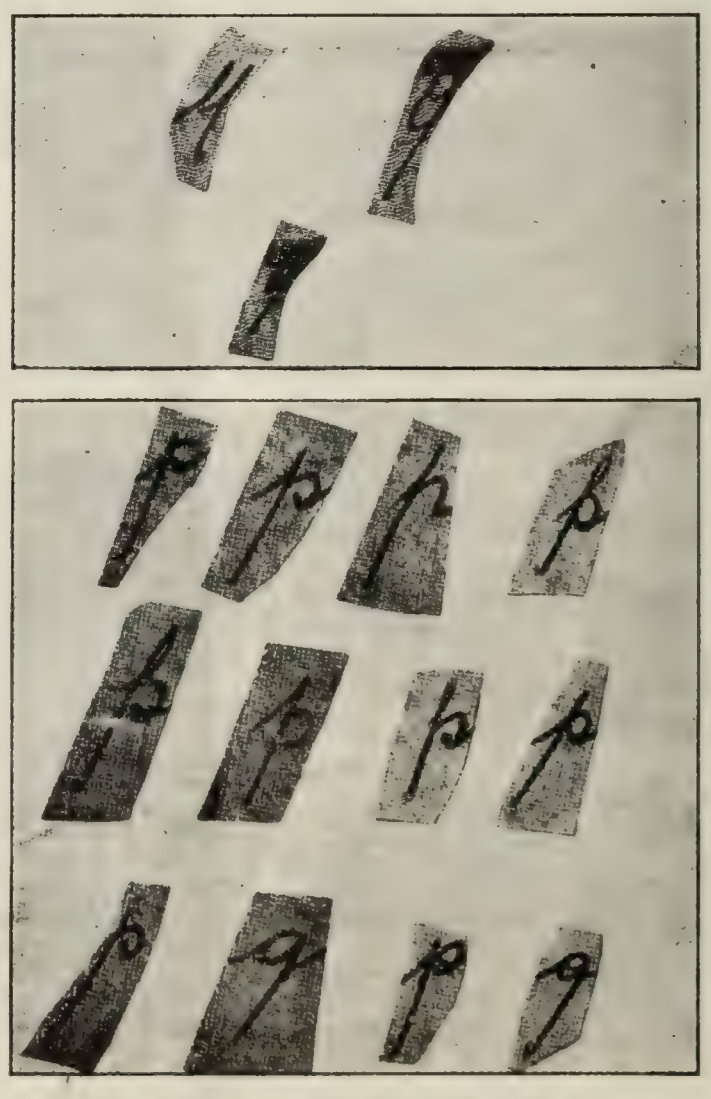
"For a given subject, his handwriting possesses, in spite of himself, in spite of all disguises, a certain number of constant peculiarities that may be measured and that furnish to the expert indications that are unmistakable.

"By means of this method, which is called graphometry, we compare the measurements of photographic enlargements of the writing—the height of the letters, direction of the curves, etc.

"For a given letter, the average height is constant relatively to that of the other letters, even if the general scale of the writing be changed.

"One who habitually makes large *s*'s and small *i*'s will maintain these same proportions. The increasing order of size of the letters in words will not be altered.

"We thus trace for a handwriting a curve whose abscissas



HE DIDN'T MIND HIS P'S AND Q'S.

In the true writing (below) the tails of the *p*'s and *q*'s turn toward the left. The forger turned his (above) to the right.

represent the small letters and the ordinates the heights of the various letters. By comparing the curves of an authentic and suspected handwriting, it may be shown that they are clearly different.

"The heights of the small letters are measured, and by distributing them without taking account of the letter in the same words, a curve may be drawn indicating the order of increase or of decrease of the heights of the letters.

"To determine the direction of the variations, groups of five, eight, and ten letters, forming words or fragments thereof, are measured. A curve determines the direction of the variations and enables us to compare the two writings.

"The degree of separation of the letters is subject to great variation in different writings. These may be measured in tenths of a millimeter. When this measurement is made on an authentic and an imitated text, the absolute value of the separating intervals must be compared with the average height of the letters and curves then drawn for comparison.

"For each letter there is a definite relation between height and width. This measurement is a very delicate one and may involve error. The heights of both capital and small letters are taken, and the total length of a group.

"The angle made by each element, whether a letter or a connecting line, with the base of the writing, varies from one element to another. Even in a modified and disguised writing, and even with a more rapid execution, these proportions remain the same.

"If a person imitates the slope of a handwriting, he preserves, in spite of himself, the proportions of the angle-values peculiar to his own hand. The result is that as the average axes of the different letters are not parallel, their prolongations will meet. By assembling all the points of intersection a characteristic design will be obtained."

Generally, Mr. Weiss continues, words are not written with a sustained movement of the pen, the hand being raised in the middle of a word. More or less frequently there are thus interruptions that may be discovered by microscopic examination. The frequency of these interruptions characterizes a handwriting. Here also telltale curves may be traced. He proceeds:

"Finally, we may proceed to a large number of corresponding measurements, based for instance on the heights of the *t*'s, the dots of the *i*'s, the intersections of the lines of the *m*'s and *n*'s. Other measurements may be devised, but the chief have been indicated above.

"When a document is to be examined, the use of the microscope will reveal retouching or alteration. A comparison of different words will even show whether there has been erasure, as was the case in a will examined in the Lyons laboratory.

"If the hypothesis of fraud by erasure or by servile imitation is eliminated, the measurements described above must be used. This was done with a letter from the front during the war, in which a postscript left a fortune to the recipient. Such divergence was found as to make it impossible that the two texts should have been written by the same hand, altho microscopic examination showed no retouching. In the case of a seriously wounded man, lying on his back and imprest with the importance of what he was writing, it might be conceived that he would change his handwriting, but not by altering completely the order of magnitude of the letters, by inverting the direction of the lines, by modifying their parallelism, etc.

"Graphometry may also base its conclusions on other indications, notably on microphotography. Thus, some writers make their curves from right to left. This assumes great importance in the case of an *O*, for instance, and may be recognized in a microphotograph.

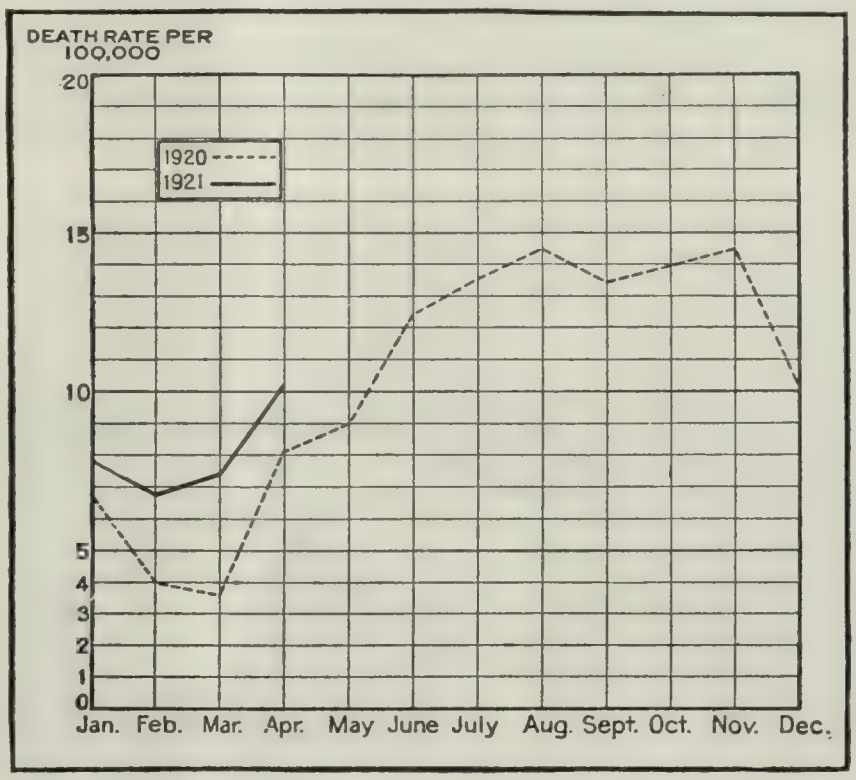
"In the same way the microscope reveals what are called 'harpons'—little hooks made habitually to right or left of the descending sides of letters. By this means a forged check for 95,000 francs paid recently by the *Société Générale* was recognized.

"Chemical analysis of the ink may also be used.

"Nevertheless, for free-hand imitation, it is necessary that the texts should be long enough, and to remember that the value of curves depends on the exactitude of the measurements from which they are made. It is also necessary that the same person should measure both authentic and suspected specimens."

AUTOMOBILE DEATH-ROLL INCREASING — Indications, as tabulated in *The Statistical Bulletin* of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company (New York), point to a mortality from automoble accidents this year that will far exceed any figure registered for any former year. Says this publication:

"It was hoped that 1920 would mark a maximum which would never be exceeded for this class of fatalities. Statistics compiled by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and covering the first four months of 1921 show, however, that the situation during this period has been much worse than last year. In April, for example, there were 113 deaths from automobile accidents among the Company's industrial policyholders. This is at a rate of 10.2 per 100,000 and is 25 per cent. higher than for April of last year. It is very close to the figure for the whole year 1920, which was 10.9. As will be seen in the chart, the highest rates for the year occur during the summer and fall months. If fatalities continue to increase at the present rate, the total figure for 1921 promises very badly indeed. There are few if any more acute problems before the public health and police authorities in American cities to-day than that of finding ways and means to save the large number of lives which are being lost, to an increasing extent, year after year through automobile fatalities."



AUTOMOBILE DEATH-RATES PER 100,000.

For 1920 and part of 1921.

EFFECT OF SALT ON WEEDS—In an article on the use of salt in agriculture, quoted recently in these columns, it was stated that a proper application of salt on an asparagus-bed would kill the weeds without harming the asparagus. An experiment in this regard, leading to a curious result, is reported in a letter by M. C. G. Witte, of Clinton, Conn. Says our correspondent:

"About that time my asparagus-bed began to show its annual crop of weeds, and after reading over carefully the article in your magazine, I applied to my asparagus-bed what I judged to be the proper amount of salt to accomplish the desired purpose. I made two applications at the interval of about a week.

"I took a look at my asparagus-bed a few days ago and, as far as surface indications went, the weeds were just as bad as ever. In fact, they looked unusually robust and vigorous. But when I pulled two or three I saw at once that they differed decidedly from the ordinary weeds of the same kind which are easy to uproot. It happened that for a week or so after I applied the salt we had very dry weather and salt worked its way into the ground very slowly—so slowly in fact, that the roots of the weeds were able to keep just a little ahead of it. As the salt penetrated the ground the weed-roots went deeper, with the result that I have an asparagus-bed with weeds that have roots a foot or more in length instead of the usual two or three inches. . . . Working on the same principle, by the gradual application of salt to the surface of the ground, we may be able to grow root crops, such as carrots, parsnips, etc., of enormous size and length, thus getting several times the quantity from the same area of ground."

A sample of his weed-roots, sent by Mr. Witte, substantiates his statement as to their length.

HINDU ANCESTRY OF UNCLE REMUS

MORE THAN SIXTY of the stories told in the delightful "Uncle Remus" books and in other collections of American negro folk-lore, writes W. Norman Brown in the August *Asia* (New York), "reproduce Hindu stories, sometimes being close copies of their oriental prototypes and at other times being but faint echoes as of something 'half remembered, half forgot.'" "Wandering children of India, these fairy-stories and beast-fables," explains Mr. Brown, "have journeyed far to reach our negroes, some slowly making their way across Asia to Europe, thence to come with the English, the French, and the Spanish to our shores and the negroes in our midst, and others selecting Africa as the route of their great pilgrimage, reaching that 'Dark Continent' either directly or with the assistance of the Arabs." As a case in point he cites the story of the lion's journey in search of the man, a tale which "had left India at least a thousand years ago, had a wide circulation in medieval Europe as one of the *Fabulae Extravagantes* ascribed to Æsop," and was printed in England by Caxton in 1484. "Doubtless," he remarks, "some English *raconteur* in America first gave it to the negroes." It finally reappears in Joel Chandler Harris's "Nights with Uncle Remus," under the title "Mr. Lion Hunts for Mr. Man." The story as told by Mr. Harris is thus summarized by Mr. Brown:

Drawn by W. O. Wilson.

HOW MR. LION FOUND MR. MAN.

This negro fable, made familiar to American readers by *Uncle Remus*, is traced back through English and European literature to India, whence it began its journey to these shores "at least a thousand years ago." On the way it enjoyed a wide circulation in medieval Europe, where it was generally ascribed to Æsop.

"It seems that Mr. Lion, proud of his superior strength, 'sot hisse'f up fer ter be de boss er all de yuther creeturs,' but whenever he would begin to brag, 'some un 'ud up'n tell 'im 'bout w'at Mr. Man done done.' This at last got on his nerves, and he set out to find Mr. Man and give him 'sech n'er larrupin' w'at nobody aint never had yit.'

"Lovers of Uncle Remus will recall that Mr. Lion met on his way Mr. Steer, Mr. Hoss, and Mr. Jack Sparrer, who all tried to dissuade him, but unsuccessfully, and that at last he came upon Mr. Man himself, splitting rails. Not recognizing his quarry, he stated his purpose; 'en den Mr. Man say, sezee, dat ef Mr. Lion will come stick his paw in de split fer ter hol' de log open twel he git back, he go fetch Mr. Man. Mr. Lion, he march up en slap his paw in de place, en den Mr. Man, he tuck'n' knock de glut out, en de split close up, en dar Mr. Lion wuz. . . . Mr. Man se'nter out in de bushes en cut 'im a hick'ry, en he let in on Mr. Lion, en he frail en frail 'im twel frailin' un 'im wuz a sin.' And here Uncle Remus concludes, giving verisimilitude to his story, 'Down ter dis day you can't git no lion ter come up whar der's a man a-maulin' rails en put he paw in de split.'"

In India we hear of the same lion, altho the story opens with him a cub, being taught by his mother the humiliating lesson that, in spite of his greater strength, he must never venture an encounter with a man. When he grew older his conceit led him to scorn his mother's lesson, and he set out to find a man. On this pilgrimage he meets, in succession, an ox, a camel, and an elephant, each of which, in reply to his question, "Are you a man?" replies that he is not a man, but "a slave to a man." The conclusion of this Hindu version Mr. Brown tells as follows:

"The lion was now very much puzzled to think what sort of animal a man could be. As he walked along, he met a little, puny thing, walking upright on two legs, looking something like a monkey.

"'My friend,' said the lion, 'can you tell me where I can find a man?'

"'I am a man,' was the reply.

"The lion was incredulous. 'Why, you are not a strong creature!' he exclaimed. 'I am much stronger than you.'

"'Oh, no, you are not,' answered the man, 'for I have a power that you lack, the power of reason.'

"'What is reason?' asked the lion.

"'I will show you!' returned the man.

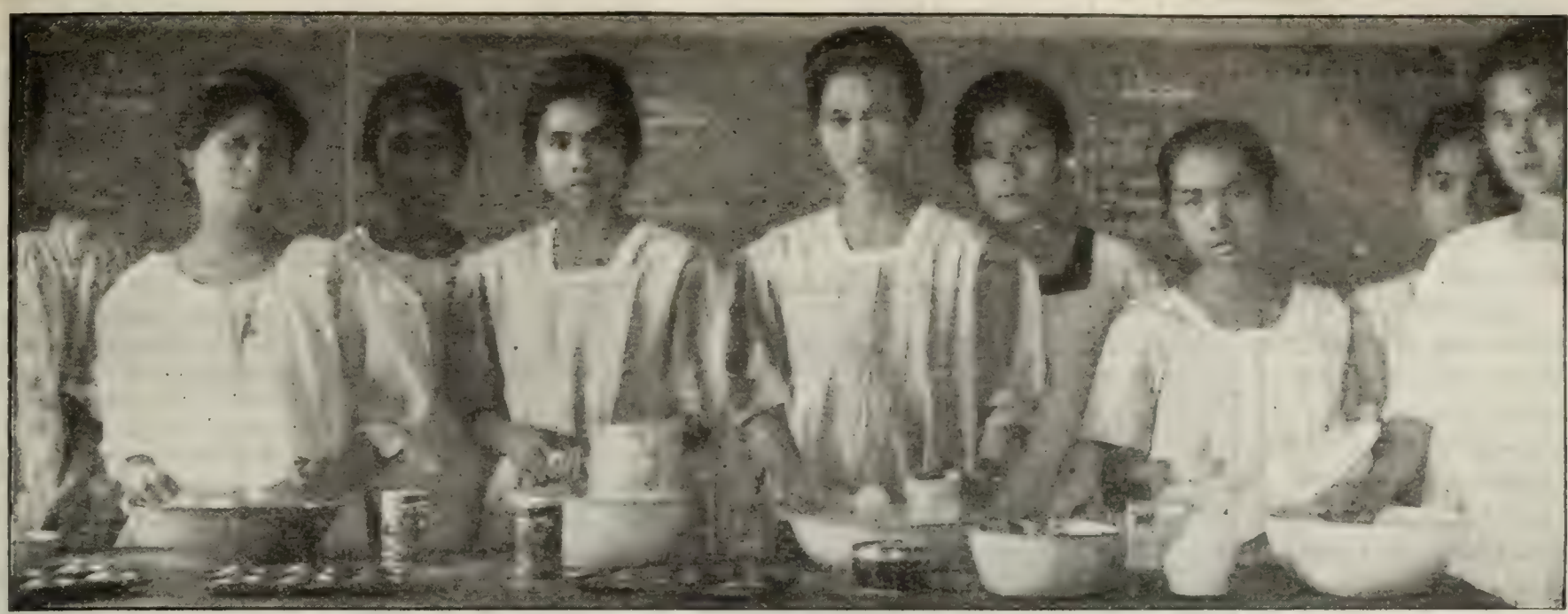
"Now the man was a wood-cutter, and he had his ax on his shoulder. With a few blows he split a stout sapling and then made a wedge and drove it into the cleft.

"'Just put your paw in that crack!' he said to the lion.

"Obediently, the lion did so, and the man knocked out the wedge. 'There,' he said, when he saw that the lion was safely caught, 'that is reason.'

"But the lion could not free himself and at last died there."

Among the other "Uncle Remus" tales whose Hindu origin is traced by Mr. Brown are "Br'er Rabbit and the Gizzard-Eater," and the story of how Mr. Ram "bluffed" Br'er Wolf. "The Wonderful Tar-Baby Story," on the other hand, he says, is of pure African origin, and has traveled with the black man "to North America, South America, the Philippines, and even to that home of stories, India."



Courtesy of Bureau of Education, Manila, P. I.

"EDUCATION IS THE ROCK UPON WHICH AMERICA HAS BUILT IN THE PHILIPPINES."
A seventh-grade domestic-science class, Tondo Intermediate School, Manila.

NOTABLE INTELLECTUAL ADVANCE OF THE FILIPINOS

"THE MOST REMARKABLE PROGRESS that any nation has ever made in education under similar circumstances" has been achieved in the Philippines, it seems, under the American common-school system of education. This statement, made by Representative Towner, of Iowa, member of the Committee on Education in the last Congress, is recalled by W. Carson Ryan, Jr., when he surveys the "extraordinary record of intellectual, industrial, and social advance" which is the story of education in the Philippines since the close of the Spanish-American War. This record, says Mr. Ryan, is the true measure of American work in the islands, because "whatever the final verdict of history is to be, education is the rock upon which America has built in the Philippines." Writing in the New York *Evening Post*, he goes on to say:

"It is almost literally true that before the roar of Dewey's guns ceased the American soldiers started to show that they could teach as well as fight, and from that day to this education has spread, until to-day over two-thirds of the population is literate, as compared with less than a third twenty years ago; more than 700,000 boys and girls are attending schools, as compared with a maximum of 200,000 under the Spanish régime; and the fame of the educational system of the Philippines has attracted the attention of educators and statesmen throughout the world."

The task of the American Government was to build on the existing schools a system that would reach all the people and prepare them for self-government. Incidentally, says Mr. Ryan, this resulted in "a revolution in educational methods all over the world." To quote further:

"It was in industrial training that the American teachers, unhampered by tradition, were able to do things in the Philippines far beyond anything known in the United States. They applied education to existing resources and materials. They studied the woods and fibers of the islands, and built an education around them as the basis of a future economic development that would eventually decide between poverty and wealth for the Philippines. They saw the possibilities of the buntal straw, and had the Filipino boys make out of it hats that are now known everywhere for their texture and skilful workmanship. They supervised and directed the marvelous gift which the women of the Philippines have for lace-making and embroideries, and instructed them in ways of marketing the wonderful *piña* cloth. They taught the young men how to make superb furniture out of the beautiful hardwoods with which the Philippines abound. They brought to every community a better agriculture through the schools. Above all, they insisted upon a product so good that it should be marketable; until to-day the Bureau of Education of the Philippines receives orders amounting to $150,000 a year from firms abroad for handicraft articles; the trade-school product yearly is over $100,000, and the annual agricultural product of the schools is worth $280,000.

"To get the industrial training into the school in the most effective way required a new type of organization. There are seven elementary grades in the Philippines, four primary and three intermediate, topped by a secondary plan of four years. Differentiation begins with the intermediate school—very much earlier than in schools in the United States. Every pupil must take some industrial training. Approximately 17 per cent. of the total time in the primary grades and in the general course of the intermediate school is devoted to graded vocational instruction. The special intermediate vocational courses consist of farming and trades for boys and housekeeping and household arts for girls. There are 13 large agricultural schools in the Philippines, 15 farm schools, and 162 settlement farm schools, with grounds about them ranging in area from 30 to 2,000 acres. There are over 4,000 school gardens and more than 100,000 home gardens directed by the school."

Not the least remarkable effect of the industrial training in the schools, says Mr. Ryan, has been social:

"In the Philippines, as elsewhere, education has often been regarded as something which enables one to get out of work. When gardening was first introduced as regular class work in the Philippines it was a common sight to see pupils marching to school with servants carrying their hoes. 'To appreciate the present-day attitude of the educated class and to realize how much has been done,' says a recent report of the Director of Education, 'it is only necessary to recall the early days, when a clerk would feel insulted if asked to carry a book or close a window; when a large part of the pupils came to school with servants carrying books and umbrellas, and when American teachers were told by prominent Filipinos that the carrying of a box or suitcase would lead to loss of social prestige.'"

The schools, we read further, "have all but completed the task of giving the Filipino people the first essential for nationality—a common language." That language is English, "not because of any desire to impose a foreign language, but because there was no such thing as a common language in the islands before the Americans came." Native teachers have now largely replaced American teachers in every rank. And this whole remarkable educational development, says Mr. Ryan, "has not cost the American Government one cent":

"The Philippine Government has paid all of its own expenses since civil government was established, including education. And the first year the Filipino elective assembly actually got control of finances it appropriated $15,000,000 for schools in addition to the usual yearly appropriation of the Bureau of Education."

GEORGE WASHINGTON IN ENGLAND

LONDONERS, IT SEEMS, accept as a matter of course the statue of George Washington recently installed in Trafalgar Square, a site which it shares with Nelson and one or two others of Britain's national heroes. One of the few persons exhibiting curiosity about it the day after its unveiling, reports a London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, was "an elderly dustman, who, after a laborious explanation by a friend, remarked, 'Oh, yes, an American; that's right.'" Yet in the growing list of public monuments in England which celebrate the friendship of Great Britain and the United States, none, as the London *Daily Telegraph* notes, more dramatically symbolizes "the stanchness and stability of the historic reconciliation of two peoples" than does this bronze likeness of a one-time "rebel" who is now acclaimed in England as "one of the greatest Englishmen who ever lived." This bronze replica of Houdon's famous work, the marble original of which stands in the rotunda of the State Capitol in Richmond, Va., is a gift from the people of Virginia to the people of Great Britain. It was unveiled on June 30. A few days before similar ceremonies had marked the placing of busts of Washington, also gifts from America to the British people, in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, in the Town Hall at Liverpool, and in Sulgrave Manor, the Northamptonshire home of Washington's ancestors.

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood.

WASHINGTON IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

Englishmen, said Lord Curzon, proudly welcome this statue, "because, tho he fought us and vanquished us, he was fighting for ideals and principles which are as sacred to us as they are to the American people."

In his speech of presentation President Henry Louis Smith, of the Washington and Lee University, the dispatches tell us, remarked that the Houdon statue was the effigy of one "who forsook Great Britain's flag, rejected her sovereignty, and fought against her King," but that "with splendid and characteristic magnanimity she had answered the challenge by placing the one-time rebel on a pedestal amid the mighty monuments and memories of Trafalgar Square." With this gift, he said, his committee brought assurance of "the undivided fellowship and friendship of the great body of American citizens," since "the shrill cries of hate that were sometimes heard were but the clamor of a narrow and turbulent shore-line, not the voice of the great deep that lay beyond." Claiming to speak for "the thinking millions of America," he added to his message the plea that "the English-speaking nations of the world, so recently united in war, should unite again for the more complex tasks of peace, and in closest and most unselfish cooperation enter at once upon a joint program of world leadership and reconstruction."

Lord Curzon, in accepting the statue on behalf of the people of Great Britain, said some might ask why it was that Englishmen "gladly and proudly welcomed the statue of Washington." The answer, he went on to say, was—

"Because he was a great Englishman—one of the greatest Englishmen that ever lived; because, tho he fought us and vanquished us, he was fighting for ideals and principles which are as sacred to us as they are to the American people, and which are embedded in the very fibers of our common race."

Speaking of the statue as a symbol and a sign, he continued:

"It is a mark of the fact that the two branches of the great English-speaking race are now and henceforth indissolubly one. It is now more than a hundred years since we last fought, and that conflict was one of which none of us are proud and of which some of us are very much ashamed. We can never fight again. I should like to add that we can never quarrel again. We ought never to quarrel again. The idea is such that if anybody got up on a public platform and uttered it in this country he would be hooted from the place. I believe and hope that the same sentiments prevail in your country. But not merely can your nation and mine engage never to fight and never to quarrel; we can do a great deal to prevent other nations from fighting. That, I submit, is the main function and duty that lies upon us in the future. It is by the example we set, by the common sacrifices that we have endured and are prepared to endure again, by the friendly counsel and cooperation of our ambassadors and statesmen, by the resolute determination of our people, by the influence of the press of both countries—and would that greater restraint were sometimes put upon it, whether it be on one side or the other—it is by these influences that we should endeavor to see that the peace of the world is insured. It is a great and powerful weapon that is in the hands of these two great nations, and if our use of it is inspired by the temperate judgment, the lofty nobility of soul, and the unselfish purpose of George Washington, we ought to be able to use that weapon for the inestimable advantage of mankind."

In an editorial on the American gift of Washington's statue under the heading "The Great Reunion," the London *Daily Telegraph* says:

"We see the American Revolution now in its true perspective It was only one of our domestic quarrels, an episode in the long struggle of Englishmen for freedom and self-government; and England itself was almost as much divided upon the main

questions at issue as the Thirteen Colonies themselves. In the end democracy triumphed in Britain, as it did in America, and privilege and oligarchy were vanquished in the one country as they had been in the other. The Reform Act of 1832 was the sequel and complement to the Declaration of Independence. The sundered English-speaking peoples have traveled on parallel paths and have been aiming for the same goal.

"So, naturally, what little bitterness has been left by the memory of that old conflict, in which we were worsted, should long since have died out. In Great Britain that is the case. . . . So we welcome the gift which the Virginians have so gracefully and generously bestowed upon us, and rejoice to have the image of Washington set up in the very center of our capital, a memorial of a hero who belongs to our race and speech, and a memento of an honorable feud which is passing into a still more honorable friendship."

A GERMAN SLAM AT OUR LITERATURE

AMERICAN LITERATURE, it seems, is in a parlous state, because it is dominated by the will and taste of "the universal Philistine, the pioneer, and the victorious Puritan." Moreover, "in the feminine dominance in American art and literature we have another reason for its shallowness, its insincerity, its imitativeness," since "in America the women are the bulwark of Puritanism, of intellectual reaction, and of moralistic art." Nor is this all. The American, we are told, "is autointoxicated; moral cowardice, the fear of telling the truth, especially about America and the American, has made him, as was inevitable, the victim of his own illusions, sensitiveness, and vanity." And added to Philistinism, Puritanism, feminism, and moral cowardice, according to the same authority, there is still another pernicious influence which affects our literature. This is "the press, the newspaper and magazine press of the United States." These rather unflattering generalizations occur in a lecture delivered last spring before the English seminar of the University of Berlin, and are quoted with something of indignation by Prof. Brander Matthews, of Columbia, in the Sunday magazine supplement of the New York *Times*. His indignation is not lessened by the fact that the lecturer was a German-American—one of that very small minority of German-Americans, Professor Matthews explains, who at heart are not Americans at all. "This native son of California," he remarks, "evidently enjoyed keenly the opportunity of telling his fellow Germans that America is inhospitable to literature and art."

This University of Berlin lecturer, it seems, concedes "pure genius" to Edgar Allan Poe, but explains that "Poe was not in essence American, but universal—a singer out of time, out of place—one whose inspiration, however, owes something to the German master, E. T. A. Hoffmann." Emerson "had plunged deep in the transcendental thought of the German philosophers of the last century," but "he gave no expression to the soul of the living America." Walt Whitman is "the one Titan in American literature," but he is "the prophet of what America might have been, not of what it is." This discouraging critic then explains that—

"In America we must reckon in literature, as in politics, with a democracy . . . which has canceled all democratic values and arrived at the opposite pole of a political absolutism. In art such a pseudo-democracy means, for example, that passion in literature is reduced to false and vapid sentimentality—that beauty is feared and prettiness worshiped—that the cleansing, elevating spirit of tragedy is loathed and replaced by brutal sensationalism; that realism is tabu and romanticism rampant."

Turning to the American newspapers and magazines, he says:

"This press is the library, the school, and the church of the common man. . . . The war has revealed the dishonesty and unbelievable corruption of this press as nothing has ever done before. . . . This press has now become suspect—but its power over its victims is almost as mighty as ever. . . . This torrent of falsehood, of suppress or garbled news, of sensation and filth, of folly, hideous and slipshod English, vulgarity and bad taste is poured into the soul of the American people day after day. . . . Is it to be wondered at that the delicate flower of a national literature can not bloom in soil swept by these tornadoes, these avalanches of a corrupt and frenzied journalism?"

It is in the field of drama, according to this lecturer whose name Professor Matthews does not reveal to us, that "American literature has failed most grievously." In fact, remarks his Columbia commentator, "an American reader of this German dissertation finds himself wondering why the lecturer should have spent so much time in the depreciation of a thing so valueless as American literature appears to his alien eyes." There is hope for our literature, we learn further, only when it shall have forgotten its Anglo-Saxon descent:

"When the American national masterpieces finally appear they will not be English in spirit. In America the language, like the population, is undergoing a slow but steady metamorphosis. The influx of strange tongues will serve to influence this great change, just as the influx of alien blood will influence the national poetic spirit. . . . There is more feeling for art and poetry in the simple-hearted peasant from Italy, Hungary, and Lithuania than in the commercialized descendants of the *Mayflower* immigrants or those of the First Families of Virginia. German and Jewish names abound among the most interesting and important American authors and artists of to-day, not to mention the foreign blood in some of the famous writers of the immediate past, the German element in Poe and Joaquin Miller, the German-Jewish in Bret Harte, and it is reported Bayard Taylor and Oliver Wendell Holmes, the Dutch element in Whitman, the French in Sidney Lanier and Thoreau, and the Irish in a great number of other writers. . . . . .

"The slowly forming art and literature of the United States are no longer Anglo-Saxon. A glance at the reviews, magazines, and art catalogs will verify this. The modern American novelist whose work most faithfully and spaciously reflects the life and spirit of the new America is an American of German descent. The most fearless, radical, and catholic critic is a descendant from Bavarian and Oldenburgian stock. . . . He differs from most other American writers in that he does not fear to tell the truth about American weaknesses and that the national vanities, prejudices, and obsessions excite only his relentless ridicule. His destructive warfare upon the passion of Puritanism; upon the moral cowardice and intellectual provincialism of his countrymen has already served to clear a little ground for the sincere artist and the honest thinker."

For some reason Professor Matthews has cut out of this quotation the names of the supernovelist and supercritic. Explaining that he quotes the "malevolent absurdities" of the lecturer because "they disclose the desire and the intention of not a few unassimilated aliens (sometimes natives of America, but still strangers in a strange land) to deny that the people of the United States are now 'Anglo-Saxon,'" he goes on to say in conclusion:

"We of the older American stock, proud of our descent from Puritan and the pioneer, proud also of our inheritance of the English language, of English literature, and of the ideal of liberty within the law—we in our pride have been wont to think that those who came to us from across the seas wanted to share our inheritance and to adopt our ideals. The Dutch, the French Huguenots, the Scotch-Irish were absorbed and became 'Anglo-Saxon' in spirit if not in blood. They were most satisfactorily assimilated; and they were glad to be joined unto us.

"But there are now many signs—and this Berlin lecture by a native son of California may be received as one of them—that there are later elements in our population which do not desire to be assimilated and which are bent on refusing to accept the 'Anglo-Saxon' heritage of language and literature and law. They reject Puritanism and vaunt themselves as Impuritans. They restlessly insist on remaining aliens; and they propose to set up their own standards, not only in literature, but in every department of life. They are aggressive, pugnacious, and vociferous; and some of them are not without ability. They are only a noisy minority; and there is no danger that they will ever become a majority. But their ideas are abhorrent; their purpose is pestilent; and we may not find it an easy task to reduce them from pernicious activity to innocuous desuetude."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

MILLIONS STARVING IN LENINE'S PARADISE OF ATHEISM

"FEAR OF DIVINE VENGEANCE upon 'holy Russia' for the sins and atheism of its present rulers" is said in the dispatches to out-terror the terror of starvation that is driving millions of hungry Russian peasants from the parched farms to the wretched cities in search of food. Petrograd, the once gay capital of the Czars, presents, we are told, a picture for which the world's history has no parallel. For famine is no sooner ended in China than it begins in Russia, where 20,000,000 people are calling upon humanity to save them from starvation. The drought which has affected the whole world has in many sections of that unhappy land, say news dispatches, opened crevices in the parched ground, dried up the streams, and left the people little more than dying vegetation to eat. In the huge wheat belt of east central Russia, extending from the region of Samara on the Volga to Perm, the population are said to be leaving their homes in a panic-stricken exodus westward. Wails of desperate fear and cries from the Russian Church for help are heard in Berlin, Paris, London, and in this country. "Fearful famine in Russia," runs an appeal from the head of the Orthodox Russian Church, the Patriarch Tikhon, of Moscow, to the archbishops of York and Canterbury, which is published in many papers. "Greatest part must die of hunger. In those regions which ordinarily produce most breadstuffs, all grain now annihilated by drought. Epidemics following in wake of famine. Immediate help large scale imperative. Populace deserting fields and houses and running eastward, crying, 'Bread!' Send immediately bread and medicines."

But Russia must first release her American prisoners if she would get aid from the United States. In replying to the appeal of Maxim Gorki, the famous Russian author, Chairman Herbert Hoover, of the American Relief Administration, is quoted in press reports as saying that this is the *sine qua non* of any assistance afforded by America. With proper guaranties of non-interference, facilities for the workers, and free transportation of supplies, Mr. Hoover expresses a willingness on the part of the Commission "to furnish necessary supplement of food, clothing, and medical supplies to 1,000,000 children in Russia as rapidly as organization can be effected."

What with famine, a plague of locusts, cholera, and political chaos, Russia, in the words of an observer, is suffering an "Iliad of overwhelming woes," but it seems at present unlikely that organized relief can be sent into the stricken area, unless the Soviet Government retreats from its present position. Some of the European governments confess their inability in face of the problem, and "even if it were not for the political obstacles," says the Washington *Evening Star*, "the relief of the famine and cholera sufferers in Russia would be a task of extraordinary difficulty." The "horrible conditions in Russia are the result of the demoralization incident to the breakdown of government and the substitution of Soviet rule. Probably Russia would have suffered from both disease and famine in any conditions, but not so hopelessly as with the entire political organization disrupted and controlled by a handful of fanatical theorists." This view appears to be borne out by the fact that in spite of the great need and the numerous appeals from private sources, no official call for help has been issued by the Soviet Government. Instead, George Tchitcherin, Russian Soviet Foreign Minister, is quoted in press dispatches as saying that his Government "can not ask for American relief representatives when we have no existing relations." So the official organ *Izvestia*, of Moscow, plucks up courage and proffers this rhetorical remedy: "We must organize a firm front against all the difficulties of our present situation. If the revolutionary spirit is alive in us we shall have strength to survive this last misfortune."

But fine phrases feed no stomachs, and it is reported that a wave of terror born of superstitious fears has affected the starving millions. For this reason the Assembly rejected the proposal of the Central Soviet of Moscow to seize ecclesiastical stores for the state. They did not dare further to arouse the fury of the people. Describing the situation, Walter Duranty writes in the New York *Times:*

"Millions of human beings are literally on the verge of death by starvation. It is a national disaster on a scale the modern world has never known outside of China.

"The accounts state that what is now happening in central Russia is a repetition on a gigantic scale of the flight of the French peasant population before the German invaders. The roads leading westward are crowded with miserable fugitives whose wagons are piled up with household goods, children, and the aged, drawn by skeleton horses and oxen with bones showing through their skins. Thirst with all its sorrows is added to the sufferings of starvation, and it is estimated that barely 5 per cent. of these unhappy people will survive the desperate journey.

"Even in Moscow the food supply, according to those just returned, is terribly curtailed. Salted herring and thin gruel of millet, wheat, and oats are the only food the majority has tasted since early spring.

"The regions worst afflicted by drought present a dreadful picture. Beneath a sky of steel gray the fields are parched and the wheat withered on the stalk. In the ground long fissures have appeared, until it seems to the terrified peasants that the earth herself is opening her mouth to swallow them.

"Since March no rain has fallen. Wells and springs have dried up until there is no water for man or beast.

"The political effects of the tragedy may be decisive. It is reported a flood of religious fervor is advancing toward Moscow that will sweep away the last remnant of Soviet power like chaff in a hurricane. Such central authority as may remain in the universal anarchy is expected to be wielded by Tikhon, Patriarch of Moscow—in other words, by the Orthodox Church."

Failing this, "what is to be the end of this stupendous national tragedy?" asks the Baltimore *Sun*, which, in common with other representative papers, is stirred with sympathy for the helpless victims of physical deprivation and political misrule. "Were Russia like other countries, a week would not pass before the world's fleets of mercy and the world's humanitarians would be hastening to her succor." The spectacle she presents is "enough to move the hardest hearts; but the black beast of Bolshevism has cut her off from the rest of mankind. If she can escape from that cruel monster the world will be quick to bind up her wounds and nurse her back to health." But we may not wait for that, for, "except civilization save them," says *The Commercial Tribune* (Cincinnati), "this debauched and destitute people must perish from the face of the earth." It may be that the Soviet Government, which has made no appeal for the sufferers, "are careless that the people perish." That would leave fewer in possession of the land which the Government would loot:

"None the less there is appeal to the people of America to give aid, even as they have already when they had opportunity given aid, in Russia as elsewhere. The very fact of the conditions existing in Russia is an all-sufficient appeal for succor, an appeal that no American will let go unheeded once assured that his help can be made to reach the people who are being

damned to make a Soviet holiday. If Russia is not relieved it will be the fault of the same human hyenas who have wrought her ruin."

It is reported that it will require $40,000,000 a month to feed the famine sufferers, but if it is necessary for the world to go to the aid of Russia, as it has gone to the aid of China, declares the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "it will do so without hesitation in the name of humanity." In this case the task will carry with it "a kind of reward, for no longer will the country that has suffered under the oppression of the Czars and now suffers under the oppression of revolutionary leaders be able to shroud itself behind a veil as inviolate as the olden veil of the temple. There will be light in Russia." But while Russia starves it has been reported that she is preparing for new wars. It is a "brutal sort of irony" to represent this in the public press, exclaims the New York *Globe*, declaring: "What the world needs in its dealing with Russia is not more lies or more wars, but more of that impartial humanitarianism upon which the Red Cross was founded."

NEGLECT OF THE CHURCH JANITOR—The church janitor does all the dirty work in cleaning out the house of God, but seldom gets a note of praise, or even so much as a kind word, from pulpit or pew, complains *The Herald of Gospel Liberty* (Christian), which has failed to find in any of the books of church methods "a single chapter devoted to suggestions and inspiration for this most important personage." Perhaps, this journal suggests, it is because in the rich churches the janitor is merely a hired menial whose only connection with the church, so far as the congregation can see, is to clean it and make it fit for their presence. But, says *The Herald:*

"The position of caretaker of the house of God can be made one of the most consecrated offices of service in the entire church; and especially is this true where there is a large modern equipment. In far too many cases the janitor is permitted to think that his work is simply to fire the furnace and carry out the ashes. The building is rarely swept, and never dusted except by the clothes of the congregation. Time and again we have seen it necessary even for the minister to secure a cloth and dust the Bible and pulpit before he begins his service. Sunday-school rooms have a disheveled appearance, the chairs being left just as the pupils left them on the previous Sunday. The exterior of the church is no more inviting. The churchyard grows up in high grass and weeds. Not a single flower or bit of shrubbery is planted, and no attempt whatever made to cooperate with God in so beautifying the church grounds as to make them one of the most inviting and admired spots in all the countryside. Surely the church has been wofully remiss in not magnifying the position of its janitors, making them feel that theirs is a work in which may be put much honest love and genuine consecration for the good of God's cause. And they should be taught the thousand and one little ways in which they can add to the comforts of the congregation, by proper heating, ventilating, and otherwise; and by which they can beautify the church and its surroundings until they will find a real pride and pleasure in its upkeep."

THE MARKET QUOTATION ON HUMAN LIFE.

—Gale in Los Angeles *Times*.

THE NECESSITY OF PISTOL-TOTING

"PROHIBIT THE SALE OF ARMS to stop crime? Bah!" Thus does one of the editors of *Field and Stream* (New York) dismiss the claim of an Iowan clergyman and a United States Senator that prohibiting the sale of small arms would prevent crime, the editor arguing that the effect of such a statute would be exactly the reverse of what its advocates desire, since the criminal would still go armed, while all good citizens would obey the law. As told in these pages on June 25, a minister writes in *The Baptist Record* (Pella, Iowa), that pistol-toting forms part of "a vicious circle of crime," and enters an earnest plea for a program of reform against a "program of murder, suicide, robbery, hold-up, and crime of every description traceable to the gun industry." Senator John K. Shields, evidently moved by a similar theory, has introduced a bill to prohibit the sale of small arms and carrying pocket-pistols and revolvers concealed about the person by prohibiting the transportation of them through the United States mails or by interstate common carriers. Rather than this further inhibition of personal liberty, "better make it a law that every citizen of age must own a registered weapon, teach every public-school boy how to use one, and impose a life sentence on armed robbery or assault," suggests Capt. Paul A. Curtis, Jr., one of its editors, in *Field and Stream*. "We will then soon put the quietus on crime and have a citizenry to be reckoned with. We have had enough of prohibition; let's have a little common sense." He explains:

"The point which we wish to bring out is that there is an anti-firearms law upon the panel of almost every State legislature in the Union for consideration, the purpose of which is not to record the sale of arms to stop crime, but to prohibit the sale of arms to stop crime.

"Truly we are in a dangerously Puritanical age when a few mollycoddles, with good intentions, can try out their theories for the prevention of crime at the expense of every honest, red-blooded man in the land.

"The Constitution of the United States plainly proclaims the right of every citizen to possess and to bear arms. But the Constitution does not seem to be a bulwark of protection when it can be torn to tatters by any minority who care to add an amendment to try out their pet theories of helping their weaker brothers."

Holders of securities in firearms companies might well agitate for uniform laws which would arm honest people, where necessary, and disarm the malefactor, says *The Wall Street Journal*, remarking that "so far as New York is concerned the Sullivan Law is a dangerous sham," because, so far as experience seems to prove—

"It sends to jail honest people ignorant of the law, and it makes the armed miscreant safe in carrying a gun, because it makes no distinction about robbery under arms. The small-arms companies do not make their dividends out of the burglar patronage. The burglars make their dividends largely out of the

sloppy thinking and teaching of newspapers like *The Baptist Record*."

However, the Chicago *Tribune*, one of the leading papers of the Middle West, no longer accepts advertisements of revolvers, and *Farm, Stock and Home* (Minneapolis) comments briefly: "Evidently *The Tribune* realizes there is little difference between advertising revolvers and any other burglar's tools. May other publications see a similar light."

MORE NURSES *VS.* BETTER NURSING

SAIRY GAMP AND HER TRIBE were not banished years ago, as we had fondly believed. The old black bonnet, the rusty umbrella and gin bottles, are locked in the limbo of forgotten things, but *Sairy's* modern counterpart is still with us, "somewhat chastened by the competition of the trained nurse, but still doing business wherever she can impose herself on a too-confiding public." This is the latest blast against the idea that the shortage of nurses can be met in part by the provision of short training courses which will enable women to learn enough to do elementary nursing. Both views have been presented in THE LITERARY DIGEST. A short-term school for nurses now in operation in Chicago was described in our issue of March 5 in quotations from the founder, who strongly upheld its efficacy. But on May 21 a Chicago nurse was quoted to the effect that "a good nurse is not made in a few weeks; she is developed after months and years of carefully planned routine." This is also the belief of Miss Isabel M. Stewart, of Teachers College, Columbia University, who sounds a warning in the *Survey* against what she considers an impending invasion of modern *Mrs. Gamps* in our sick-rooms. Not all of these women are unscrupulous quacks, she readily admits, but she does insist that a large proportion of them are "ignorant, untrained, and absolutely unfitted to assume the responsibility for caring for sick people." And what drives her to protest is that in spite of this, and in spite of the bitter lessons of the past, "there are a number of people in this country who are making a determined effort to open our doors wide again to our old pre-Nightingale servant-nurse."

The struggle to maintain decent nursing standards has been going on since the first schools for nurses were founded in this country in 1873, says Miss Stewart, and the battle is not yet won by any means. Reactionists who believe in the efficiency of the pre-Nightingale nurse are "active in advertising the virtues of the untrained or semitrained combination of domestic and nurse, who is miraculously to relieve the present shortage of nurses and whose services are to be especially designed for the sick poor and for the rest of us who belong to the unfortunate wage-earning class." But, continues Miss Stewart, writing from the social-service angle in *The Survey*:

"They never have seen anything in nursing except a form of simple manual work requiring some dexterity and a smattering of elementary knowledge which they believe can be obtained in a few weeks or months by any ordinary woman who can read and write. They usually state that they consider any knowledge beyond this a positive detriment and an encroachment on the province of the physician. They believe that a worker of this type will be quite willing, not only to care for the sick in the ordinary family, but to do a considerable share of the housework as well—at the modest sum of $15, or at most of $25, a week. They would reduce the prerequisites of nursing-schools to graduation from grammar schools, or they would admit practically any woman who might desire to enter. They would eliminate a large part of the unnecessary scientific 'trimmings' now taught in nursing schools. They would cut down the whole course to the 'practical essentials' which in their estimation would take a very short time, ranging from a few weeks (in some cases) to a year or, at most, two. Once all this had been accomplished, they promise that large numbers of highly competent women will flock into this field of work and that soon every one will be able to employ a nurse at less cost than one can now employ a cook or housemaid."

However, the people who are struggling against the demoralization of nursing standards "are not indifferent to the needs of the wage-earning family, but they do not believe that the method outlined is an intelligent or democratic or safe method of meeting the situation, and they know from experience that it does not work." They have long recognized the need for another group of workers to supplement the service of professional nurses, both in homes and in institutions, but they insist, we are told, that these workers are not nurses in the modern acceptance of that term, and that they can not be relied upon to care for acute or potentially serious illness. "Pneumonia is the same thing, whether it is in the tenement home or on Fifth Avenue, and it must be fought with skill and trained intelligence or the patient's life may be sacrificed."

But, on the other hand, doctors are realizing that there is an acute shortage of nurses, and that it seems to be impossible to persuade a sufficient number of young women to take the long and arduous training a real nurse must have. To meet the present situation, writes Dr. Douglas Brown, of New York, in *The Times*, "women of high-school education, natural adaptability and refinement, kindly, high-minded, and in good health,s hould be enabled to take a short, intensive course (if unable to give the time necessary for a higher certificate) and at once become available in a most honorable field that at present leaves much to be desired in quantity, quality, general management, and ability to meet the urgent need of help for those of moderate means." As Dr. Brown explains it:

"The demand for sensible, cheerful women at a moderate wage is great. The supply is small. A three months' intensive course of training, partly in hospital wards, will enable them to take charge of simple cases, act as nurse-companion and as an assistant to the fully trained nurse in serious cases. As a matter of fact, people of moderate means are unable to afford a nurse with their charges of $7 (and $10 in so-called 'twenty-four-hour' cases) on the ground of special knowledge from experience in special fields and which makes the present trained nurse 'a luxury for the very rich only.'"

THE POCKET TESTAMENT LEAGUE—Carrying a Testament in one's pocket is found to be an excellent way of keeping up with the Word of God, according to the evidence of those who have tried the method. For that reason the Pocket Testament League, founded before her marriage by Mrs. Charles M. Alexander, and taken up by the famous singing evangelist and his collaborator, Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, is gradually being adopted by others, we read in *The Continent* (Presbyterian), and "now begins to loom into view as a Christian agency of wide usefulness and probably destined to quite general acceptation." The League's pledge—to carry a Testament constantly in one's pocket and to read a chapter daily—has in it a certain mechanical effect to which certain types of Christians are not readily drawn, we are told; but those who have tried the method say that much more may be derived from it. For instance—

"Singular evidences of this evangelistic effect from the League's simple program have been seen in a recent campaign in Tenafly, N. J.—a suburb of New York—where several men of prominence, regarded by their neighbors as wholly secularized and untouched by any thought of religion, have come under deep conviction of sin without any preaching at all but simply from a general revival of Bible-reading which swept over the community. Like tidings are heard from Harrisburg. The distribution of Testaments by a vigorous committee operating in Philadelphia has spread a new atmosphere through the street-car service and numerous industrial plants. Chapters of the League in State prisons of Pennsylvania, New York, and Oregon elicit testimony that 'Testaments are worth their weight in gold' among the convicts. Manifestly there is a value in the movement which aggressive Christian workers must not discount."

Have You Had Your Iron Today?

Look—

Men and Women

For that "3 o'clock Fatigue"

JUST what you've always wanted—a little five-cent, pocket package of luscious raisins! Sold at all drug, grocery, candy and cigar stores.

Tender, meaty, seedless fruit-meats—brimful of *new energy* for you to use when your speed slackens in the afternoon (at 3 o'clock, say the efficiency experts).

No waiting! They're 75% pure, energizing nutriment (146 calories) in practically *pre-digested form* which *goes to work at once!*

Rich in blood-building food-iron also—frequently the one lack that keeps thousands under par.

A great reviver for tired men and women and a wholesome, natural, safe sweetmeat for the children, too.

Buy at Noon

Always buy at noon so you'll have them for your afternoon refreshment—make that your daily, profitable habit.

These little raisins are both *good* and good *for* you—so don't forget them. Buy *every day* at lunch-time for that "3 o'clock pick-me-up." Try now. See how delicious—how they restore your energy.

Look for This Display Carton on Your Dealer's Counter

Sold at All Drug, Grocery, Candy and Cigar Stores—5c

LITTLE Sun-Maids—5c

Packed just like "big-sister" Sun-Maids in a great, modern sanitary plant in California. Wholesome, sweet and clean. If your dealer has no stock, due to faster selling than he anticipated, send 5c for trial package by parcel post.

California Associated Raisin Co.

Membership 13,000 Growers

DEPT. A-1308 FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

To Dealers: If out of stock, due to fast selling, send handy coupon to your jobber for immediate emergency supply.

Dealer's Emergency Order Coupon

(Send to your jobber)

(Write in jobber's name)

(Jobber's address)

Please ship to me at once cases (1 gross of 1½-oz. packages to the case) Little Sun-Maids, and charge my account.

(Your name)

(Your address) A-1308

CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

WHEN in a recent issue the editorial pen was discovered to have slipt to the extent of crediting Theocritus to the Latins instead of to the Greeks, we braced ourselves for a deluge of corrections. But after two months only one protest has reached us, and that from far-away Honolulu. We reprint this letter, with its impressive array of signatures:

Editor LITERARY DIGEST, New York.

DEAR SIR:

On page 32 of your magazine for June 11, 1921, occurs the following: "The old Latin poet Theocritus." The following pupils of McKinley High School, far out in Hawaii, in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, remote from centers of culture, are convinced that Theocritus was not Latin but Greek.

GERTRUDE NIPP	PAUL J. LAU
GOONZO YAMASHITA	RUBY LEONG
SHIZUO TSUCHIYA	EDITH AH CHUNG ING
RUTH WAKAYAMA	ELLA LEONG
CHARLES EHL	VALENTINE RICHARD
ISABELLE SOUZA	EDGAR B. MARSTON
KAM DAI CHING	CHUNG SUNG BHOK
ALLEN SONODA	SUEKO OKITA
ATOON CHUN	M. KNEPPER, *Teacher.*

HONOLULU, T. H., June 24, 1921

THE following virile variation on an old theme is printed in the London *Mercury:*

A SONG TO THE VALIANT

BY WILSON MACDONALD

I'll walk on the storm-swept side of the hill
In my young days, in my strong days,
In the days of ardent pleasure.
I'll go where the winds are fierce and chill—
On the storm-swept side of the daring hill—
And there will I shout my song lays
In a madly tumbling measure.
Hilloo the dusk,
And hilloo the dark!
The wind hath a tusk
And I wear its mark.
The day's last spark hath a valiant will:
Hilloo the dark on the wind-swept hill!
From the hour of pain
Two joys we gain—
The strife and the after-leisure.

. . . . . .

I'll walk on the sheltered side of the hill
In my old days, in my cold days,
As the sap of life is waning.
I'll find a road where the trees are still—
On the sheltered side of the placid hill—
And dream a dream of the bold days
When the leash of Time was straining.
Adieu the snows,
And the fang that rips!
And hilloo the rose
With her velvet lips!
Where the brown bee sips with his gorgeous lust
I'll pay back earth with her borrowed dust;
Nor shall I grieve
At the clay I leave
But joy in the gifts I'm gaining.

Lord, hear thou the prayer of a poet's soul,
In his fire days, when his lyre plays,
And his song is swift with passion.
Give to him prowess to near the goal,
While his limbs are firm and his sight is whole.
Make brief his stay in the dire days
When the paling heart is ashen.
The storm-swept sides
Of the hill belong
To the soul that rides
To the gates of song;
May his days be long where the wild winds play
On the sheltered side let him briefly stay;
When his muse grows dumb
Let the darkness come
In the Orient's fine, swift fashion.

FROM Edna St. Vincent Millay's new volume of verse, "Second April," published by Mitchell Kennerley, New York, we quote four of the shorter poems. Mr. Christopher Morley writes of her: "Miss Millay has gifts which are not too common among poets: the sharp sense of *lacrimae rerum*, vehement love of saying exactly what she means, charming candor of utterance, and sudden piercing felicities. Those who know poetry by its thrill will not fail to recognize the real thing."

CITY TREES

BY EDNA ST. VINCENT MILLAY

The trees along this city street,
Save for the traffic and the trains,
Would make a sound as thin and sweet
As trees in country lanes.

And people standing in their shade
Out of a shower, undoubtedly
Would hear such music as is made
Upon a country tree.

Oh, little leaves that are so dumb
Against the shrieking city air
I watch you when the wind has come—
I know what sound is there.

ASSAULT

I

I had forgotten how the frogs must sound
After a year of silence, else I think
I should not so have ventured forth alone
At dusk upon this unfrequented road.

II

I am waylaid by Beauty. Who will walk
Between me and the crying of the frogs?
Oh, savage Beauty, suffer me to pass,
That am a timid woman, on her way
From one house to another!

TRAVEL

The railroad-track is miles away,
And the day is loud with voices speaking,
Yet there isn't a train goes by all day
But I hear its whistle shrieking.

All night there isn't a train goes by,
Tho the night is still for sleep and dreaming,
But I see its cinders red on the sky,
And hear its engine steaming.

My heart is warm with the friends I make,
And better friends I'll not be knowing,
Yet there isn't a train I wouldn't take,
No matter where it's going.

PRAYER TO PERSEPHONE

Be to her, Persephone,
All the things I might not be;
Take her head upon your knee.
She that was so proud and wild,
Flippant, arrogant, and free,
She that had no need of me,
Is a little lonely child
Lost in Hell—Persephone,
Take her head upon your knee;
Say to her, "My dear, my dear,
It is not so dreadful here."

A FELICITOUS tribute by an American poet to a brother verse-maker born three hundred years ago "at Winestead-in-Holderness, Yorkshire," is printed in the literary supplement of the New York *Evening Post.* At Nunappleton was the Yorkshire home of Lord Fairfax, where Marvell lived for a time as tutor to Fairfax's daughter, Mary, who is doubtless the maid referred to in Mr. Henderson's poem:

THE POET OF GARDENS

(For the Tercentennial Year of Andrew Marvell)

BY DANIEL HENDERSON

Marvell, still your fragrant rime
Prospers on the bough of time!
Far beyond Nunappleton
Have your lovely lyrics run:
Backward to Theocritus,
Forward to the hearts of us!

Walk this new world, splendid ghost!
Watch Manhattan's surging host!
Would you dream our hearts are closes
For your tulips and your roses?
That your lilies and rosemary
Give our souls a sanctuary?
That the bird of silver wing
Nests in our remembering?

Time will dull us; life will harden!
But our thoughts shall keep your garden
Green as when you taught a maid
Latin verses in its shade!
Green as when its wall shut out
Roundhead brawl and royal rout!
Green as when there came to birth
Milton's heaven, Marvell's earth!

Poet, see your sylvan view
Fresh with an eternal dew!

SOME may find reminders of Tennyson's mood and Swinburne's meter in these lines from the London *Mercury* and be glad that the elder gods are not dead. It is a poem, tho, for autumn evenings:

VENUS OVER CAMBRIDGE

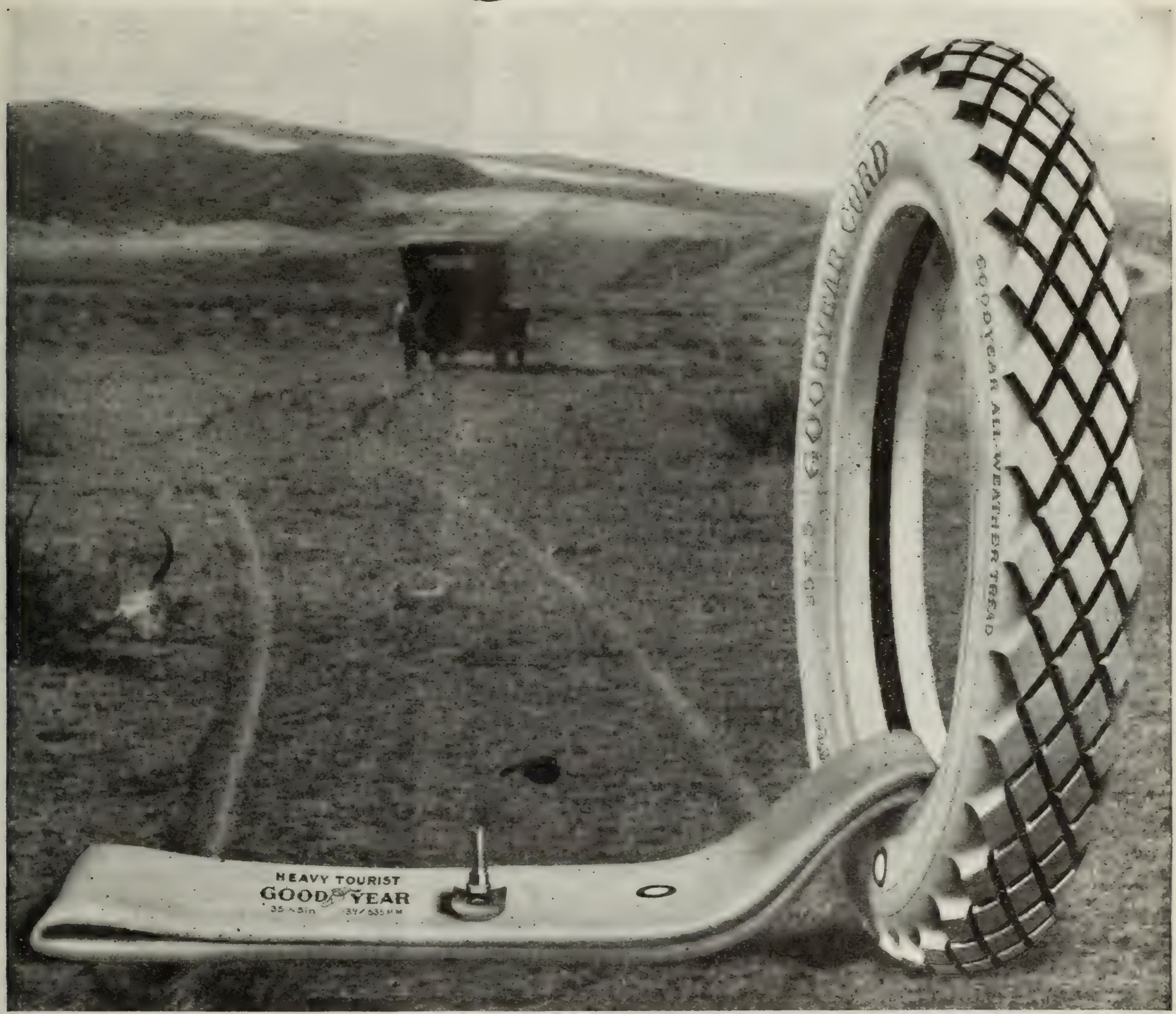
BY EDWARD DAVISON

Through the cloister gate when the shadow and silence thickened
As the soft division of twilight trembled between us,
I watched with the gold half-moon till my spirit was quickened
And leapt in my breast to see thee descending, O Venus!

So pure was thy light, so remote, if my eyelids trembled
With the heavy unwonted tears that arose thereunder,
I felt them not then, for the thoughts in my heart assembled
To drink of thee there, tho I wept in that hour for wonder.

And I know not whether again (tho it may be never)
If in grief or joy and with how aged eyes I may find thee
On an evening quiet as this is, and by what river
I shall watch thee set with the moonlit heaven behind thee.

GOODYEAR



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Goodyear Tires have a unique reputation for wear; you know that. Their great popularity rests solidly upon demonstrated economy. This is more conspicuously true today than ever before. For Goodyear Tires are better today than ever before. They are made larger, now; they are stronger. They are heavier in construction, and more durable. Their treads are thicker; throughout, they contain more material. You have only to compare them with others to see their manifest superiority. If you would be sure of economical equipment for your car—buy Goodyear Tires. More people ride on them than on any other kind.

PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

SMUTS, THE "NEW MAN" OUT OF AFRICA

"SOMETHING NEW is always coming out of Africa," said an old Latin proverb, current nearly two thousand years ago; and its truth is as fresh as the fame of "Jannie" Smuts, observes A. J. Barnouw, writing in *The Weekly Review* (New York), about that "new man" in international statesmanship. Even stranger than a castle-carrying elephant, we are told, is this farmer's son from the "veld" who has become one of the chief supporters of his old enemy, the ancient and mighty British Empire. More than that, reports Sir Philip Gibbs, the noted British correspondent, to the Springfield *Republican*, Smuts is looked upon by many as "the new leader England has been waiting for," a proper successor for Lloyd George. "Why not make Smuts our next Prime Minister?" demands Sir Philip. "A Boer, educated at Cambridge and in arms against us in South Africa, is hardly adapted to be Prime Minister of England, but stranger things have happened in England." The General is called "a man who never looks back for regret or vengeance, but always forward with free and courageous vision," and, the British journalist concludes, "there are men in England to-day in high places as well as low who say he is the man we are looking for." Even this far-reaching suggestion is surpassed by the New York *Evening World*. Britain herself and the world in general recognize, it is argued, that the old British Empire must be transformed into a new congeries of nations, an association which Smuts himself has compared to the arrangement that the League of Nations faultily aimed at. Jan Christiaan Smuts is the logical head of this new and greater British Empire, declared *The World*.

THE NEW NURSE.

—Reid in the New York *Evening Mail*.

Practically the entire press of the United States, which has been showering him with bouquets ever since his appearance in the Irish situation, give the General a place among the world's greatest living statesmen. The Irish-American extremists are practically alone in attacking him, generally on the ground that he may end the British-Irish tangle in such a way that Ireland will not realize its Republican aspirations. Thus *The Irish Press* (Philadelphia) observes sarcastically: "The American press has taken great interest in the activity of General Smuts, some papers printing editorial eulogies of him that would make some heroes of history sit up in their coffins and ask for a match. . . . But a man who sold his own country could not be expected to do better by another country." He has always served high ideals, retorts *The Christian Science Monitor*, of Boston, presenting a far more generally accepted view of the Africander, and he has served them "in a way which has ever inspired a strange confidence that he was not closing his eyes to mistakes, where mistakes were made, and that his devotion was inspired by a much larger concept of things than that involved in the generally accepted meaning of the word patriotism."

"An intensely dramatic episode of history is Britain's summons to Gen. Jan Christiaan Smuts in her hour of need," writes Edwin C. Hill, in the New York *Herald*. After some paragraphs of the sort of praise which must be becoming very common to General Smuts by this time if he subscribes to a press-clipping bureau, Mr. Hill presents this brief biography of the Boer-British leader:

He was born a little more than fifty years ago, on a farm in what is known as the western province, in the Karroo country. His father and his grandfather were farmers. He did his share of the chores about the place until it was time for him to go to school. Inbred in him, as in most Boers, is an ardent love of country life, and especially an affection for the mountains.

In the old Boer household, such as Smuts came from, the coffee-pot is always boiling. With a cup of coffee and a piece of *biltong* (dried meat) the Boer can fight or trek all day long. Smuts's only bad habit, if it can be called a bad habit, is addiction to coffee. He neither drinks liquor of any kind nor smokes, and he eats sparingly.

He is essentially an out-of-doors man and his body is wiry and rangy. He has the stride of a man familiar with long marches and the natural swing of one who is at home in the saddle. He speaks with vigor and sometimes with emotion. The Boer is not a demonstrative or emotional person, and Smuts has much of the racial reserve.

At times he is an inspired orator, and something of his place in the world is due to his eloquent tongue. He seems to lack the tricks of the spellbinder's trade. He is forceful, convincing, and persuasive. After hearing or even reading his speeches his phrases, or at least his meaning, are apt to stick in the mind. Smuts would make a fine trial lawyer, it is said, with reason and logic for the bench and attractive human appeal (most particularly an intimate perception of human nature) for the jury.

He is a great reader, they say. His literary journeys have carried him into the prose and the poetry of several nations at many times. History, fiction, travel, and biography have been well plumbed by him, and he knows as few foreigners know the literature of America, even to George Ade's "Fables in Slang," Peter Finley Dunne's "Mr. Dooley," and Joel Chandler Harris's "Br'er Rabbit." He is also an accomplished linguist, tho it has been said of him that he can be silent in more languages than any man in South Africa.

There is a strong religious trend in the character of General Smuts. He comes of a strain of men who went into battle with supplications to God upon their lips, a stock that held in ridicule and contempt the godless ways of other people. He is much broader, possibly, because of the greater opportunity he has had for study and development in other lands, but he knows his people well and how not to offend their somewhat narrow notions. For example, Smuts is fond of card-playing—old-fashioned whist—and at times indulges this quite innocent proclivity. Yet when a photographer requested permission to photograph a quartet at whist at which he was one he held up his hands in horror.

ARMOUR'S CORN FLAKES

You'll Like The Taste

Boys and Girls—
Send for a Railroad Train

"Armour's Cereal Line" is the name of this popular railroad. Lots of fun to cut out the cars and set them up. We'll be glad to send a train to you, on receipt of 5c in stamps and the name of your grocer. Write your name and address plainly. Write to—

Armour Grain Company
210 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Flavory Corn Flakes That *Stay* Crisp

From Our Modern, Sunlit Plant at Battle Creek, Mich.

Try them and see! They are Armour's Corn Flakes, distinguished by their firm, substantial appearance. Served with raspberries or other fruits in season, they make one of the most satisfying breakfasts imaginable.

Many folks prefer them without sugar, because of their original sweetness. Remember this, too, about these superb corn flakes—they retain their fine firmness regardless of how much milk or cream is poured on them.

Ask your grocer for Armour's Corn Flakes. To use them is real economy. Enough golden brown corn flakes in each package for serving eight generous dishes

Manufactured by

Armour Grain Company, Chicago

Makers also of Armour's Oats, Pancake Flour, Macaroni, Spaghetti, Noodles

Armour's Oats Cook Perfectly in 10 to 15 Minutes

The Responsibility of Hardware

HARDWARE, when installed, becomes a permanent part of your home. The beauty and mechanical excellence of Sargent Hardware make it worthy of this responsibility.

Sargent Hardware will retain its charm and usefulness year after year—as long as the house stands. There are Sargent designs to harmonize with every style of architecture or decoration.

If you are building now, discuss this important matter with your architect. If your dream-home has not yet taken shape, use this opportunity of learning more about builder's hardware. In either case you should have the Sargent Book of Designs.

This booklet contains 75 pages of interest to every builder or prospective builder. There are interesting facts about hardware and many illustrations of attractive Sargent Patterns. It will be sent to you upon request, without charge.

BUILD NOW

And let Sargent Hardware add the final touch of beauty and security to your home.

SARGENT & COMPANY

Hardware Manufacturers

40 Water Street New Haven, Conn.

Protect your present home against intruders, if insecure locks are on the doors, with the Sargent Night and Day Latch. Don't forget the basement, attic, linen closet and other inside doors.

SARGENT

LOCKS AND HARDWARE

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

"If that picture ever got around among my Boer constituents," he said, "it would ruin me politically."

He is an all-round man, so-called, of firm will, determined character, great experience, broad vision, immense tact, and hard common sense. Withal, he is personally a very simple person, and one meeting him for the first time might not visualize these large qualities in his personality. Altho scarcely thirty years of age when the Boers rebelled against the British rule, and altho he entered the army as a private soldier, he developed in the later phases of the war into one of the most brilliant generals on the Boer side.

When the leaders of the shattered Boer forces gathered at Vereeniging to discuss the peace terms with Kitchener in 1902, Smuts, who commanded a flying guerrilla column, was besieging the little mining town of Ookiep. He received a summons from Botha to attend the conference.

The summons was accompanied by a safe-conduct pass, and the signature on the pass read "D. Haig, Colonel." It did not seem probable, then, that Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and Gen. J. C. Smuts would ever stand shoulder to shoulder against a common enemy.

Going back a little, Mr. Hill records that:

Smuts received his early education in the Transvaal, where he was born, and then went to England for a university education in law. He was rather pro-British when he went back home, but he did not advertise this proclivity very strongly because he was practising politics as well as law, and British sympathizers did not prosper well in those days. This was about the time that Dr. Jameson and our own John Hays Hammond made their raid across the border for the purpose of annexing the Boer republics to the British Empire.

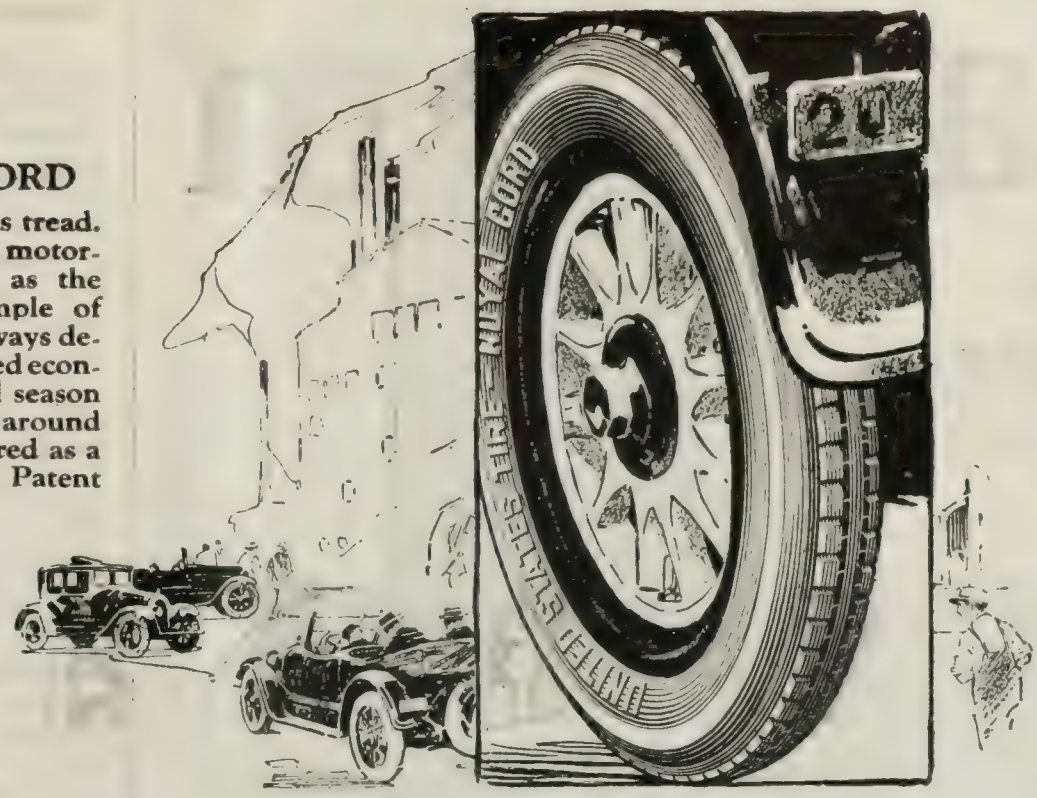
Then he became Paul Krüger's State's Attorney, an office which corresponded to our own Secretary of State, and in that position he was able to tell the British statesmen what he thought about them, except that he put his sentiments into diplomatic language. His letters to London were splendid in sentiment and most distressing in results, for they had a good deal to do with bringing on the war of 1899–1902. In the meantime Smuts had gone out and had shot a couple of Jameson's men. On the whole, he was quite anti-British again.

Then came the end of note-writing, and Smuts going into the campaign as a private emerged as a general and a peace commissioner. He also became the best whist-player in the Boer Army. He was a good fighter, too, but he preferred whist, because he thought it was more exciting than killing perfect strangers.

The old Boers thought he was very wicked because he played cards, and, in fact, there are qualities about Smuts which, while quite well known and understood in other lands and among other peoples—among them, that easy tact which smooths over disagreeable situations and makes for amiability—were quite abhorrent to the narrow, hard-shell ideas of the old trekkers. This view of Smuts is illustrated by the nickname he has in his own country, "Slim Jannie," for in the Dutch expression of it "Slim" means tricky, slick, evasive.

The
U. S. ROYAL CORD

A famous tire—a famous tread. Acknowledged among motorists and dealers alike as the world's foremost example of Cord tire building. Always delivering the same repeated economy, tire after tire, and season after season. The stripe around the side-walls is registered as a trademark in the U. S. Patent Office.



The truth a year ago: a bigger truth to-day-

"Go to a legitimate dealer and get a legitimate tire"

IF it were possible for the thousands of U. S. dealers to gather into one big national convention, the public would have a surprising picture of good tire merchandising.

Probably you would see banners reading like this:—

"We sell tires and tire service—not discounts."

"Our customers demand the *par quality* tire at a *net* price."

"Ask us about the leadership of U. S. Royal Cords."

"The public wants values instead of discounts."

* * *

The sale of U.S. Royal Cord Tires in June, 1921, *more than doubled* that of June, 1920.

People have accepted U. S. Royal Cords as the tire that all other tires are measured by today. The *par quality* tire at a *net* price.

In time to come, the significance of the present year will be even more apparent than now.

1921 will stand out as the year when the public declared itself.

When people refused to be mere *transient tire trade.*

When they turned their backs on "discount tires"—and *went to quality* and *stayed with quality.*

* * *

Go to a legitimate dealer and get a legitimate tire.

See the U. S. policy *in operation* as a personal transaction. Buy your tires as you do the other standard products you use.

Let a reputable manufacturer and his reputable dealer take responsibility for your tire economy. Instead of taking it yourself — as "discount tires" make you do.

As people say everywhere
United States Tires are Good Tires

United States Tires

United States Rubber Company

Fifty-three Factories

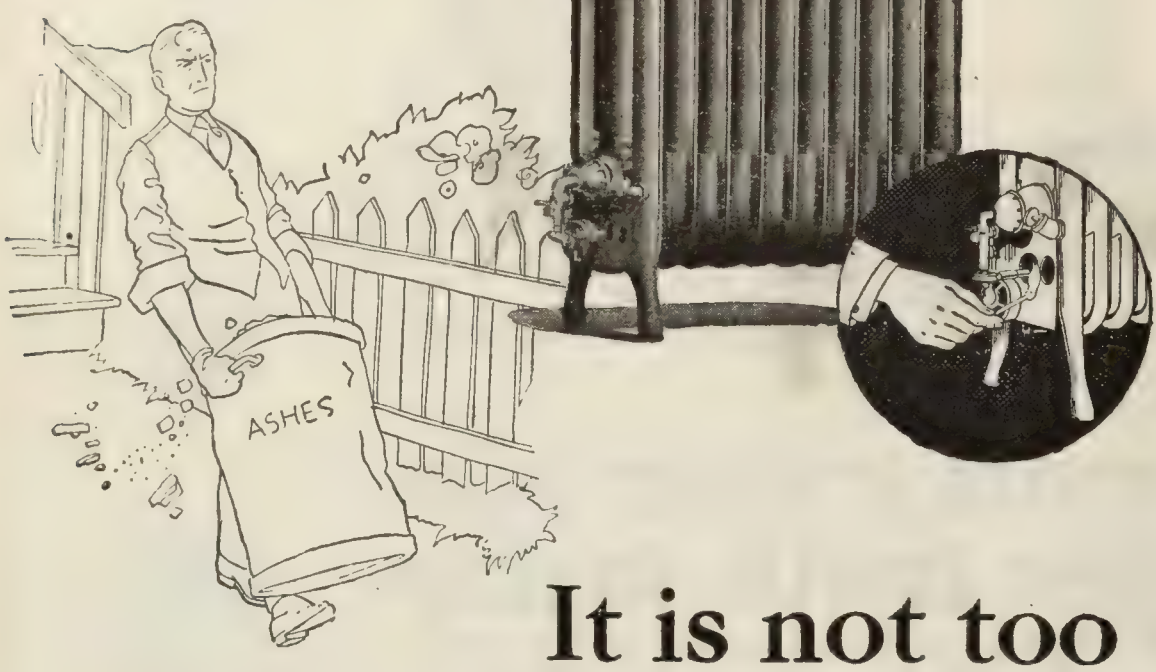
The Oldest and Largest Rubber Organization in the World

Two hundred and thirty-five branches

"Steam heat without coal"

Gasteam

No Dust
No Ashes



It is not too early to think about next winter's *heating*

SEND for the GASTEAM Book today. It is full of interest for anyone with a building to heat.

It is particularly valuable for the business man, because it shows how to reduce his cost of doing business.

Retail merchants, for instance—

The old way of heating is wasteful for two reasons. On the one hand is the damage to goods caused by soot, the interest on money tied up in coal, the caretaker's wages, the cost of ash removal, the expensive repairs, and the inevitable waste of heat *in mild weather*.

On the other, is the wasted basement space, given over to boiler, coal bin, and ash cans. The fuel cost of GASTEAM radiators accurately parallels the weather—fuel is consumed only when and *where* it is needed.

You need use only enough radiators to meet requirements, and it takes only a few minutes to generate the full heat capacity of a unit. Automatic regulation insures a minimum gas consumption. Radiators are simple in construction and will last indefinitely.

Send for the GASTEAM Book today

JAMES B. CLOW & SONS

General Offices: 534-546 S. Franklin St., Chicago

Sales offices in the principal cities

CLOW

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

around town, attracted a great deal of attention and brought a smile from those who noted the sign he bore. Then they began to wonder who Miller was and just what "The Biggest Little Store in Town" had to offer.

But Miller did not leave them in doubt as to the latter. His printed advertisements, took the public into his confidence, and talked "horse sense" to them.

"If you kept a hotel on Woodward and paid big rent," he told them, "you wouldn't rent a room and bath as cheap as the party who had a small hotel two blocks from Woodward. But if you wanted the room and bath, and the small hotel offered you even a nicer room and a little more attentive and personal service—at half the Woodward price—wouldn't you walk two blocks, even if you wrote your letters on the Woodward stationery? It's exactly that way in the jewelry business—if you are not ashamed of "Grand River" on a jewelry box you can save almost half on any purchase you make this Christmas. There is only one way big stores can pay big rent—that's with big profits—and the big profit is your money."

Miller is one of the cleverest advertisers who ever turned their talents toward selling jewelry, and by no means all of his advertising effort is confined to a liberal use of printer's ink. Instead of the national slogan of "Gifts That Last," Miller might very well use the phrase, "Gifts That Bring New Customers," for it is largely through his judicious distribution of useful gifts that Miller has made his back-street store the best-known jewelry establishment in the city.

The traffic policemen may not read newspaper advertising, but they read Miller's advertising, because every time one of them takes out his fountain pen to make an entry in his note-book he sees this enterprising jeweler's name. Some time ago Miller gave every member of the traffic squad a good fountain pen bearing his name and accompanied by a nice little note of appreciation of the officer's kindness in directing customers to Miller's store.

During the war, Miller's son volunteered and he himself displayed his patriotism in many ways. One of these was also an excellent advertisement. To every member of the Detroit police force he gave a box of three lead-pencils—a red one, a white one, and a blue one—each pencil bearing the recipient's name in gold. Yes, this little gift cost him more than $1,500 but was good advertising.

On another occasion Miller got an opportunity to buy a gross of sterling silver tweezers at a bargain. He knew that it would take a mighty long time to sell a whole gross of tweezers in a jewelry store, but he took the lot. Then he proceeded to drop into the barber-shops of the city and to present a pair of tweezers to each barber, remarking that he would make the latter a present of them. If the barber were not already acquainted with him he would very naturally ask the donor's name, and Miller would merely reply, "Square-Deal Miller." He did not ask the barbers to send customers to him or to return the favor in any way, but he knew that to place a tool in the hands of such talkers as barbers would be excellent publicity just the same.

Nor does this hustling jeweler forget the general public. For years he has given away such useful articles as yardsticks, rulers, and cut glass, and last winter he gave out 5,000 radiator protectors, each of which bore the legend: "Another satisfied customer." Another custom in vogue with him is to get in touch with newly married couples. In this he co-operates with a publisher, who gives a cook-book to every person applying for a marriage license. Miller has inserted in the cook-book a card inviting the couple to his store, where he makes a contribution to their household goods. This is not enough publicity for him, and he has made two notable assaults on the high costs of living, says the writer:

One of these was a sale of eggs, which at the time were selling in grocery stores for sixty cents a dozen. Miller secured 1,900 dozens of strictly fresh eggs and offered them for sale at thirty-eight cents a dozen, not more than two dozen to a customer. Little advertisements announcing the sale were scattered through the newspapers, declaring, among other things:

"Every egg absolutely guaranteed—just like any diamond or piece of jewelry—your money back if not satisfied. If you find an egg that doesn't stand up just like a rubber ball when you break it, I make good."

Eggs are not very closely related to jewelry, but the crowds came to Miller's jewelry store for them just the same. In fact, they came in such numbers and with such earnestness of purpose that half a dozen policemen were not able to control them. They exhausted Miller's stock of eggs in just fifty-one minutes! In addition, they broke about $200 worth of plate glass for him, but he didn't mind that. It was worth the loss to get the crowds to come to his store.

Jack-rabbits were also sold in Miller's store on one occasion with much the same results. Miller bought several carloads of big Kansas bucks and offered them at six cents a pound. When the crowds overwhelmed the weighers Miller passed out word to let the rabbits go at a quarter flat, and they went in a hurry.

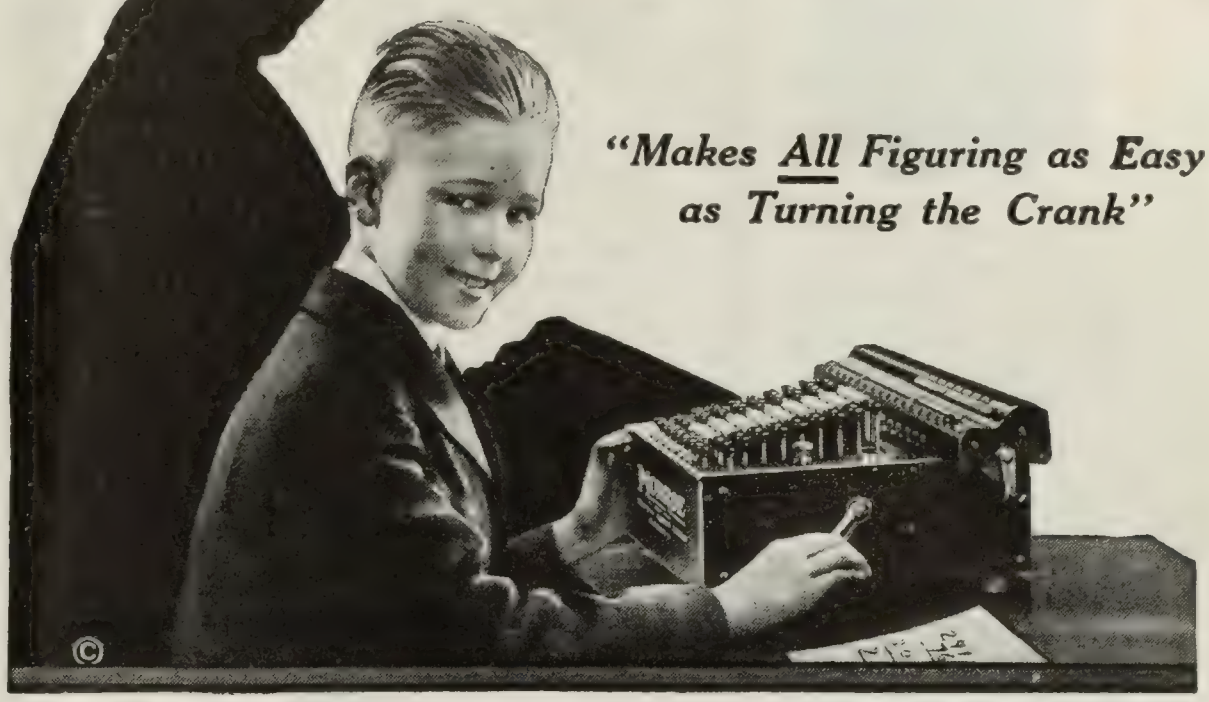
Miller's policies of unique advertising and of guaranteed satisfaction have resulted in phenomenal growth of his business. During his first year in "The Ice Box," as his little room was called, he did a business of about $5,000. Last year his sales totaled approximately $1,000,000. He outgrew his 12-by-20 establishment in a very short time and had to seek larger quarters, but he did not leave his location. He took a lease on a building right across the street, where he now occupies a salesroom 60 by 60 feet and is planning to double this space. In addition, he also leases the building in which he first located and occupies a large part of two floors for his jewelry and repair shops.

Grand River Avenue is still one of the poorest retail business districts in Detroit, but Miller has built his own business district. He gets his share of the shoppers regularly, and when he puts on a special sale the police force orders out the reserves! He has at times been compelled to keep his store open all night to accommodate the crowds.

MONROE

REG. TRADE MARK

Calculating Machine



First-Time Accuracy!

J. A. Hiss, in charge of the Tabulating Dept. of the London and Lancashire Fire Ins. Co., Chicago, writes: ***"You are always sure of your work with the Monroe, because you can see what's what at all times. There's no pounding away down a long line of figures, hoping you're coming out right. With the Monroe you know you are right and escape continually re-figuring to catch some minor error."***

THE Monroe is the machine of Constant Accuracy. Even your office boy could figure accurately on the Monroe. It gives Visible Proof at every step, and makes possible the immediate detection and correction of any mistakes on the part of the operator.

For example, in doing multiplication problems on the Monroe you have before you (1) the Number to be Multiplied, (2) the Multiplier and (3) the Result. This perfect Monroe Visibility applies to all factors and on all kinds of figure-work.

You simply depress the Monroe keys, turn the crank, and, with the fixed decimal point, any and every move you make on the Monroe is machine-checked before your eyes, either in the dials or on the keyboard.

Thousands of businesses large and small are now "Monroeing" their figure-work. In all classes of business-figuring, from addition and subtraction of debits and credits to the intricate formulae of engineers, the Monroe is saving countless dollars and costly time in preventing needless re-checking.

Monroe Calculating Machine Co.
Woolworth Building New York

Over 100 offices rendering Monroe service in the United States and Canada

Member of the National Association of Office Appliance Manufacturers

Sending back the coupon doesn't obligate you. It merely invites a presentation of some facts that may be of inestimable value to you

Monroe Calculating Machine Co., Woolworth Building, New York

Without placing us under any obligation (check items desired):

☐ Send me a copy of **"Monroe Methods in Modern Accounting."**
☐ Send me special folders for technical men.
☐ Send me special information on_____

Firm Name _____

My Name _____

Address _____

L.D.-8-6-21

Mechanical Details

An enclosed unit with a series of pipe coils mounted over a powerful fan-wheel. Cold air is drawn into the heater by the fan, forced up and around the steam-heated coils, and is then distributed through outlet hoods to every part of the open building space. No pipes or ducts needed. Type DF, burning coal, coke or wood, supplied where steam is not available.

"This is the Heater I am Going to Buy"

"In the face of these facts, I am fully convinced that this is the only heater that will keep all of our factory warm all of the time."

Skinner Bros. (Baetz Patent) Heaters are guaranteed. If one ever fails, it can be returned to the factory and every dollar paid for it will be refunded. Installation cost is 15% to 50% lower than any other type—operation cost equally low.

Write today for complete details and list of users, so you can investigate for yourself.

Skinner Bros. Mfg. Co., Inc.
1432 South Vandeventer Ave. St. Louis, Mo.

Boston . . . . . 459 Little Bldg. Chicago . . . 1518 Fisher Bldg.
Buffalo . . . . 716 Morgan Bldg. Indianapolis . 340 Occidental Bldg.
Cleveland . . . 626 Marshall Bldg. New York . . 1716 Flatiron Bldg.
Minneapolis . . 816 Metropolitan Life Bldg.

Skinner Bros. Baetz Patent HEATING SYSTEM

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

AN AMERICAN GIRL WHO SAVES THE SKINS AND SOULS OF LITTLE ALBANIANS

IN a low, white-washed town of mud-brick walls and cypresses, under the shadow of the blue Albanian mountains, there is a young unnamed American girl who wears a tweed suit and a velvet "tam," with knee boots to defy the muddy walking in the narrow, winding, unpaved streets. She has been only two years in Tirana, but she is said to "chatter the old Aryan language, with its more-than-Latin declensions, as tho it were her mother tongue." How she happened to be in Albania is a little romance all by itself. She was in Switzerland when the earthquake of war began to shake Europe. Without any hesitation she borrowed enough money to buy a motor-ambulance, and joined one of the first ambulance corps. She drove her car straight through the war, just behind the front lines. She was under fire, shelled, wounded, decorated—and went right back and continued to drive her ambulance, to carry stretchers under fire, and to bring in the wounded. And then, when the war was over, she went to Paris, volunteered for further Red-Cross work, and was sent to Albania in charge of motor transport. The motor transport, she found on landing at Durazzo, consisted of one aged machine without spare parts or extra tires, but, writes Rose Wilder Lane in *The Red Cross Bulletin* (Washington):

She drove it over trails meant for ox-carts till there were no inner tubes left. Then she stuffed the tires with pieces of her own clothing—there is no smallest rag in Albania not used for clothing—until she wore the tires off. After that she ran the car on the rims, still bringing in relief supplies, until the rims wore out, and the car quit, and there was no motor transport. Being without a job, she then went out into the street and gathered together a dozen homeless, wretched children. She borrowed more money—the Red Cross was doing only relief work—and rented a house and hired a teacher. She bathed the children, clothed them, and saw that they were fed and taught. Slowly they began to be normal children again.

But Tirana was full of wandering orphans, living like the hungry dogs in the streets. They besieged the home of the "Red-Cross lady"; she took in a dozen, twenty, forty. She borrowed more money and rented a larger house. She had a thriving school; she started kindergarten work, she brought in equipment for a little museum and a laboratory, she taught drawing and English and manners and morals. She kept the children clean and happy; she hired other Albanian teachers and supervised their work. She had on her hands a large institution, manufacturing sturdy, intelligent human beings from the waste material left by war.

And then Captain Crawley came to Albania as Red-Cross Director, and took the school over as a Red-Cross activity. The tremendous need for it had been too

overpowering—it was like a raft to the shipwrecked—and children were overcrowding it until no one person could keep it from sinking. Red-Cross help made it a ship, large enough for them all. It is now the largest school in Tirana, a many-roomed building, humming all day long like any American school, and, continues Mrs. Lane:

The "Red-Cross lady" still manages it, superintends it, and fills it with her own spirit of cheerful, undaunted achievement. Four Albanian teachers are all day in the classrooms; the "Red-Cross lady" still teaches her special subjects. In the courtyard she has started gardens which the pupils enthusiastically cultivate, not realizing that they are learning modern agricultural methods to take back with them to the peasant villages in the mountains. There is a room for silkworm culture; there are open-air dormitories and lecture-rooms. There is a class in botany and one in bird-lore. Three hundred children—who otherwise would have died or more tragically lived to be broken spirits and distorted minds—are learning here the beauty and richness of a world in which they will take useful places.

The "Red-Cross lady" had still a little energy left over. The way Tirana boys spent their idle time troubled her. They had no sports, no amusements, no knowledge of out-of-doors. They sat in dark, windowless rooms, in the fumes from charcoal braziers, smoking cigarets, drinking Turkish coffee, and absorbing the evil of idle men's talk. She went out one day and organized an Albanian Boy Scouts. One week she had a dozen boys taking long walks with her after school hours, bathing once a day, and once a day doing a kind deed. They thought it fun. Next week there were forty. Then she sent to Italy and with her own money bought forty uniforms. Mohammedans can not wear hats with brims that shade their eyes from Allah, so she designed a cap in red and black—black mourning for Scanderbeg, the hero whose death dyed all Albanian jackets black, and red for the blood Albanians have shed to keep their people free. The third week the boys marched through Tirana in their uniforms, and the people in the market-place rose and cheered them. In the fourth week four other Albanian towns sent in requests for a Boy-Scout organization; two Albanian men who had been scoutmasters in Italy and Switzerland came forward to help; the people contributed 30,000 kronen to carry on the work, and the Albanian Government took it over.

The incident of the Boy Scouts helps to complete the picture of one of the girls who in Europe carry a power-of-attorney from the American people. She herself will perhaps forgive me if I add another personal bit. She has recently received a legacy that repaid all the money she borrowed to spend in saving lives in France and in Albania; this winter she goes to America to work her way through a last year of college so that she can come back to her work in Albania.

"Because really, you know, I'm very stupid. I've just done what I could," she said to me.

Sad Associations.—She (thoughtfully)—"I wish you wouldn't use that expression 'launched upon the sea of matrimony.'"

He (anxiously)—"Why not?"

She—"Well, you know what kind of time I always have on a voyage."—*London Mail.*

Popularizing a Certain Brand

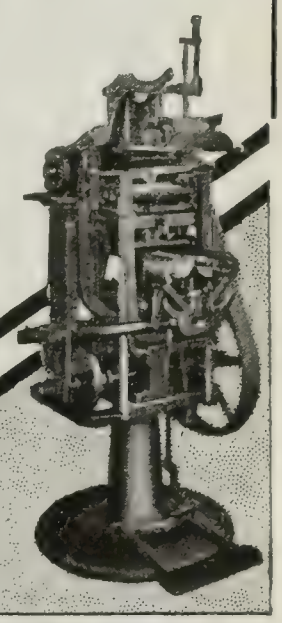
Proper labeling helps the sale of any *good* product. Note the bright, attractive appearance of a bottle of "Liberty Cherries," how smoothly and uniformly it's labeled, how easy to identify. "Liberty Cherries" enjoy widespread popularity—and WORLD LABELER labels them.

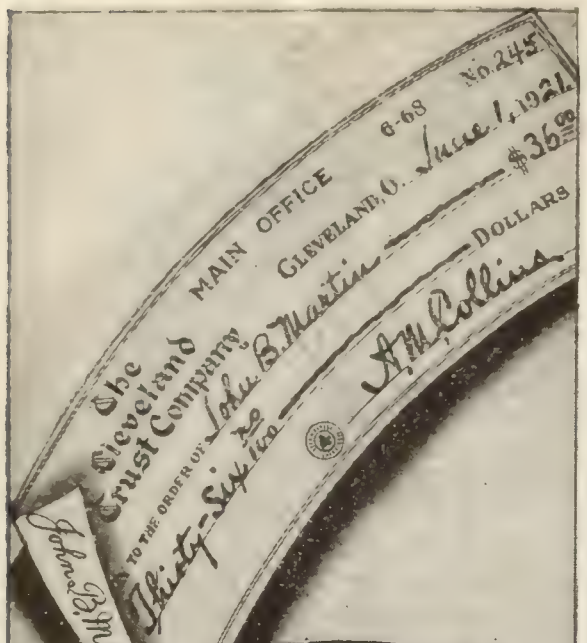
There's a WORLD LABELER for bottling plants of every size and capacity.

What's Your Labeling Problem?

Economic Machinery Company
Worcester, Massachusetts

WORLD LABELER
ECONOMIC MACHINERY CO. WORCESTER MASS. U.S.A.





Safe Checks

PROTECTION against check-frauds is now such an important part of banking service that over 70% of the banks in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston furnish their depositors, with *self-protecting* checks—on

National Safety Paper

Checks on National Safety Paper cannot be altered with acid, eraser, or knife because a glaring white spot instantly exposes the fraud.

Most banks furnish National Safety Paper checks on request. If you buy your own checks, specify this paper to your printer or lithographer—you can identify it by the wavy lines shown in the border.

Our book, "The Protection of Checks," tells what you need to know—write for it.

George La Monte & Son
61 Broadway, New York

INVESTMENTS · AND · FINANCE

THE FIRE-INSURANCE SIDE OF THE CASE

JUST now, with the news of the Untermyer investigation still in the minds of newspaper readers, "the public is well informed upon nearly everything that can be said against fire insurance without the slightest way of finding out whether those things are true or even founded on fact." But, continues *The Insurance Field* (Louisville), the other side of the case is being presented by advertisements, statements from insurance officials, and articles in the insurance press, and "like unsweetened stewed rhubarb the sentiment persists that the first bitter taste in fire-insurance's mouth will in time give place to the palatable after-taste." Just enough insurance truth, says *The American Agency Bulletin*, has been interwoven into the indictment against the fire-insurance business "to give it the appearance of a true bill in the judgment of all newspaper readers." But on this occasion, continues the New York organ of the National Association of Insurance Agents, "fire insurance is about to join issue with its adversaries."

Some of the chief criticisms of fire-insurance methods gathered from Mr. Untermyer's questions and statements at the Lockwood Committee hearings were these: That the stock-company insurance exchanges keep "mutuals" out of the New York business by various methods; and that they make a "concealed profit" out of the income from an invested reserve which in Mr. Untermyer's opinion ought to be turned back to policyholders to reduce dividends. In general the stock companies were held up as examples of selfishness and profiteering. The New York companies, it will also be remembered, agreed to admit the mutuals to their rating associations and to give the State Superintendent of Insurance supervision of the rates, brokers, and fire-prevention devices. But the insurance men refused to agree to Mr. Untermyer's suggestion that their investments should be regulated by law, that they should be compelled to invest in mortgages, and that income from "unearned premiums" should go to policyholders instead of stockholders.

The fire-insurance side of the case has been fully analyzed by Fred J. Cox, president of the National Association of Insurance Agents, in a letter sent to all members of the Association. This letter, which has been published in the insurance press and in many of the daily papers, is too long for quotation here. Among other things, the writer asserts that fire-insurance companies must invest a considerable part of their funds in something more quickly salable than real-estate mortgages, so as to be able to obtain cash instantly in emergencies. He declares that reserves and premiums are calculated in the only way possible for safety. Companies cooperate for rating and other purposes, but there is plenty of competition.

Many of Mr. Cox's statements are repeated with emphasis in the editorial utterances of important insurance journals like *The Insurance Field*, *The Spectator* (New York), and *The Standard* (Boston). The Boston weekly sees no more reason for laws compelling stock companies to admit mutuals to their rating associations than for "laws compelling the New England Shoe and Leather Association to admit tanners to their organization."

Several of the fire-insurance companies have made statements of their own. The manager of the Atlas Assurance Corporation, New York, in a letter to the company's agents, says in part:

> Coming to concrete instances, counsel for the Lockwood Committee intimates (according to the New York *Times*) that probably $150,000,000 per annum is added to the cost of housing in the United States by fire-insurance practises! Now the total fire premiums in 1920 were less than $600,000,000, which, of course, embraces property of all kinds; it is possible that 25 per cent. of this might cover on buildings and the material which goes into them, and it is the effect on "buildings" which is the subject of inquiry. That 25 per cent. would amount to $150,000,000. Yet, according to Mr. Untermyer, the fire-insurance companies charged $150,000,000 too much. This would therefore leave nothing to the companies to pay their losses, expenses, and make a profit out of the "building" side of insurance in the country. The statement only needs to be made to refute itself.
>
> It is further charged that in the State of New York the cost of building is added to unjustly by $30,000,000 in the same way. The total fire premiums in New York State were about $60,000,000; since some 25 per cent. of this might cover buildings and their materials, amounting say to $15,000,000, it would follow, according to the distinguished counsel, that the cost of building is put up by the bad practises of fire-insurance companies to an amount double what they received from premiums on buildings! A good illustration of the unreasonableness of these charges.

To the charge that the insurance companies block new fire-prevention devices, this writer replies that they must rely upon the expert service provided by the Underwriters Laboratories, where any inventor can have his invention tested and approved.

In *News From Home*, published by the Home Insurance Company, of New York, appears a statement bearing on insurance profiteering, which is reprinted as follows in *The Eastern Underwriter* (New York):

> One of the principal "vicious evils discovered" was the supposed large profits

tion come from the country. Since the first of the year 70 per cent. of the requests have come from city people, and the total number of inquiries has increased greatly. On September 1, 1920, there were over 4,000 abandoned and vacant farms in New England. From the rate at which New England farms are now selling, it is estimated that by October 1 there will remain only 20 per cent. of this number untenanted. The Department of Labor has announced a reduction in the cost of living of 16.1 per cent. during the last year, excluding, however, housing, light, and fuel costs. It is these three, together with unemployment, that are putting city men back on the farms.

The States of the Southwest are producing the biggest crop since 1915; it is 386,531,000 bushels of winter wheat, which is more than 60 per cent. of the total winter wheat crop of the nation and more than one-third of the total wheat yield for the whole year. Everything seems to be smiling upon the farmer. Besides plentiful labor, the weather has been so good that the corn crop in Iowa, for instance, is ten days to two weeks ahead of time.

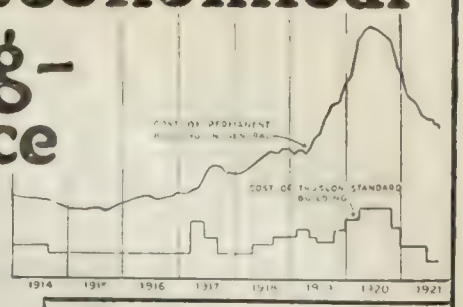
But will not the farmers suffer by overproducing? Mr. Jones was asked. This is his answer:

The wheat crop now being thrashed is bringing $1.10 to $1.15 a bushel, which is better than the prewar price and shows that wheat is not begging for buyers. The Norris Bill, reported favorably from the Senate a few days ago and in all likelihood soon to become a law, provides for a hundred-million-dollar corporation to make loans to foreign buyers of agricultural products. This will stimulate exporting tremendously. It may look like overproductivity, and it is true that much of last year's wheat, which the farmers held up, is still on hand. But buyers are preferring this year's and are willing to pay a good price for their choice. Germany is at the present moment negotiating for the purchase of 6,000,000 bushels of wheat, and Japan plans to buy 500,000 more on the West coast. It looks as tho the farmer could sell without difficulty.

Here are the wider aspects of the agricultural recovery that justify its raising a general economic hopefulness. There is its effect on the railroads. A big crop necessitates heavy transportation. The railroad men say they have the rolling-stock on hand to carry it in a short time, and they add that this stimulus to transportation will help materially in pulling them out of the depression. The bankers and business men at the Cattle-Pool conference, held in Chicago a little while ago, stated that if a large part of the crop were marketable within the next three months, as the market indicates it will be, it would help to relieve the whole financial situation throughout the country.

The combination of cheap labor, which has reduced the cost of production, and the size of the crops will bring the farmer large net returns this year. The farmer constitutes a vast buying public, and when he gets the money for his harvest he, who has also been on a buyers' strike, will dedeclare the strike off and become a lively consumer once more. This is bound to make itself felt advantageously in all branches of industry and is considered the most encouraging phase of the outlook. "What helps the farmer helps everybody" is being put to the test, and it looks as tho it were going to ring true.

ALWAYS the most economical permanent building—NOW *at its* lowest price



Buy your Truscon Standard Building now. Don't delay, expecting building prices to go lower. Today Truscon Standard Buildings are at the lowest price in their history. Truscon Standard Buildings have always been the most economical type of permanent construction. Now, at their present prices, they offer you an unusual opportunity. The accompanying diagram shows you why.

Provide for your unforeseen needs. Use the building now for a shop, later for a warehouse or other industrial purpose.

Strong, permanent, fire-proof, exceedingly well ventilated and well day-lighted, Truscon Standard Buildings are equally excellent for factories, warehouses, foundries, service garages, freight sheds, technical schools, etc. They can be easily taken down and re-erected in any desired location with 100% salvage value, being composed entirely of interchangeable steel units and sash. They can also be easily enlarged or re-arranged.

You can get these buildings in practically every size and with pitched, monitor or sawtooth roofs.

Take advantage of the rare opportunity now available to secure Truscon Standard Buildings economically. They are exactly the buildings for your requirements, have every feature of efficiency and economy and will doubtless never again be procurable at such attractive prices.

Return the coupon today, checking the size and purpose of the building you require. Address Dept. D-8

TRUSCON STEEL COMPANY, YOUNGSTOWN, O.

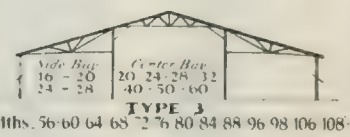
Warehouses and Sales Offices in Principal Cities

INFORMATION COUPON

Diagrams show types and sizes of TRUSCON STANDARD BUILDINGS
HEIGHTS—Curb to Eave 8-0 to 21-0
LENGTHS—Types 1 2 3 & 4 any Multiple of 20'
LANTERN—12-0 wide provided at Ridge of any Building 40-0 or more in width

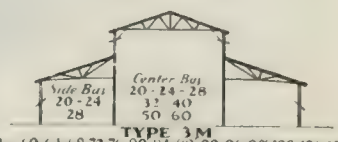
TYPE 1
Widths—8-12-16-20-24-28-32-40-48-50-60'

TYPE 2
Widths—40'-48-50-56'-60'



TYPE 3
Widths—56-60-64-68-72-76-80-84-88-96-98-106-108-116

TYPE 4
Widths—80'-100-112 (4 Bays @ 20' 25' or 28')



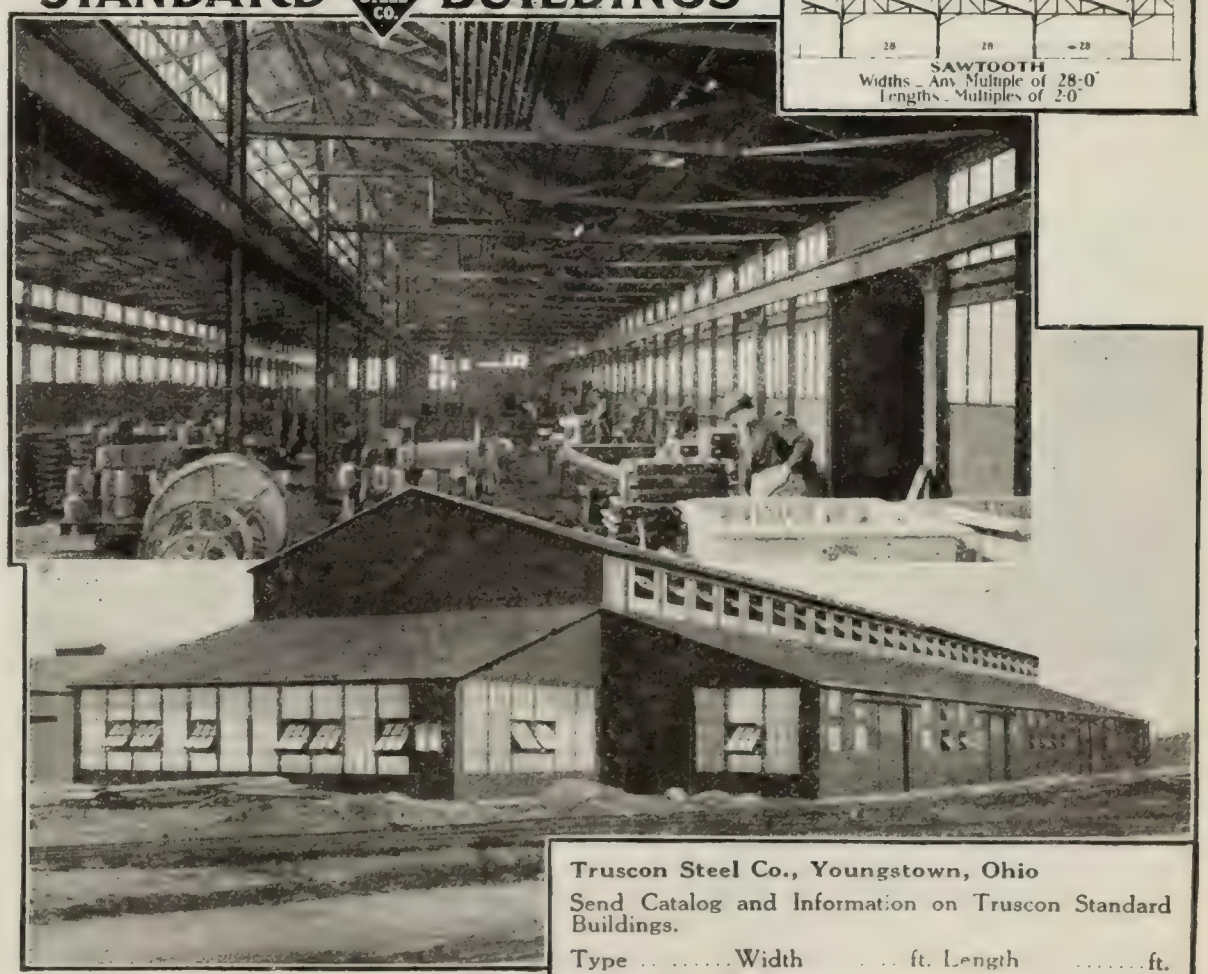
TYPE 3M
Widths—60-64-68-72-76-80-84-88-90-96-98-100-106-108-116
Lengths—Multiples of 4-0

TYPE 4V
Width—112' Lengths—Multiples of 20'

SAWTOOTH
Widths—Any Multiple of 28-0'
Lengths—Multiples of 2-0'

TRUSCON STANDARD BUILDINGS

TRUSCON STEEL CO.



Interior—Foundry Cleaning Shed Otis Elevator Co.—Harrison, N. J. Truscon Standard Building, 40' x 204', Type 2 with lantern.

Exterior—Pittsburgh Tube Co. at Monaca, Pa. Truscon Standard Building, 100' x 212', Type 3M with Lean-to.

Truscon Steel Co., Youngstown, Ohio

Send Catalog and Information on Truscon Standard Buildings.

Type ..... Width ..... ft. Length ..... ft.

Height ..... ft. To be used for .....

Name .....

Address D-8

Let your next tire be

Trade Mark Reg U.S Pat Off.
Time to Re-tire?
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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

July 20.—The United States Government has been asked informally by several nations to mediate in the new difficulties in the Silesian situation, which threaten the accord between France and Great Britain, it is reported from London.

Fire destroys several million dollars' worth of property in the Amatlin oil-fields, Mexico.

The Greek Third Army Corps enters Eski-Shehr, Asia Minor.

July 21.—Premier Lloyd George hands to Eamonn De Valera, Sinn-Fein leader, a memorandum embodying the basis upon which the British Government is willing to enter a tripartite conference for the settlement of the Irish question. An official *communiqué* states that the basis of a final peace conference has not yet been reached.

M. Kergentseff, chief of the Soviet delegation to Sweden, hands to the American *Chargé d'Affaires* a protest against President Harding's failure to invite Russia to the Pacific conference in Washington.

Eighteen people are killed in encounters between Communists and Fascisti in Italy.

The Belgian Government instructs its Ambassador to the United States to present strongly the reasons why Belgium should participate in the Washington conference on disarmament.

July 22.—Eamonn De Valera, Sinn-Fein leader, is welcomed on his return from London to Dublin, where sentiment is said to be strongly for peace.

Twenty million Russians are reported to face death from famine and plague, and an appeal is made to the International Red Cross for aid.

Twenty-seven Fascisti are killed at Sarzana, Italy, when caught between the fires of carbineers and Communists.

The Turkish Nationalists are cut off in their retreat toward Angora from Eski-Shehr, in Asia Minor, and 30,000 are captured, it is reported from Smyrna.

The French Government requests that the British Government consent to the sending of reenforcements into Upper Silesia and to a meeting of experts to consider the Upper-Silesian situation before the assembling of the Supreme Council.

July 23.—The Soviet Government issues a decree creating a Central Commission for famine relief, and Leon Trotzky is named food dictator, according to reports from Berlin and Riga.

The Spanish Army in Morocco, operating against bandits which infest the Barbary coast, has been severely defeated by 10,000 Morocco tribesmen near Melilla, say reports from Madrid.

The people of Helgoland have sent a petition to the League of Nations asking for neutralization of the island under protection of the League or reannexation to Great Britain, according to a dispatch from that island.

July 24.—A compromise is effected between France and Great Britain regarding the Upper-Silesian issue, Premier Briand agreeing to an early

meeting of the Supreme Council to make new arrangements.

The Fascisti address a manifesto to the Italian people, strongly condemning the Sarzana tragedy and claiming merit for having put an end to "the Bolshevik illusion."

The Turkish Nationalists fail to retake Eski-Shehr, and lose an entire division by capture, says a report from Smyrna.

July 25.—Twelve Communists and one member of the Fascisti are killed in fighting at Rocasstrada, Italy.

Germany lost 1,792,368 men killed and 4,246,874 wounded from 1914 to 1918, according to a revised list. Naval losses, included in the above figures, were 34,256 men killed and 31,085 wounded. In addition 200,000 men are still reported missing.

July 26. — The Japanese Government agrees to participate in the proposed Washington conference on the Far-Eastern problems.

Turkish losses in Asia Minor in killed, wounded, captured, missing, and deserters amount to 75 per cent. of their effectives, claims a dispatch from Athens.

The extremist parties in Italy call a general strike in protest against the recent disorders in which several Communists and Fascisti were killed.

CONGRESS

July 20.—The Senate passes the Sweet Bill, centralizing and coordinating all soldier-relief agencies, and the bill now goes to conference.

Reapportionment legislation for a House of Representatives of 460 members as compared with the present membership of 435 is agreed upon by the House Census Committee.

Senator Lodge introduces a bill to remit further payments of the Chinese indemnity growing out of the Boxer rebellion. America's share of the indemnity was $24,000,000.

Senator McCormick, of Illinois, introduces a resolution to investigate the occupation of Haiti and Santo Domingo.

July 21.—The Tariff Bill, providing for an estimated revenue of $500,000,000 annually, is passed by the House by a vote of 289 by 127. Oil, hides, cotton, and asphalt remain on the free list. The Longworth three-year dye-embargo provision is rejected.

Representative Ogden Mills, of New York, introduces a resolution providing for a spendings tax, intended to take the place of surtaxes on incomes, and described as a tax on expenditures exclusive of those on necessities.

Senator Kellogg introduces a bill to empower the War Finance Corporation to aid in the movement of farm exports.

Senator Ladd, of North Dakota, introduces a resolution providing for a referendum on war.

DOMESTIC

July 20.—Gov. Len Small and Lieut.-Gov. Fred E. Sterling, of Illinois, are indicted on charges of conspiracy and embezzlement in connection with the interest earnings of the State Treasurer's office, involving altogether $2,000,000.

The American Government has no intention of intervening in the Silesian

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

situation, it is reported from Washington.

July 21.—Gov. Len Small, of Illinois, refuses to submit to arrest, following his indictment, on the ground that he may not be arrested while governor.

July 22.—John A. Gustafson, Chief of Police at Tulsa, Okla., is found guilty by a jury of having failed to take proper precautions for public safety during the recent race riot.

Federal authorities seize five of the largest steamships chartered to the United States Mail Steamship Company by the Shipping Board because of alleged refusal to pay rentals and laxity in not properly carrying out contracts.

July 23.—Three more ships chartered by the United States Shipping Board to the United States Mail Steamship Company are seized by Federal authorities.

Eighteen alleged rum-runners, an auxiliary schooner, trucks and motor cars, and a hundred thousand dollars' worth of liquor are seized by police and Federal agents at New Haven, Conn.

A total of 29,901 aliens were naturalized in June, according to the Department of Labor. Of these 6,453 were Germans; 4,014, Austrians; 3,508, Italians; 3,313, British; 13 were from Spain.

E. O. Gourdin, the Harvard negro athlete, sets a new world's record in the running broad jump of 25 feet 3 inches.

July 24.—Chairman Herbert Hoover, of the American Relief Administration, sends a note to Maxim Gorki, at Petrograd, saying that American relief will be afforded provided American prisoners are released from Russian prisons and that the Soviet Government cooperates with the relief workers.

The revenue from personal-income taxes in 1919 amounted to $1,269,000,000, an increase of $141,900,000 over that of 1918, according to a preliminary report made by Internal Revenue Commissioner Blair.

July 25.—President Harding requests the Public Health Service and the American Red Cross to arrange relief measures for the threatened "semifamine," coupled with an epidemic of pellagra, in a large section of the Southern cotton belt.

The United States Mail Steamship Company regains possession of the nine vessels seized by the United States Shipping Board, through injunction proceedings in the New York State Supreme Court.

July 26.—In a special message President Harding requests Congress to extend authority to the War Finance Corporation to enable it to purchase and prepare for flotation railroad securities up to probably $500,000,000 in settlement of claims against the Government and to enable it to give aid to the exportation of farm products.

A general denial that they are suffering from an epidemic of pellagra and threatened with a semifamine is issued by several Southern States

---

The Secret Ear.—HE (passionately)—"Darling, I have a secret to whisper into your ear—where is it?"—*Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.*

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Hard Job.—Father is glad he has finished working his son's way through college.—*Reno Gazette.*

Making It "Keep."—It is hard to tell in some countries whether liberty is preserved or canned.—*Washington Post.*

A Time to Pause.—When a girl begins calling you by your first name, watch out, boy! She likes your last one.—*Judge.*

Cause and Effect.—"Didn't the bride look stunning?"

"And didn't the groom look stunned?" —*Judge.*

Why Wait?—As a special inducement to kick the bucket, we find Yonkers undertakers advertising "Lady Embalmer." *Buffalo Express.*

Tender One Preferred.—WANTED—Elderly lady for cooking in home of young married couple. Call L. 622J1.—*Advertisement in the Longmont (Colorado) Call.*

The Next Move.—Those reform preachers who designed the moral gown for women did a good job. Now to design a woman who will wear it.—*Houston Chronicle.*

The Question.—"Now, friends and comrades," said the street-corner politician, after a long speech made in the pouring rain, "any questions?"

"Yes," piped all that remained of his audience, an urchin. "Can I 'ave the box you're standing on to make a go-cart with?" —*The Evening News (London).*

Illegal Human Nature.—"Some of the laws you have helped to frame have not been rigidly observed."

"I'm not complaining," replied Senator Sorghum. "Even Moses could not insure a strict enforcement of so simple and explicit a set of rules as the Ten Commandments."—*Washington Star.*

Mark of the True Gentleman.—In a large park in one of the Eastern cities there are seats about the bandstand with this notice posted on them:

"The seats in the vicinity of the bandstand are for the use of ladies. Gentlemen should make use of them only after the former are seated."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

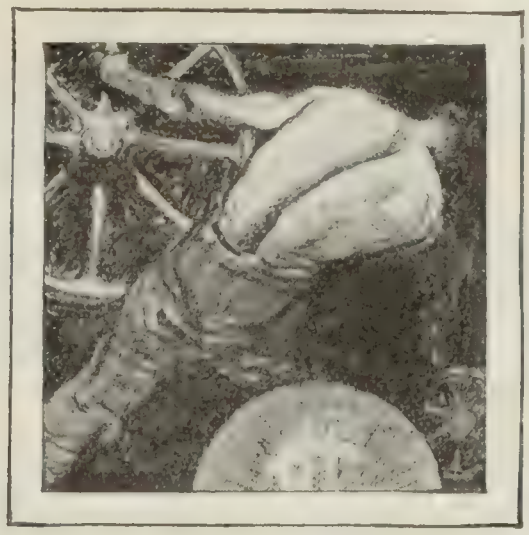
Her Preference.—A small girl was "afraid of the dark." Her mother, anxious to overcome this weakness, said as she was leaving her, "Remember, darling, that an angel will still be with you when I take the candle away."

"Mummy," pleaded a small voice, "I'd much rather you took the angel and left the candle."—*Boston Globe.*

What He Said.—The Sunday-school teacher was talking to her class about Solomon and his wisdom.

"When the Queen of Sheba came and laid jewels and fine raiment before Solomon, what did he say?" she asked presently.

One small girl, who evidently had experience in such matters, replied promptly: "'Ow much d'yer want for the lot?"—*The Evening News (London).*



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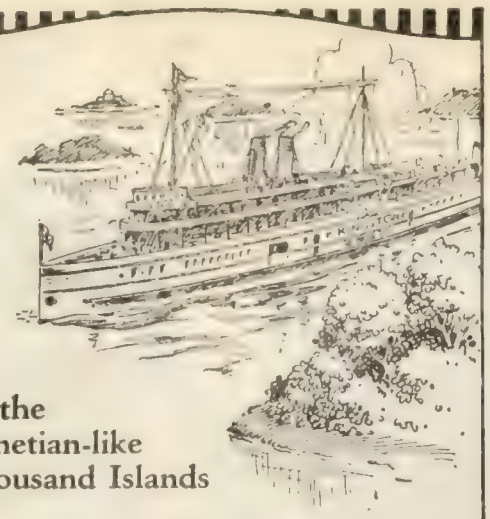

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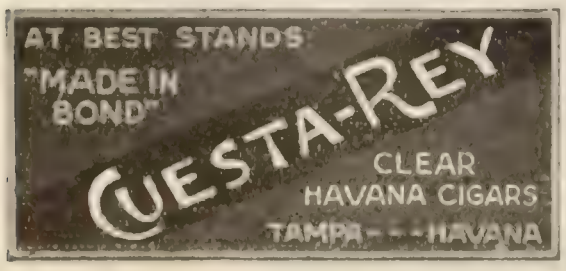

The Uses of Adversity.—Some people argue that we ought to "give up" Ireland. But wouldn't it be just as well to retain her as a sparring partner?—*London Opinion.*

The Difficulty.—FATHER—"You ought to go to work now; you have reached your majority."

GRAD.—"Yes; but mine isn't a working majority."—*Cornell Widow.*

Where They're Needed.—A large number of snakes have reached London from the New York Zoo. Now that the country is settling down to Prohibition, Americans can no longer bear to see them.—*Punch (London).*

Bad Sign.—LADY—"Aren't you ashamed to beg? You are so ragged that I am ashamed of you myself."

HOBO—"Yes, it is kind of a reflection on the generosity of the neighborhood, mum."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Degenerate Times.—It is remarked that the number of deaths of celebrated men this year has been exceptionally low. This suggests to us also that not a single birth of any famous person has been recorded during the last twelve months.—*London Opinion.*

No Danger.—"I hope you are not afraid of microbes," apologized the paying-teller as he cashed the school-teacher's check with soiled currency.

"Don't worry," said the young lady. "A microbe couldn't live on my salary."—*The Seamen's Journal.*

Consistent.—"Can I have the five pounds I lent you?"

"You can have it next week."

"You told me that last week!"

"Yes: do you think I'm a man to say one thing one day and another the next?"—*Karikaturen (Christiania).*

Wasteful Youth.—"What is your boy Josh doing in town?"

"Far as I know," replied Farmer Corntossel, "he's doing nothing except wastin' money."

"How is he wasting it?"

"Buying 2-cent stamps to write home for extra allowance."—*Washington Star.*

Strained Music.—The organist at Gloucester Cathedral declares that the present vogue of wearing hair over the ears is responsible for a lot of poor singing. His opinion is open to criticism, but it is generally admitted that it would be better if some singers wore the hair over their mouths instead.—*Eve (London).*

Sensations.

Once my life was a thing of pain;
Worn, down-trodden, I knew the strain
Of labor amid the city's slush;
But now for me is the wind's cool rush
And woods and hedgerows darting by
As in voluptuous curves I fly,
Swinging along like a swallow's flight,
Swooping and swaying, swift and light.
Cool, flower-scented, and clear, the air
Sweeps from a sky that is blue and fair;
Below, the ribbon-white road slips past
And I above it ride free at last.

. . . . . .

Such, I imagine, the feelings are
Of a boot attached to a bridal car.

—*Punch (London).*

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"S. W. L.," Russellville, Ky.—"In referring to the period when it is unlawful to kill game, which is correct, 'close' season or 'closed' season?"

The correct expression is "*close* season."

"A. G. McN.," Washington, D. C.—"Please tell me if it is correct to speak of the *Olympiad* games instead of *Olympian* or *Olympic?*"

The term *Olympiad* is used erroneously, in modern revivals, to designate the games themselves. The correct form to use is "the *Olympian* games" or "the *Olympic* games."

"F. G. O.," Minneapolis, Minn.—"Kindly locate the following passage from Shakespeare—

"'To business that we love we rise betime,
And go to 't with delight.'"

The lines are from Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra," act iv, scene 4, line 20.

"R. O'B.," San Francisco, Cal.—"(1) What is the abbreviation of *California?* (2) Where was the steamship *Lusitania* built, and when was she launched?"

(1) The official abbreviation is *Cal.*, although *Calif.* is also used. (2) The *Lusitania*, British Cunard liner, was built by the firm of John Brown & Co., and was launched on June 7, 1906, at Clydebank, Scotland.

"C. S.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"Kindly inform me as to the meaning of the term *Gambrinus.*"

The dictionary gives the following—"*Gambrinus* (1251–1294), Duke of Brabant; reputed as the inventor of lager-beer; now represented as a king holding a foaming glass. (Possibly a corruption of *Jean Primus*, 'John the First')."

"A. B. F.," Wilmington, Del.—"A discussion has arisen here regarding the two words *unsanitary* and *insanitary*. Are both correct, and if so, which spelling is preferable?"

The words *insanitary* and *unsanitary* are both in good use, and the matter of preference is merely one of personal choice.

"G. K.," New York, N. Y.—The word *suggest* is pronounced *sug-jest'—u* as in *but*, *e* as in *get*.

"E. P. McB.," Coalgate, Okla.—"What is the meaning of the letters *ss* when used at the beginning of legal documents?"

The abbreviation *SS.* found at the beginning of legal documents means *Scilicet:* "namely, to wit," and indicates the court in which the action or pleading is taking place. In another connection *SS.* means "summons." These uses are relics of the days when all legal documents were written in Latin.

"M. D. G.," Muskogee, Okla.—"What salutation should be used when writing a business letter to an unmarried woman?"

The following forms may be used: "Madam," "Dear Madam," or "My dear Madam," depending upon the degree of intimacy existing between the writer and the person addressed.

"H. E. P.," Passaic, N. J.—"(1) What is the correct meaning of the expression, 'Knocking things *galley-west?* (2) What is the correct pronunciation of *Des Moines* (Iowa)?"

(1) The term *galley-west* is slang, meaning "destruction" or "confusion"; as, "plans knocked *galley-west.*" (2) The correct pronunciation of *Des Moines* is *de moin—e* as in *prey*, *oi* as in *oil*.

"H. H. W.," Cleveland, Ohio.—"Please give the correct pronunciation of *Himalaya.*"

The correct pronunciation of *Himalaya* is *hi-ma'la-ya—i* as in *habit*, first *a* as in *art*, second and third *a's* as in *final*. The pronunciation *him''a-le'ya—i* as in *hit*, *a's* as in *final*, *e* as in *prey*—is frequently heard.

"D. D.," St. Paul, Minn.—"When writing words in series, is it preferable to insert the comma before the word 'and' or not, as 'Honor, affluence, and pleasure are his,' or 'Honor, affluence and pleasure are his'?"

The comma is put before the conjunction "and" in "Honor, affluence, and pleasure are his" for the reason that the words "affluence" and "pleasure" are not more closely connected in sense and construction with each other than with the preceding word "honor."

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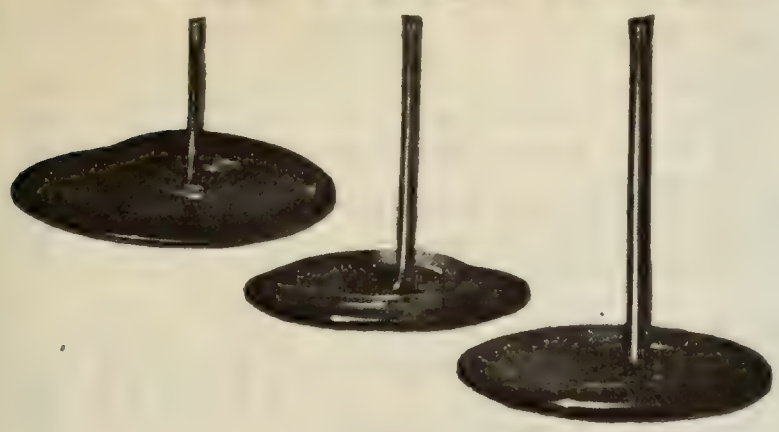

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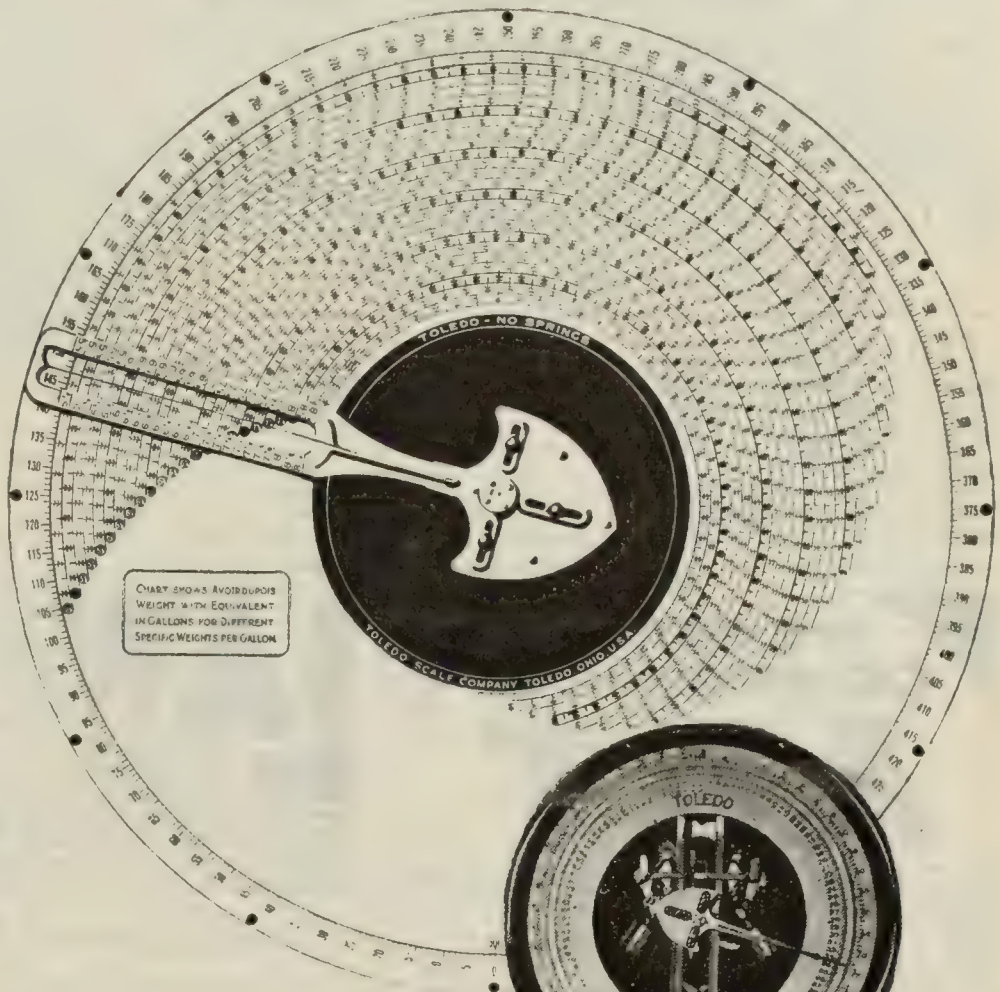

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TOLEDO SCALES

NO SPRINGS—HONEST WEIGHT

Volume 70 No. 7

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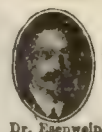

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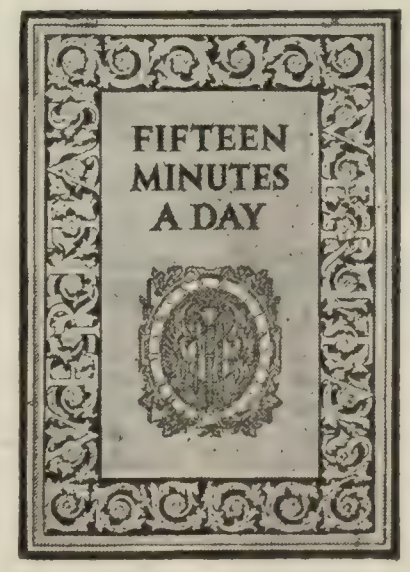

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Our readers will find this Directory convenient for reference and are invited to correspond with the schools which interest them. Descriptive announcements of the schools appearing in this Directory will be found in one or more of the following issues:

June 4th July 2nd August 6th September 3rd

The School Department continues this year to serve as it has for many years, parents and schools, *without fees or obligation of any sort.* The Literary Digest's School Manager has direct personal knowledge of these institutions and gives to each letter individual attention.

All requests for educational information should be made by mail as no advice can be given by telephone. It is necessary that inquirers state definitely the age and sex of the child to be placed; approximate price to be expended for board and tuition; locality and size of school preferred.

Schools for Girls and Colleges for Women

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Judson College....Judson Street, Marion, Ala.
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Girls' Collegiate School....Adams & Hoover Sts., Los Angeles, Cal.
Marlborough School....5041 W. 3rd St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Hillside School....Prospect Avenue, Norwalk, Conn.
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Fairmont School....Washington, D. C.
Immaculata Seminary....4230 Wisconsin Ave., Washington, D. C.
Cathedral School for Girls....Orlando, Fla.
Aikin Open Air School....St. Petersburg, Fla.
Brenau College Conservatory....Box L, Gainesville, Ga.
Miss Haire's School....1106 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
Monticello Seminary....Godfrey, Madison Co., Ill.
Illinois Woman's College....Box C, Jacksonville, Ill.
Frances Shimer School....Box 648, Mount Carroll, Ill.
Saint Mary-of-the-Woods....Box 130, Saint Mary-of-the-Woods, Ind.
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Knox School for Girls....Cooperstown, N. Y.
Keuka College for Women....Keuka Park, N. Y.
Ursuline Academy....Grand Avenue, Middletown, N. Y.
Ossining School for Girls....Box 8-D, Ossining-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Putnam Hall School....Box 804, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Miss Mason's School for Girls....Box 710, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
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Oxford College....Box 54, Oxford, Ohio
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Ogontz School....Montgomery County, Pa.
Centenary College....Box F, Cleveland, Tenn.
Ward-Belmont....Box F, Belmont Heights, Nashville, Tenn.
Sullins College....Box D, Bristol, Va.
Southern Seminary....Box 990, Buena Vista, Va.
Hollins College....Box 313, Hollins, Va.
Southern College....250 College Place, Petersburg, Va.
Virginia College....Box T, Roanoke, Va.
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Peddie School....Box 8-P, Hightstown, N. J.
Princeton Preparatory School....Princeton, N. J.
Stone School....Box 17, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Kohut School....Harrison, N. Y.
Cascadilla School....Box 118, Ithaca, N. Y.
Mackenzie School....Box 27 (On Lake Walton), Monroe, N. Y.
Cook Academy....Montour Falls, N. Y.
Irving School....Box 905, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Franklin & Marshall Academy....Box 407, Lancaster, Pa.
Mercersburg Academy....Box 103, Mercersburg, Pa.
Baylor School....P. O. Box 28, Chattanooga, Tenn.

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Wyoming Seminary....Kingston, Pa.
Montessori Country and City Schools....Wycombe and Philadelphia, Pa.
Temple University....Box 1, Philadelphia, Pa.
Maryville Polytechnic School....Maryville, Tenn.

Theological

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San Diego Army & Navy Academy....San Diego, Cal.
Hitchcock Military Academy....San Rafael, Cal.
Western Military Academy....Box 44, Alton, Ill.
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Bailey Military Institute....Box L, Greenwood, S. C.
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Castle Heights Military Academy....Box 100, Lebanon, Tenn.
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Texas Military College....College Park, Terrell, Texas
Blackstone Military Academy....Box B, Blackstone, Va.
Randolph-Macon Academy....Box 410, Front Royal, Va.
Staunton Military Academy....Box D, Staunton, Kable Sta., Va.
Fishburne Military School....Box 404, Waynesboro, Va.
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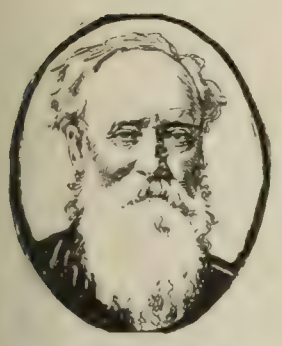

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THE THIRD HORSEMAN RIDES IN RUSSIA

HUNGER, the third of the four dread horsemen that have been trampling upon the nations for these seven years, rides to-day unchecked through Russia, and a world hardened to stories of starvation is quickened to new fears by reports of hungry millions marching east and west from the valley of the Volga to lands where there is food. It is "to stop the catastrophic snowslide of a new migration of peoples and to save civilization from utter destruction," that Herbert Hoover and the American Relief Administration have begun feeding the Russian children, so one editor remarks. Incidentally, say many others, the giving of relief will tend to weaken the power of the Soviet Government, which they hold in no small part responsible for the catastrophe. While the "horrible stories spread by the foreign press" are said by an official Moscow wireless to be "largely exaggerated," the same dispatch admits that "the calamity is grave." The official *Izvestia*, of Moscow, likewise admits that Russia "has absolutely no harvest this year. Peasants are reduced to despair. They are mowing unripe corn and fleeing panic-stricken before death and starvation. Many are dying of cholera and typhus."

From the Chicago "Tribune."

THE CHIEF FAMINE AREA IN RUSSIA.

The arrows show the direction of the principal migrations from the Volga valleys. Other multitudes have fled eastward toward Siberia.

Not since the great plagues scourged the Egypt of the Pharaohs has any nation suffered such horrors as are reported from Russia, we read in a Berlin dispatch to the New York *Tribune*. All the wells and streams in the Volga region have dried up; whole villages are in flight, and "the vast steppes of Russia will be strewn with the bodies of men, women, and children unless the world comes to their aid." Europe, continues this writer, "may witness a titanic invasion by Russian hordes such as has not occurred since the advance of the Mongols across the Russian steppes."

A New York *Herald* dispatch from Reval tells how these people are already proceeding in the track of the barbarian invasions of Europe in the sixth century, "eating all the crops as they go, and like locusts spreading famine everywhere." Other dispatches tell of scores being crusht to death in their efforts to board railroad-trains, of people staggering after departing trains crying: "In the name of God, give us bread, for we are dying." The most amazing scenes that Europe has witnessed for a thousand years "are to be seen in this wholesale migration of men, women, and children, who carry with them dogs and such domestic animals as they can take." One Moscow newspaper is authority for the statement that 6,000,000 of these hungry, ragged peasants are marching on the capital, that the vanguard reached one city and, maddened by hunger, overwhelmed the "Red" Army garrison, looted all the stores and warehouses, seized every morsel of food, and even killed and devoured the horses belonging to the city's fire department. In the famine area, writes Walter Duranty from Paris to the New York *Times*, "great numbers of the inhabitants are migrating westward, drawn by the belief that American bread is to be distributed to famine sufferers in Moscow, while a similar pilgrimage to the east has been undertaken by others, urged by the yet more fantastic story that a new czar has arisen in the east who is to save Russia from her miseries."

The Poles are naturally alarmed. One well-informed and highly educated Pole told a Chicago *Tribune* correspondent in Warsaw that "Poland is in mortal danger of another Russian invasion—an invasion by a mass of starving humanity which will sweep over the border like a pack of hungry wolves invading a lonely village in winter," and the editor of a Polish daily in New York City is not unnaturally moved by the reports of "exhausted, hungry masses, wandering in despair toward an unknown destination, marking their path by the corpses of their children, of their women and old people." Perhaps, he ventures, "another migration of peoples begins in this twentieth century similar to that which fifteen hundred years ago overturned the Roman Empire of the Cæsars."

No, comments the New York *Evening Journal*, "200,000,000 people without direction, with famine, disease, and 10,000 individual brigand leaders driving them on, would not be pleasant neighbors for western Europe." Editors have tried hard during the last few years to learn "the truth about Russia," but now, says the Baltimore *News:*

"A new truth about Russia is obtruding itself upon our vision, a truth so elemental that it can not be twisted into anything but what it is—catastrophe. It shows us towns which have become

depopulated, and other towns which have become so crowded with people in a mad search for food that they have become nothing but sinks of brutality and bloodshed. It shows us a whole population, that has been rooted in one spot for generation after generation, suddenly caught up by the intense driving force of utter starvation, and turned loose upon eastern Europe. It shows us whole areas suddenly swept bare of everything edible by the descent of marching hordes of people. It shows us all the devices upon which civilization rests—railroads, communications, exchanges—brought to a final stage of collapse by those who are clutching at them in a last desperate hope for salvation, as a lifeboat is swamped by overcrowding in a shipwreck. It is famine in its worst aspect, and those who describe it are obliged to go back to the migratory period in European history to find any parallel."

The idea that "the Bolsheviki are somehow to blame when the groundhog sees his shadow or the seed corn rots in the ground," or that they are responsible "whenever the peasants fail for any reason to produce food enough for themselves or to deliver a surplus to the towns," is held up to scorn by *The Freeman* (New York). Yet that the present Russian Government is largely to blame for the present Russian distresses is a conviction widely held and repeatedly exprest by our editors. The Kansas City *Star* calls the famine "the crowning indictment of Bolshevism." While no human agency could have warded off drought, even the old régime, the Seattle *Times* thinks, "would have encouraged production elsewhere and would have taken steps to minimize the death and suffering in the stricken areas." Russia's misery, declares the New York *Tribune*, "flows from political causes"; "it proceeds, as far as any famine is due to a single influence, from the application of Bolshevik principles."

WALTER LYMAN BROWN.
In charge of the relief work among the starving Russians.

The present crisis, writes Mr. Leo Pasvolsky, a Russian student of economics, in *The Annalist*, is not a recent development; "it is rather a chronic condition that has been a constant accompaniment of the Soviet régime." As Mr. Pasvolsky tells the story of the efforts of the Lenine Government to cope with the situation, it seems that a food crisis already present took a turn for the worse when the Bolsheviki came into power. A government grain monopoly was put into operation and a series of drastic measures were put into force to compel the peasants to cultivate their lands and to hand over their crops to the Government. The efforts at compulsion, according to Mr. Pasvolsky, never succeeded in getting from the peasants much more than half the grain necessary, and at the beginning of the present year—

"The system of grain requisitions had failed utterly; the peasants showed an irresistible tendency to restrict their planting area to a minimum; an attempt on the part of the Government to force the peasantry to plant all their tillable land resulted in a series of peasant uprisings which really frightened the Government; finally, because of a very near-sighted and inefficient system of food distribution during the preceding months, the country was facing a food crisis of unprecedented acuteness."

Then came the drought in the Volga valley, which, according to Soviet statements, affects 10,000,000 people. The area in question is the granary of the nation, and, according to statements made by the Russian trade delegation in London and reported in the New York *Times*, tho it represents perhaps one-twentieth part of Russia, in the past it provided not less than one-half of the Russian harvest; during the revolution it supplied the whole of the food of the country. This is the third year, we are told, that there has been a bad harvest in many of the famine districts. The anti-Soviet news bureau in New York reports that the area under cultivation has shrunk more than 30 per cent. since the revolution. In a statement issued by the Department of Commerce, Secretary Hoover points out that the drought in the Volga region "would not be of such fatal character but for the general decadence of agriculture, in reduction of surplus in other regions, and in the decay of transportation, rendering most difficult the movement of such local surpluses as do still exist." From such causes and from the lack of incentive to farmers to produce, also from the shortage of seed and implements, Russia, even before the last harvest, "had declined from a state producing from 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 tons of food for export, to a condition where there was such an insufficient supply of food for the cities that the urban population had been reduced by about one-half." "The number of provinces where any surplus is indicated for removal to other provinces appears to have decreased from over twenty prewar to not more than four." In north Russia the food shortage is said to be due not so much to local famine as to the breakdown in transportation from the south and east.

The call for relief in Russia came from a non-partisan committee. The appeal which was made to charitable America was answered by Herbert Hoover, speaking for the American Relief Administration. Mr. Hoover stipulated that American prisoners in Russia must be released and that the Moscow authorities should give a direct statement to the Relief Administration in Riga to the effect—

"(*a*) That there is need of our assistance; (*b*) that American representatives of the Relief Administration shall be given full liberty to come and go and move about Russia; (*c*) that these members shall be allowed to organize the necessary local committees with local assistance free from governmental interference; (*d*) that they shall be given free transportation of imported supplies with priority over other traffic; that the authorities shall assign necessary buildings and equipment and fuel free of charge; (*e*) that in addition to the imported food, clothing, and medicines, the children and sick must be given the same rations of such local supplies as are given to the rest of the population; (*f*) that the Relief Administration must have the assurance of non-interference of the Government with the liberty of all of its members."

These latter stipulations are said to be identical with those in effect in other countries where relief has been undertaken. The Relief Administration does not consider any special "drive" necessary, as it has "funds in hand by which assistance for the children and for the sick could be undertaken immediately." And it will "supply all children and invalids alike without regard to race, creed, or social status," and its representatives in Russia "will engage in no political activities." While the dispatches have contained official governmental disavowals of a request for aid, it is also stated that Mr. Hoover's conditions have been accepted by those in authority.

Walter Lyman Brown, European director of the Relief Administration, is at Riga ready for work. He expects to feed 1,000,000 children. The relief staff will use the methods that have proved so successful elsewhere, beginning at Moscow and Petrograd; the chief foodstuffs to be distributed will be cocoa, sugar, milk, rice, flour, beans, and fats.

America is not solely interested in relieving the famine, the

Baltimore *American* believes, but also in trying to "help put Russia into an economic condition whereby famines are minimized." That the carrying of American Relief into Russia will have vital political consequences is a belief shared by a number of our dailies. It may well prove, the San Francisco *Bulletin* remarks, "that the purely humanitarian impulse of Herbert Hoover has solved the problem of ridding Russia of the criminal gang that has controlled it for the last four years." "The mere fact of supplies pouring in from lands whose economic system makes for a surplus," the Manchester *Union* believes, "will do more to break the power of the Bolsheviki than almost any other thing could do. After starving Russia has been fed by the so-called capitalistic countries with the consent and upon the appeal of a Bolshevik chief, it can hardly sink back under the dictatorship of a ring of despots masquerading as the proletariat." The belief of these papers that to save the lives of starving Russians would be "a thoroughly good investment as well as an act of charity," is shared by Sir Philip Gibbs. Remarking in one of his syndicated newspaper articles, which we find in the Springfield *Republican*, that Russia is the key to world peace, the English writer continues:

"Russia is now in a more desperate state than ever before, and may consider a new offensive by the Red armies her only means of forcing Europe to make peace with her. A mere mad dog policy may take possession of her, for it seems clear from all reports, that owing to a two-years' drought and the failure of her harvests, some 30,000,000 of her people are famine-stricken. Plagues, locusts, sweeping epidemics of cholera and typhus, create a state of things beyond the imagination in horror.

"Some French politicians see in this new tragedy an opportunity for the success of new expeditions of White armies to crush the Bolshevik Government. That would be piling horror upon horror, and would only lead to a widening of the area of pestilence. In my humble opinion, it provides the world with an opportunity to bring the Russian people back to civilized relations with the rest of the world by a combined act of charity.

HARD TO HELP.

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*.

"Instead of spending millions in money as we have done to provide arms and equipment for White armies led by corrupt reactionaries whose cruelties have been as bad as those of the Bolsheviki themselves, we should now spend millions in saving a great race of simple folk who have been the victims of great crimes, and by gaining their gratitude help them overthrow their evil leaders and get back to liberty.

"The whole problem of European peace must be approached by way of Russia, for as long as her menace and her mystery are bogies in the imagination of other peoples, Poland will

A RACE FOR HIS LIFE.

—Reid in the New York *Evening Mail*.

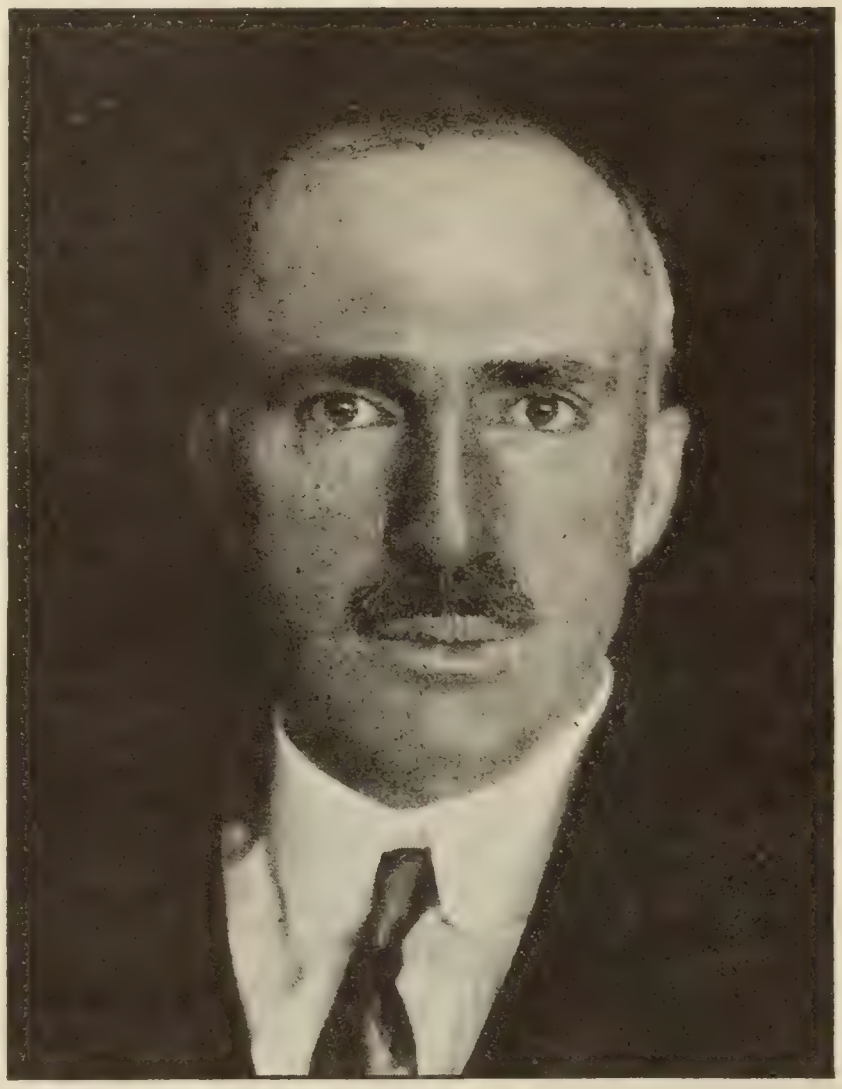
stand to arms. Germany will be feared by France, and France will maintain her armies and her policy.

"The spirit of anarchy in Russia is a cause for world unrest. Russia, therefore, must be dealt with and not merely disregarded as an outside subject for discussion, for as sure as fate the great Slav race will either create spreading anarchies and new wars and widened areas of pestilence or it will combine with the other powers to reconstruct European life of which they form so large a part. There is no compromise between those alternatives."

While Mr. Hoover's conditions seem reasonable and necessary enough to the New York *Globe*, that daily remarks that any moral quibble over details "comes with an especially ill grace from the savior of Belgium." Mr. Hoover's own Washington *Herald* declares that "the American conscience, the American sense of right and humanity, rebels against any political condition being held as a bar" to the response of the American people to the call of the starving. "It is the heart of America that goes out to the starving of Russia to save the children, who are guilty of nothing, not even of their parentage, surely not of an imposed government." However much Soviet incompetence is responsible for existing conditions in Russia, "humanity cannot let that bar us from aiding the suffering children and sick," says the Newark *Evening News*, and the New York *World* agrees that "when the people of a great nation face overwhelming disaster, it is time to put aside political and economic prejudices and go to their assistance in the name of humanity." Or, as *The Evening World* puts it, "simple humanitarianism without regard to political opinions is the only policy worth considering." The cry for aid from starving Russia, we read in the Denver *Rocky Mountain News*, "is a cry from the weak which the strong can always afford to hear." While Mr. Hoover's organization is being built up in Russia, we read in *The New Republic*, "there is one thing that Americans who want to help starving Russians can do immediately: they can send their contributions to the Americans Friends Service Committee, 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, and so make use of a genuinely impartial agency which for some time has been distributing food, clothing, and medicines in the heart of Soviet Russia."

TACKLING THE TAMMANY TIGER

MAYOR HYLAN, OF NEW YORK, three months before the municipal election, and before he has been renominated, finds himself a 2 to 1 favorite in the betting despite the fact that practically every New York newspaper is against him. In the opinion of the Brooklyn *Citizen*, one of the few dailies supporting the present city administration, "it is not in the power of any opposition to prevent the people of New York from reelecting the Mayor who has won their confidence." But the campaign to accomplish that very thing was launched a few days ago when Borough President Henry H. Curran, Republican, was unanimously indorsed by several organizations united into a Republican-Coalition movement. "With him as Mayor," thinks the Democratic New York *World*, "New York, the most stupidly, the most extravagantly, and the most wastefully governed city in the world, will be rescued from the miserable condition to which it has fallen as a result of Hylan ignorance and Hylan incompetency." But before Mr. Curran can be elected, it is pointed out, he must first win in the September primaries against three other active candidates for the Mayoralty.



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THE FUSION CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR OF NEW YORK.

Henry H. Curran, who has been chosen by anti-Tammany organizations, to head the ticket in the approaching city election.

The fight is now against the same elements which defeated Mitchel, an independent Democrat, in 1917. The issues are the ordinary ones regarding street-car fares, electricity and gas rates, and "home rule." Mayor Hylan's régime, of course, is under fire, notice being taken of His Honor's "increase in the budget of $134,400,000, and the tax rate on an average of 74 points, both of which contributed to the enormous increase in rents paid by every tenant in the city," as an opposition writer puts it.

As was the case with Mitchel, every paper of large circulation in New York, except *The American* and *The Evening Journal*, whether Democratic or Republican, is for Curran for Mayor. Forty-four years old, a graduate of Yale and of the New York Law School, formerly President of the Board of Aldermen, Magistrate, Major in the 77th Division during the war, and now Borough President, he is looked upon by the New York *Evening Mail* as one having "the knowledge, character, and purpose to make the best Mayor this town has ever had." "Few men ever nominated for Mayor of New York have been as matured in their special fitness," agrees the New York *Tribune*. As *The World* sets forth his record and qualifications:

"Mr. Curran is Mayor-size, fully qualified by ability, by character, by training, by experience, and by knowledge of city affairs for the office. What is equally to the point, he has been right on every issue of municipal government which will enter into the campaign.

"As an Alderman, as a Magistrate, and as President of the Borough of Manhattan, Mr. Curran has rendered honest and intelligent public service. He was one of the first of New York Republicans to protest vigorously against Governor Miller's program to deprive the city of any voice in the settlement of its traction problems, and the arguments that he presented at that time have never been satisfactorily answered from Albany.

"To him belongs the credit also for the one effective measure taken by the city government to solve the housing problem by encouraging building. The tax-exemption ordinance was his plan, and he was active also in the contest to block Mayor Hylan's extravagant court-house policy. Out of this fight on the part of *The World* came the building investigation by Mr. Untermyer and the Lockwood Committee which the Mayor tried to discredit.

"What *The World* particularly likes about Major Curran is the way in which he sticks to the issues of the campaign and refuses to exploit his military career. Millions of men who served acceptably in the Army during the war are not qualified to be Mayor of New York. New York is not going to vote about the war; it is going to vote about municipal government. And if it votes half-way intelligently Henry Curran will be the next Mayor."

The New York *Globe*, *The Evening Post*, *The Sun*, *The Evening World*, *The Times*, and the Brooklyn *Eagle* all agree with the papers just quoted that, in the words of *The Evening World*, "Mr. Curran, by experience, by ability, and by his record, is the one man best qualified to oppose Hylan and Hylanism." With a great majority of the city's press with him, therefore, what are his chances of being elected? Are they any better than Mitchel's were four years ago? As Harry Kingsbury sympathetically sums them up in *The Tribune:*

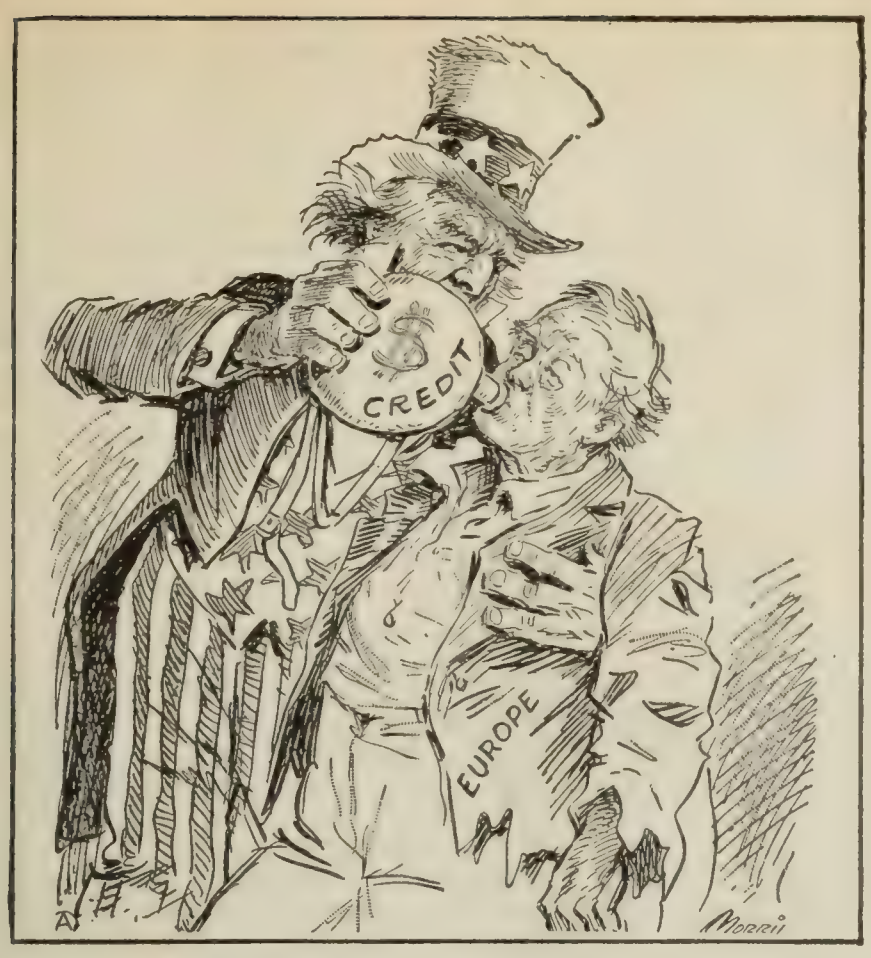
"The Republican-Coalitionists have an unseen but important advantage at the start, according to the politicians, in the fact that it has always proved difficult to reelect a Mayor under any conditions. Mayoralty renominations in the past have generally spelled defeat for the candidate.

"The independent voters, who usually constitute a third or more of the enrolled voters in the city and are the factors in swinging elections against Tammany—or at least a large part of them—can be depended upon to vote for a change of administration upon general principles.

"While all the Republican leaders recognize the necessity of fusion against Tammany, it is reasonable to assume that the emphatic protest against things Democratic last year will be reflected in some measure in the coming municipal election.

"The leaders who have weathered other anti-Tammany campaigns declare that the real issues in the coming election are not new. It is the old Tammany system of spoils and patronage dealt out to incompetent heelers of the organization, resulting in extravagance and waste of the people's money, corruption and mismanagement of city government."

The Socialist New York *Call*, however, has little patience with either side. "Between the Tammany pot and the Republican-Fusion kettle the voter may take his choice," caustically remarks *The Call;* "either way he will get the same sort of deal, and the game will cost him a pretty penny before it is over."



THE GOOD SAMARITAN.
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

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SPREEING WITH OUR MONEY.
—McCay in the New York *American*

TWO IDEAS ABOUT WHERE OUR MONEY GOES.

WHAT ABOUT THAT $10,000,000,000?

IF A MAN IS OWED $10 by various neighbors, there is no question about the proper procedure; but if a nation is owed $10,000,000,000 by various other nations, the matter of squaring accounts is so complicated that the welfare of the world may depend upon the answer. The United States is now in the position of this creditor nation, observes the Boston *Globe*, and the whole troublesome matter, reopened by the action of the Senate in giving Secretary of the Treasury Mellon a free hand to "dicker" for a settlement, seems likely to become one of our "hardy political perennials." A statement of the sums due us, on which the interest alone now amounts to nearly $1,000,000,000, is presented by the New York *Herald* as follows:

Great Britain	$4,166,318,358	Greece	$15,000,000
France	3,350,762,930	Esthonia	13,999,144
Italy	1,648,034,050	Cuba	9,025,500
Belgium	375,280,147	Armenia	11,959,917
Russia	192,601,297	Finland	8,281,926
Poland	135,661,659	Latvia	5,132,286
Czecho-Slovakia	91,179,527	Lithuania	4,981,627
Serbia	51,153,159	Hungary	1,685,835
Roumania	36,128,494	Liberia	26,000
Austria	24,055,708		

Here is a situation that calls for a good collector, declare observers ranging from Mr. Hearst's string of somewhat anti-foreign journals to so conservative an authority as the New York *Journal of Commerce*. Let these foreign governments pay up, and without any delay, demands the New York *Evening Journal*, observing editorially: "These foreign debtors say they need the money. No doubt they do. But it happens to be our money, and they ought to pay us the interest when it falls due and instalments of at least a thousand million a year." The editor argues:

"That would reduce our taxation by over fifteen hundred millions. With such a burden cast off business would begin to prosper and industry to hum.

"The unemployed would go to work. They would have wages to buy things with. Farm and factory production would respond. The whole country would be helped."

"Does not Mr. Mellon know," demands *The Freeman* (New York), taking up a similar line of argument, "that every dollar of interest which these countries default has to be made up in taxes by the people of this country, and simply amounts to a new loan to those countries from the pockets of the American taxpayers?" We are entitled, also, to inquire what is being done with our money, believes this writer, who observes:

"Two recent dispatches from London throw considerable light on the subject. From the first, it appears that Europe, exclusive of Great Britain, has some 3,334,067 men under arms; a goodly number to be held out of productive pursuits at a time when the economic structure of Europe is—what it is! Of this number we learn that France, which owes this country $284,148,863 in deferred interest payments alone, is supporting an army of 809,652 men, a military establishment four times as large as this country is able to afford; while France's jackal, Poland, has 600,000 men under arms. Italy, owing us interest to the amount of $161,078,880, has an army of 300,000 men; and little Belgium, owing $34,007,409, is still somehow able to support a military establishment of 105,000 men."

Senator Borah, in the United States Senate, presented similar figures and estimated that we are "virtually loaning foreign countries $1,000,000, per day through failure to collect our debts." He urged that we "use our position as world creditor to make disarmament a necessity," by demanding that the nations disarm or "pay up."

"But how can we make them pay up?" asks the *New Republic*. And, anyway, "who, more than Senator Borah, is responsible for the present size of the French Army?" demands the Brooklyn *Eagle*, leading the predominant volume of comment which favors funding the debt. "Had the United States ratified the Versailles Treaty and joined the League of Nations, France would have no reason or excuse for maintaining such an army, and her militarists would long ago have been swept from power."

We must fund the debt, since by no possibility can it be repaid at the present time, this paper believes in common with the Providence *Journal*, the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, New York *World*, Cincinnati *Commercial Tribune*, and numerous others. In other words, as the New York *Evening Mail* puts it, all Mr. Mellon or any one else might do is "to procure a change in the form of these debts from 'dead' non-negotiable credits

into live bonds which the Treasurer can sell or exchange." Secretary Mellon has explained that no German reparation bonds, nor any bonds of several of the smaller and weaker nations, now held by England, will be acceptable. The sooner the funding bonds are received, the Chicago *Daily News* and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* point out, the sooner "the revenue there-

HE IS A GO-GETTER.
—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

from derived will to that extent lighten the burden of the American taxpayer." But when it comes to funding this debt, says *The New Republic*—

"We trust that the Government will tell the truth about the financial condition of the majority of our debtors before it undertakes to float a popular loan in their behalf—a Slavery loan, shall we call it?

"For while the nations in our debt mean to pay, if we insist on it, the payment will entail sacrifices that are incompatible with any other status than that of slavery."

With the exception of England, the writer declares, our European debtors are so heavily involved that domestic debts are, even in the case of France, three or four times as heavy a burden as our national debt. Italy's case is worse, and "as for Poland, Jugo-Slavia, Czecho-Slovakia, Czarist Russia, and the rest of our debtors, the less we think about our claims on them the richer we shall feel." Instead of demanding a mass of "very dubious paper" the writer urges that we cancel these debts, since both "President Harding and Secretary Mellon know that we will never collect on the better part of them, and that we could put the whole world on a better footing by remitting them." Not only morally but economically on a better footing, declares M. D. M. Robertson, an Alabama financier and business man, writing in the Birmingham *News*. Far from being likely to receive any benefits from the payment of the money due us, he believes that this tremendous sum, coming to us in a golden stream, would "act as destructively on our foreign commerce as would a stream of lava from an overflowing volcano on a fertile country, destroying the crops and making barren the soil." With equal eloquence he attacks our moral right to the $10,000,000,000 legally due us:

"Had these United States declared war in July, 1914, when the war began, our war cost would have been at least $75,000,000,000 instead of the $25,000,000,000 it was. While they were pouring out their blood on the battle-field in a cause that was justly ours, they were pouring out their gold to us in payment of the very materials with which to fight for us. *America has not paid her just share of the cost of the world-war, and until she does so she is to pay a frightful price in the form of business depression, unemployment, and loss of world prestige.*

"This tremendous sum which they paid America has upset the financial equilibrium of the world, as we can so clearly see in the depreciated currency of all nations.

"And now the question comes, What are we to do about the money still due us? As an act not only of simple justice but of healthy world conditions, we can use the $10,000,000,000 war debt due us from Europe to wipe out the war debt due from nation to nation in Europe, and thus hasten the day of reconstruction by twenty-five years. The act on our part would not only rehabilitate Europe and world business, but it would be a blessing that would reach every fireside in America."

WHAT JAPAN WILL TALK ABOUT

AN ANCHOR TO WINDWARD is seen by the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* in the last paragraph of the Japanese Government's note accepting President Harding's invitation to attend the conference on Pacific problems and the limitation of armament. For it is the Japanese view that the agenda of the conference or program of topics to be discust, should "be arranged in accordance with the main object of the discussion," disarmament, and that "problems such as are of sole concern to certain particular Powers," and "such matters as may be regarded accomplished facts, should be scrupulously avoided." Editors throughout the country pounce upon this "ingenious stipulation," as the Kansas City *Star* terms it. For weeks they waited for Japan to accept the invitation which Great Britain, France, Italy, and China availed themselves of almost by return cable, and when the Tokyo Government finally "accepted with reservations," they began to wonder just what "accomplished facts" are. Of course, explains *The Ledger*, "it is extremely probable that the Japanese answer was devised in part with a view to home consumption," while the Newark *Evening News* intimates that Japan learned a lesson at the Portsmouth conference in 1905, when the Powers concerned refused to allow her claims upon the Czar's Government for indemnity. But she had entered into these negotiations without reservations, points out this paper, and was forced to accept the decisions rendered there.

While recollections of the Portsmouth conference is thought by *The News* to account for Japan's caution in the present instance, the New York *Globe* maintains that Japan so phrased her reservations that "she may either waive them or push them to the limit without inconsistency." "Her way to withdraw is left clear if the conference fails to go to suit her," adds *The Globe*. Furthermore, "this suave statement carefully avoids any indication of the Japanese position," avers the Detroit *Free Press*, while the Kansas City *Star* wonders "just what Japan *is* willing to talk about." "It is what Japan regards as accomplished facts that constitutes the Pacific problems, and upon the settlement of these problems depends the solution of the limitation-of-armaments problem," further declares *The Star*, "and Japan might as well have stipulated that she should not be asked to discuss armament either, for armament is an accomplished fact." Continues this paper:

"This Government does not concede that the bestowal upon Japan of the Yap mandate is an accomplished fact. That arrangement was not assented to by the United States, which was not a signatory to the Treaty under which the mandate was given, altho it participated in the victory of which that Treaty was the seal. It has protested against that mandate and notified the Powers of its insistence that the subject be reopened. No discussion of the Pacific question could go very far without the settlement of this point on a basis satisfactory to this country.

"This country does not want Yap for itself, but it wants the cable rights internationalized. America's interest in China's

political and territorial integrity is as unselfish. It has never agreed to the present disposition of Shantung, nor has it assented to the Japanese policy toward China generally that if carried to its logical conclusion would largely close that country to Western commercial penetration.

"There are no Pacific questions of sole concern to any particular Power. All are of mutual concern, and that is why the conference is to discuss them. If every Power took the Japanese view as regards its own particular concerns there could be no discussion at all, and consequently no hope of accommodation or of an end to the present competitive armament."

"Twenty-one topics, including Yap, Shantung, and the occupation of Siberia, will be excluded by Japan from the conference on the ground that they are accomplished facts," says an Associated Press cable from Tokyo, quoting the *Asahi Shimbun* of that city. The Troy *Record*, however, thinks "it will be impossible for Japan to refuse to discuss certain problems without danger of isolating herself from the other Powers." "That the other Powers will concede the correctness of Japan's view in this respect is highly improbable," agrees the Detroit *Free Press*. Nor, believes this paper, "is it likely that Japan will stick to such arguments."

A Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune* points out that Japan "is being asked to give up her own claims in half a dozen controversies," and goes on to suggest that the Nipponese Government "might be placated for concessions on these points by agreement among the Powers to withdraw objections to her exploitation, say, of Manchuria." As the Washington *Star* notes, "Japan is in a peculiar position, with political difficulties at home that necessitate a most careful approach to the conference table." "The demand of the people grows continually for relief from the burden of armament," cables the editor of *Asahi Shimbun* (Osaka) to the New York *World*, while the editor of *Jiji Shimpo* (Tokyo) agrees that "the intelligent elements of Japan are sincerely anxious that the object of limitation of armaments be attained."

One reason why Japan wishes to maintain friendly relations with the United States, J. J. Underwood writes from first-hand knowledge in the Seattle *Times*, is that "80 per cent. of her overseas commerce is with this country." But Japan, he points out, also wishes to retain the hold she acquired during the war on the three railroads controlling Manchuria and eastern Siberia. As Mr. Underwood sees some of Japan's difficulties:

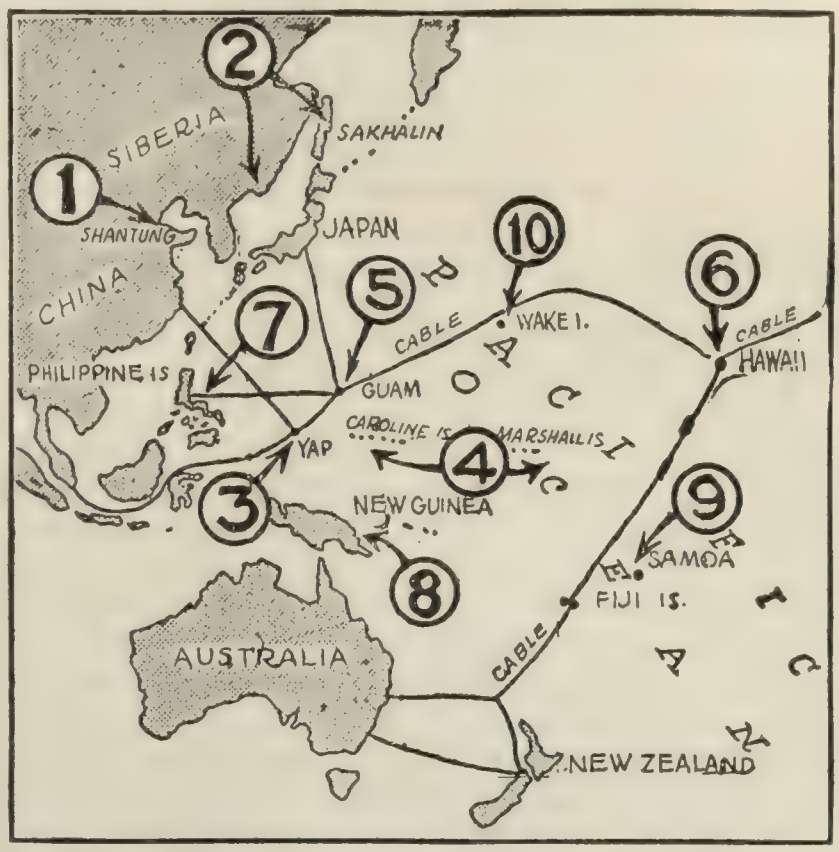
"If Japan can hold these railroads and the ports of entry, as she does at present, she will be in position to dominate the trade of an empire roughly 3,000 miles long and 2,000 wide. Possession of the railroads and ports of entry will give her a tremendous advantage over her competitors.

"Japanese occupation of Siberia, Manchuria, and the northern half of the island of Sakhalin is the subject in which Japan is most interested. Shantung and Yap are incidental. This territory embraces an empire considerably larger than the United States and quite as rich in natural resources. It is the territory from which much of the commerce of the future will flow. If Japan, either by treaty, concession, or otherwise, continues to dominate this territory, business will be conducted only with Japanese merchants acting as middlemen. Japan already has many concessions in Siberia; it has practically annexed the northern half of the island of Sakhalin, and it has dominated Manchuria since defeating the Russians in the war of 1903–04.

"Japan itself, with a land area somewhat smaller than the State of California, and only about one-third of that area arable, must have room for her increasing population. Japan has a population of about 65,000,000 and her increase is about 600,000 per annum. She may give up her hold on Siberia, but it is not likely that she will part with either Korea or Manchuria without a struggle."

Japan's problems are also compared to those of Germany before the war by the Baltimore *American*. Whereas Mesopotamia was looked upon with covetous eyes by Germany, according to *The American*, "China is Japan's natural field for exploitation." Continues this paper:

"Japan, like Germany, is a late *entrant* into the family of great nations. She has the same problems of overpopulation, the same need of colonial expansion. She is filled to overflowing and her economic resources are inadequate to support the industrial life which, after a certain concentration of population has been reached, becomes the only life possible. In the earlier days a nation that filled up could continue to grow through the establishment of colonies. Germany found all the best ground preempted; and her insistence on a place in the sun, as of right, rendered war inevitable. The specific problem in her case was



From the Chicago "Tribune."

PACIFIC TALKING POINTS.

Discussions of the Far-East problem at Washington are likely to involve Japanese possession of (1) the Shantung peninsula, Japanese occupation of (2) the Siberian coast and the Russian half of Sakhalin, (3) Yap, Japanese mandates over (4) the Caroline and Marshall islands, the American naval bases at (5) Guam and (6) Hawaii, (7) the Philippines, (8) the German part of New Guinea assigned to Australia, (9) the German portion of the Samoan Islands assigned to New Zealand, and (10) Wake Island, belonging to the United States.

solved by the process of decimation, just as has happened again and again in all stages of history when peoples clashed on issues of land-hunger and the stronger went onward, the weaker down. But the war did not settle the principle. That is coming up for decision in this mighty conference, with Japan the subject."

While the Administration is said to entertain great hopes for the success of the coming conference, and editors in general expect definite results from it, *The New Republic* (New York) warns us to be prepared for any eventualities. Says this weekly:

"We are under no illusion that the conference to assemble in Washington will forge a perfect agreement, one that will set at rest forever all fears of a disastrous naval war on the Pacific. Every nation represented will send diplomats instructed to win whatever nationalistic advantage can be won. There will be deep secrecy and propagandistic 'leaks,' reported coalitions of two nations to rob a third, efforts to exclude vital matters and waste time on matters not pertinent; in short, all the devices of bedevilment known to statecraft. And whatever agreements may be arrived at will later be dodged by one signatory or another; and further, unfounded accusations of bad faith will be floated by the yellow press and the armament interests. If the agreement involves substantial restriction of armament, it may certainly be predicted that within a few years we shall be regaled with rumors of Japanese ship-building in secret harbors, of ships officially rated as light armored that are really heavy armored, of improved guns and explosives that wholly disturb the stipulated naval equilibrium, and the like. . . . . .

"If the conference is to achieve results, it will be partly because considerations of nationalistic advantage demand the elimination of the risk of a Pacific war, but chiefly because public opinion demands definite steps toward peace."

IN 1900—ONE JAPANESE TO 131 OTHERS. IN 1910—ONE JAPANESE TO 71 OTHERS. IN 1920—ONE JAPANESE TO 60 OTHERS.

RELATIVE INCREASE OF JAPANESE POPULATION IN THE PACIFIC-COAST STATES.

DEPORTING JAPANESE IN CALIFORNIA

"TURLOCKIAN BONEHEADS" is the opprobrious epithet which the Berkeley *Times* hurls at itinerant workers and residents of Turlock, Cal., who deported by moonlight fifty or sixty Japanese melon-pickers and conveyed them by motor-trucks to neighboring towns. "From such little incidents greater troubles grow," remarks the Buffalo *Commercial*, while the New York *Times* reminds us that the Turlock case is particularly embarrassing to the Federal Government at this time because of Japan's recent acceptance of the invitation to the conference to discuss Pacific questions and disarmament. What the Japanese Consul-General at San Francisco terms "the most deplorable affair of its kind in California" since he has been in office was caused, say California papers, by the apparent willingness of Japanese to pick melons for sixteen cents a crate, whereas white men had been receiving twenty-five cents—the union rate. By sending a few score Japanese workers to the next town in motor-trucks, argued the white men, the importation of more Japanese laborers would be prevented. Accordingly, this was done, not alone by itinerant pickers, say California dispatches, but by a mob 60 per cent. of which consisted of Turlockians. The method used by the mob, we are told, was to arouse the intended victim, give him a certain time in which to dress and collect his belongings, then order him into the motor-truck that was to take him away. The result was that the next day saw a general exodus of Japanese, altho Japanese landholders, who were not disturbed by the mob, remained.

Tokyo papers noted this deportation from the fruit ranches, and characterized it as "barbarous, uncivilized, and a disgrace to America," in the words of the *Hochi Shimbun*. In fact, "the American Government is no better than the Russian Government if it can not be held to responsibility for this outrage," says the *Yorodzu Chobo*. And the Philadelphia *Record* reminds us that "when some of our people are maltreated in Mexico or Turkey or China, there is a loud demand that the Navy should be sent thither."

"No matter how we feel about the Japanese here in California, we can not or should not forget that we as individuals are not the vested authority of the State," the Berkeley *Times* further declares. As Governor Stephens states:

"Anti-Japanese demonstrations are not sanctioned by the better citizenship. Officers and order-loving citizens will make a grave mistake if another such occurrence is permitted. California is the leader among the States in the movement, that is now nation-wide, for the complete cessation of immigration to America of all peoples inalienable to citizenship. Every happening such as that at Turlock materially injures our cause and sets us back tremendously. The people of California will insist upon the due observance of the rights of the Japanese and other aliens now resident in California."

Practically all the California papers which we have seen are with the Governor in his desire for law and order. "Japanese who are lawfully in this State are entitled to every protection with which the State and nation can surround them," maintains the San Francisco *Chronicle*, while the Oakland *Tribune* deplores the "regrettable occurrences at Turlock," and pleads that the good name of California be preserved. "Mob action must not be tolerated, no matter who are the victims," agrees the Fresno *Republican*, which goes on:

"The very fact that we as a measure of public policy object to more Japanese coming to America and object to Japanese acquiring a hold on land titles, should make us the more careful to assure to Japanese in the United States the peaceful right of residence, undisturbed by noisy clamor. Race antipathy may in an orderly way become the basis for certain legislation. It must not become provocative of mob violence."

But the Sacramento *Bee* asserts that "the Japanese have no one to blame but themselves for the disregard in which they are held in California," altho it deplores the use of force by mobs in any case. And the reason the Japanese are unpopular, declares this paper, is that "they insist on building in this State an empire of their own." Nevertheless, it adds—

"Some good may come out of evil in the present clashes between Americans and Japanese, if it brings our national Government to a realization that immediate action is necessary to stop completely and forever any further immigration of laborers from Japan, as well as to insure by constitutional amendment that the children of those now here shall not become citizens through the mere accident of birth."

	1900					1910					1920				
	Japanese Population				Other Population	Japanese Population				Other Population	Japanese Population				Other Population
	Male	Female	Total	Per C.		Male	Female	Total	Per C.		Male	Female	Total	Per C.	
California	9,598	553	10,151	0.7	1,474,902	35,116	6,240	41,356	1.7	2,336,193	44,364	25,832	70,196	2.0	3,356,665
Oregon	2,405	96	2,501	0.6	411,035	3,124	294	3,418	0.5	669,347	2,722	1,300	4,022	0.5	779,367
Washington	5,432	185	5,617	1.1	512,486	11,241	1,688	12,929	1.1	1,129,061	11,173	5,941	17,114	1.3	1,339,507
Total	17,435	834	18,269	2.4	2,398,423	49,481	8,222	57,703	3.3	4,134,601	58,259	33,073	91,332	3.8	5,475,539

AS THE CENSUS-TAKERS REPORT THE JAPANESE POPULATION ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

"The percentage of Japanese may be small, as Easterners point out, but the argument that the Japanese constitute no problem worthy of national attention is the same argument that was used regarding the presence of additional negro slaves," the Sacramento *Union* contends.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

WHAT Ireland needs is twin beds.—*Indianapolis News.*

A HEN in the city is worth two in the country.—*Fresno Herald.*

SOVIET Russia hungers, after unrighteousness.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

FOR that matter, the sun never sets on the Japanese flag.—*Meriden Journal.*

AND yet we must take an interest in Europe before we can take any out. —*Bridgeport Star.*

IT begins to look as if all that will be left of Turkey in Asia Minor is a Greece spot.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

ANOTHER thing which inclines China to disarmament is that her Navy is chiefly junk anyhow.—*Dallas News.*

A TAXI-DRIVER drove off with $70,000 in gems and was arrested, probably on a charge of exceeding the legal fare.—*New York World.*

GREEKS are reported to be taking cities from the Turks with great rapidity, but they seem always to be the same cities.—*Chicago News.*

"Is our Government sound?" asks a contemporary. Yes, mostly, we should say.—*The Passing Show (London).*

A TAX on tax suggestions ought to fill the Treasury.—*New York Evening Post.*

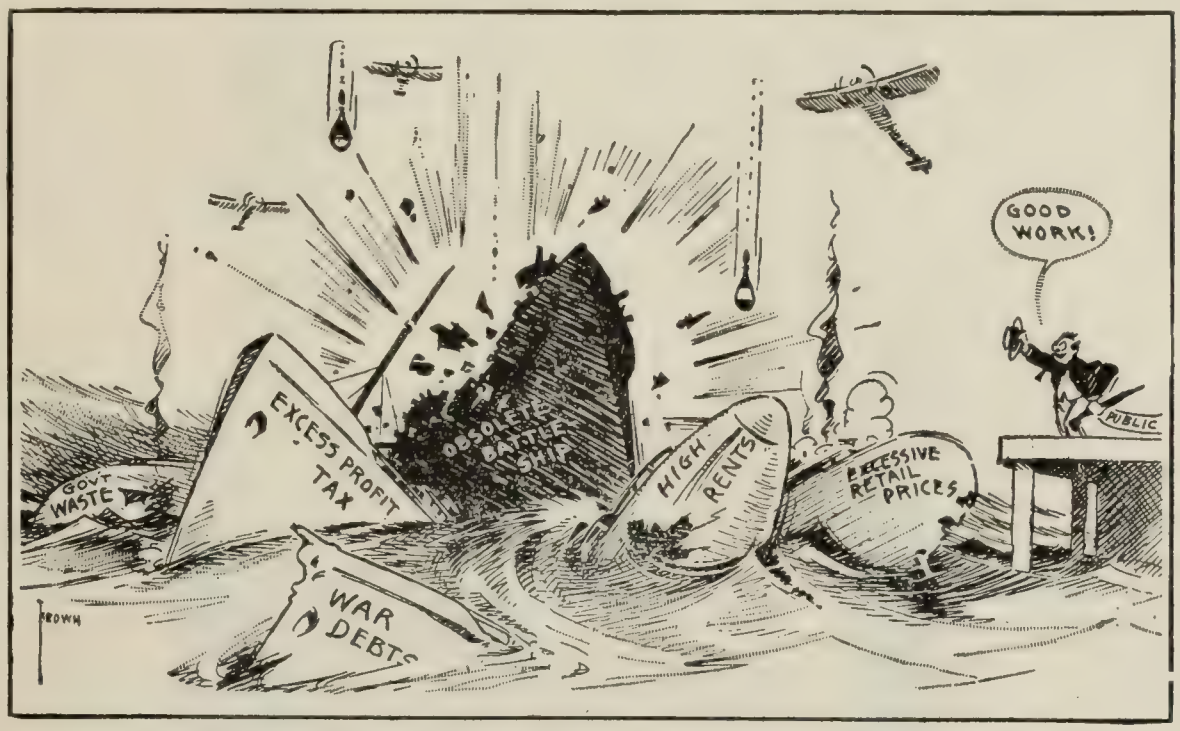
"BUY coal now," says Secretary Hoover—but his salary is $12,000 a year.—*Boston Globe.*

MAN has conquered the air. The young lady at the piano next door hasn't.—*Detroit News.*

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES to the line and lets the chips fall where they may.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

IT'S a blessing that Heinie constructed his obstructions out of barbed wire and not American red tape.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

OF course, arrangements will be made to give the disarmament congress the latest reports of the Greco-Turkish War.—*New York World.*



TOO BAD THEY CAN'T SINK ALL LEFT-OVERS FROM THE WAR.
—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*

SIGN on disarmament conference mat should read: "All ye who enter here abandon politics."—*Wall Street Journal.*

THE armament industry owes a great debt to the man who began the practise of sending ultimatums.—*Waterbury Democrat.*

THE only objection to these unpopular laws that can't be enforced is the fact that they frequently are.—*Baltimore Evening Sun.*

AT least, women on the Disarmament Conference Commission ought to be an assurance against secret diplomacy.—*Dallas News.*

THE thought of a national debt second to none isn't quite so thrilling as the thought of a navy second to none.—*New Britain Herald.*

THE disarmament paradox is that the nations would be more effective at waste-squeezing, if they were armless.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

IF, as it has been said, high freight rates are at the bottom of the business depression, it is a pretty lofty depression.—*Wilmington News-Journal.*

THE number and variety of Russian crown jewels on the market makes us wonder how the refugees got them out without freight-cars.—*Baltimore Evening Sun.*

SOME farmers are beginning to remark that they are receiving less rain under the Republican Administration than they did under Wilson.—*Chicago News.*

THE world is becoming safer in some respects: you never hear now of a lady catching her heel in the ruffle of her dress and falling down-stairs.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

A HEAD-LINE in THE LITERARY DIGEST declares "America the Most Religious Country on Earth." That's rather rough on the others.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

AFTER our performance relative to the Versailles Treaty we can not well object to Japan's entering the proposed disarmament conference "with reservations."—*Columbus Dispatch.*

READING that adding twenty-five members to the House of Representatives, as proposed, will cost the country $500,000 a year, Uncle Silas is certain to remark "'Taint wu'th it!"—*Boston Globe.*

IRELAND may yet accept a limited divorce.—*Asheville Times.*

JAPAN will play, but will bring her own dice.—*Chicago Tribune.*

DISARMAMENT should include tar and feathers.—*Newspaper Enterprise.*

THE man who gets busy is the man who gets business.—*New York World.*

WOULD a Dominion of Ireland include New York City?—*Wall Street Journal.*

THE annoying part of the labor situation is the lack of situations.—*Hartford Times.*

THE public be damned has its modern equivalent in "public be taxed."—*Wall Street Journal.*

WHEN the Navy runs out of German ships as targets the Shipping Board can supply more.—*Wall Street Journal.*

CHEER up. Business could be a heap worse. Just suppose you were a Russian soap importer.—*Dallas News.*

AS we understand Lord Northcliffe, you can't disarm nations till you have disarmed suspicion. —*New York World.*

ALL the dove of peace seems to do is to hover over Ireland. — *Wall Street Journal.*

TO the tariff enthusiasts a thing of duty is a joy forever.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

AND Congress throws the hungry taxpayer a copy of *The Congressional Record.* — *Wall Street Journal.*

PEACE may come to Ireland, but it is certain to be followed by a terrible epidemic of ennui. —*New York World.*

JAPAN favors open discussion of the open-door policy in China, having recently put a new screen on it.—*Kansas City Star.*

THE Greeks are having continued success, but it will stop when they try to collect indemnity from the Turks.—*Louisville Times.*

A PROPHETESS says France is at the beginning of her golden age. Not unless it is also a parentage.—*Pueblo Star-Journal.*

IT looks now as tho this country will get Bergdoll about the same time that the British hang the Kaiser.—*Baltimore American.*

EVERY normal man has two great ambitions. First, to own his home. Second, to own a car to get away from his home.—*Life.*

ALL nations struggle to win foreign markets; and then the winner is a "sinister menace to the peace of the world."—*Palatka News.*

FUTURE wars will be fought in the air, say military experts. But that is no reason for leaving future peace there.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

FOR a long time the Government offered thrift stamps with one hand and threw away the people's money with the other.—*Atchison Globe.*

THE difficult part of the task is to make peace with Germany without seeming to admit that Wilson was right about anything.—*Baltimore Sun.*

BERLIN is said to be bitterly disappointed at the peace terms of the United States. We seem to have heard something like this before.—*New York Evening Post.*

PRESIDENT of the Dairymen's League was a trifle indiscreet when he announced that the price of milk would be advanced on account of drought. —*Wall Street Journal.*

WE hope Mr. Dawes carries out his purpose of suppressing *The Congressional Record.* It will save money and keep members from talking so much.—*New York World.*

IRELAND has no compunctions about asking England to live with an independent nation situated but a few miles to starboard. Isn't she willing to do the same thing herself?—*Dallas News.*

ANOTHER thing worrying the country during the heated season is whether Congress means to place imethylphenylenediemelie and tetramethyldiamindiphenylmethane on the free list.—*Indianapolis News.*

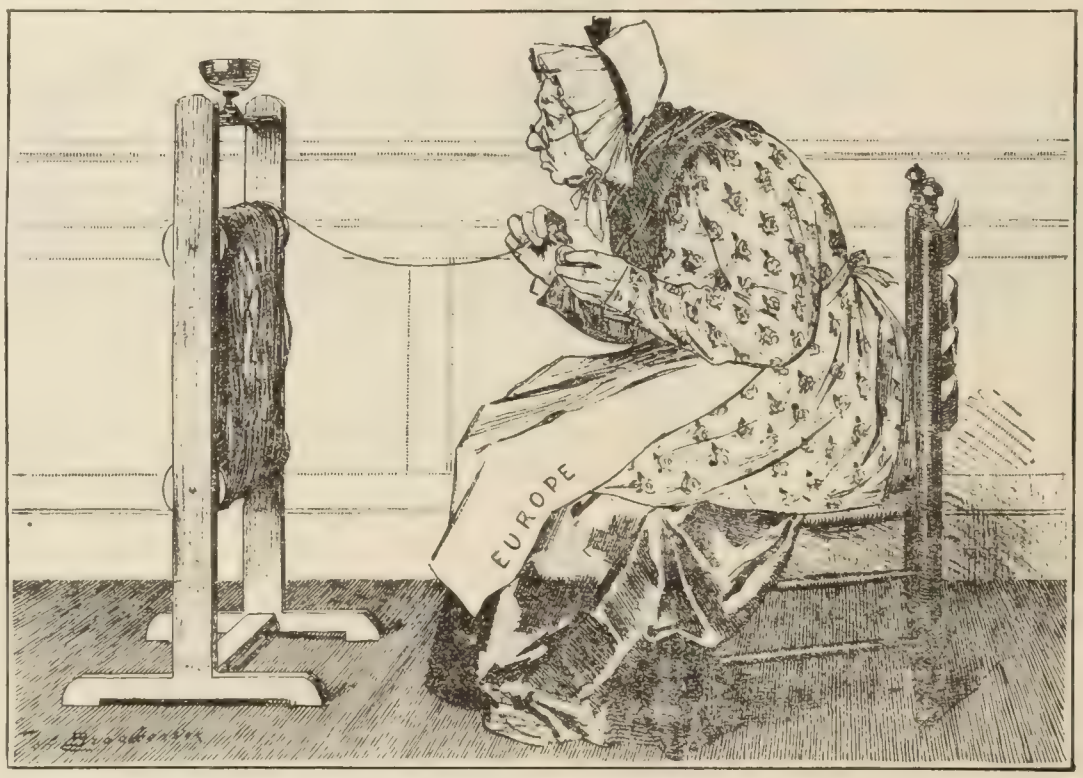
IT is suggested that the Constitution be taught in the schools. It won't do. Children would become radicals and grow up to demand all the liberties the Constitution guarantees.—*Colorado Springs Gazette.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

OVERRATING THE PACIFIC

IT IS A MISTAKE to assume that Europe has lost its position as the center of world affairs, is the warning uttered in connection with the British Imperial Conference in London with the suggestion that statesmen will do well to keep this in mind when they are inclined to overestimate the importance of the Far East in after-war adjustments. Asia may in due course attain a status of superiority to Europe, it is said, but the task of bringing Europe back to normal life is "vastly easier than that of lifting Asia and expanding its wealth and activity." America, playing a lone hand, might develop a great civilization of its own, but only after long years of toil, and it is asserted that she can attain fullest expansion solely "as a component part of the civilization which has its roots in Europe." The force of these suggestions is intensified by the fact that they proceed from the Far East itself, where the Kobe *Japan Chronicle* is among English-language journals in that section which believe the Pacific has "received rather more attention of late than it deserves." The importance of the Far East, we are assured, depends upon the revival of Europe. America may do something for the development of Asia, but the impoverishment of Europe will deprive Asia of the means of growth. Therefore—

"Unless for the next fifty years the attention of statesmen is concentrated on the revival of Europe, then the importance of the Far East and the Pacific will be only the importance of the one-eyed man in the country of the blind. As it is, the preoccupation of Europe with its attempt at suicide has had the most deplorable effects on China, whose condition worsens from day to day. It has also had a disturbing effect on India, where a spirit of unrest threatens to throw many years' work into the melting-pot. In Japan itself the effects have been anything but reassuring. We have, it is true, a naval personnel more numerous than that of Germany in 1914, but we also have an economic system which seems to be unable to strike a balance between prices and wages. There are serious enough problems in the Far East and the Pacific, but unless the center of gravity remains in the countries facing the Atlantic there is very little hope of any profitable settlement of those problems. If Europe goes down in ruin, there may spring up a new civilization in Asia to lead the world, tho it is far more likely that the western, hemisphere will be the home of the next attempt of man to civilize himself; but a new Asiatic culture would be a growth needing much more than fifty years and having nothing to do with what the Imperial Conference and present-day Europe think. Just at the present moment the Imperial Conference appears to be used as a means of diverting attention from the affairs of Europe which are being so wofully mismanaged by superimperialists. It is by the restoration of central Europe that our civilization stands or falls—including the civilization of America—and it is deplorable that a statesman of the eminence of General Smuts gives his benediction to adventures in the Pacific instead of a concentration on the problem of Europe. There is no reason why Asia should not in due course rise to a position equal to, and perhaps superior to, that of Europe. But if Europe loses its leadership now, the development of Asia will be retarded and perhaps prevented thereby."



THE EUROPEAN SNARL.

MOTHER EUROPE—"Shall I ever get the ball rolled again?"

—*De Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam).

The Japan Chronicle's reference to General Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, concerns his speech at the opening of the Imperial Conference in London, and it takes objection to his contention that as a result of the war, the countries of Europe have largely lost their power and position and that for the next fifty years the world's problems will center in the Far East and the Pacific. The first part of the statement is true enough, this Kobe journal admits, but holds there is room to doubt whether the world's great problems will be transferred to the Far East. No doubt, "if international intrigue continues in its old maleficent courses," the Far East may become the center of the world's problems in the same manner as the Balkans used to be, yet "not because of inherent importance, but simply because of the competition for political influence and for markets." We read then:

"The end of the war finds the United States financially the greatest Power in the world. Even if the world at large decided that the repayment of its fantastic loans was impossible and there was a general repudiation, the United States would still retain this premier position. And tho there is still room for exploitation within American borders, there is a strong inclination toward the investment of surplus wealth abroad, which had for so many years been characteristic of British enterprise. Such a development must necessarily have a great influence in changing the center of economic gravity, but, weakened as they may be by war, the European countries retain so much importance that it may be said of them that if they do not count in comparison with the Far East and the Pacific, then the Far East and the Pacific are hardly worth counting. From the American point of view Europe is divided by its armed frontiers and by its customs barriers, and, indeed, this is so far true that Europe's salvation depends largely on the extent to which these divisions can be diminished instead of heightened. as the tendency is to heighten them to-day. But there is a common culture of Europe which binds it together, a vast and active population, and an amount of wealth and resource that still leave it collectively first among the continents. Asia, on a greater area, has a vaster population, but, war-stricken as Europe is, and torn by division where healing is most needed, the task of bringing Europe into action again is vastly easier than that of lifting Asia and expanding its wealth and activity. Were

America isolated, it could develop a great civilization of its own, but only after long travail. It can reach its greatest heights only as a part of the civilization which has its roots in Europe."

It is considered unfortunate that the Imperial Conference "should be given its cue by Lord Curzon and Mr. Churchill" for the Dominion premiers "rather want their attention attracted to Europe than diverted from it." But both Lord Curzon and Mr. Churchill "conceive that statecraft consists in grandiose Eastern adventures, wherein the Arabian Nights are combined with the megalomania of a Genghis Khan." Their vague and gorgeous fancies, we are told, ascribe immense importance to oriental adventures and "phrases, the more sonorous because they are empty, hypnotize the premiers into believing that a Far-Eastern entanglement is in some way superior to a European entanglement and a reconciliation of East and West of more moment than the reconstruction of Europe." But the English ministers are held to err in this and *The Japan Chronicle* proceeds:

"Both statesmen have as a matter of fact contributed very largely to the destruction of that civilization in Europe on which the world—as we know the world—depends. The Pacific Ocean is a wilderness of waters covering nearly half the globe and the problems of the countries that surround it can not be acute according to international standards of acuteness except in proportion to the remoteness of those countries, their sparseness or poverty of population and their incompatibility of interest. The result of the European War is not likely to be a transference of the centers of population and activity from the East of the United States to the West, and unless our modern civilization falls altogether, the Atlantic will remain a connecting-link in human culture while the Pacific remains only a separating waste."

Meanwhile, an Australian newspaper, the Brisbane *Daily Mail*, calls attention to the speech delivered by General Smuts to the Legislative Assembly of South Africa before his departure for the Imperial Conference, and says:

"General Smuts made it quite plain that he was unfavorable to any alliance between the Empire and a European nation, but favored a return to the traditional rôle of disinterestedly regarding Continental politics. In view of the war and the sterling friendship which existed throughout between Britain and France, this would seem to be a harsh point of view, but, when it is considered that the future policy of the Empire is under discussion, it becomes arguable whether it would be wise to have any connection with any European nation, or whether it would be better to face the future assured of our own strength and determined to judge every international problem influenced by no other principle than that of justice. The Empire has a very real friendship for France. The war has intensified it. But should an international issue arise on which our point of view was not that of France, we undoubtedly should have the right to dissociate ourselves from any step which France might be prepared to take. And so with every other European nation."

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THE PEACEMAKERS' PARCELING OUT OF THE PACIFIC.

The Assembly of the League of Nations eliminated Germany from the Pacific by granting mandates to Japan, Britain, Australia, and New Zealand for the administration of the islands which formerly belonged to her and were conquered early in the war. The League's allocation is shown in this map. The islands, which are scattered in groups over this vast area, representing nearly half the world, are now divided, north of the equator, between the United States—which acquires, however, no new territory—and Japan; and, south of the equator, between Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and France.

TURKEY IMMUNE TO BOLSHEVISM

AS THERE IS NO CLASS WAR IN TURKEY and no conflict between capital and labor, Turkey can not contract Communism, say some Constantinople editors, who admit, however, that Turkey and Russia have reached agreements on certain matters, but it is denied that such agreements involve any action on Turkey's part along Communist lines. Adverse critics of Turkey are loath to accept these assurances, and tho they do not think Turkey will "go Bolshevik," nevertheless, they hint that she might make use of the Bolshevik talent of the Russians to serve her national aspirations. But the Constantinople *Ileri* explains:

"Clearly the Turks, from the standpoint of their religion as well as from that of their traditions, could in no case accept the doctrines of the Bolsheviki, that is, they could never become Communists. There is actually in our country no division into social classes. In Anatolia there has never yet been a conflict between capital and labor. Furthermore, while Turkey is carrying on a national struggle, it can not become overnight international in thought. Under such conditions, the Turks can not have any confidence in Moscow. The two neighboring countries have merely arranged a treaty regulating their respective relations."

ANGLO-FRENCH FRICTION IN SWISS EYES

NEITHER SELF-INTEREST ALONE nor mutual friendliness alone should be the sole guide to England and France in their international relations. The best plan is for them to use a mixture of self-interest and mutual friendliness in all their dealings with each other and in such nicely adjusted proportions that everybody will be happy and everybody satisfied. Such is the counsel of the important Swiss daily *Journal de Genève*, which claims no originality of conception and says that there are many intelligent and sincere men among the English and among the French who realize that this is the true kind of policy. Unfortunately, there is not one among them who has the prestige to impose his faith on his own people, and, it regretfully adds: "King Edward VII. has been dead these eleven years past." By way of diagnosis this Swiss newspaper calls attention to the fact that as long as the war was in progress England stood forth as a pitiless enemy of Germany, and even in his electoral campaign Mr. Lloyd George proclaimed that Germany should be rendered incapable of doing further damage, that she should pay to the last farthing for the ruin caused by her Army, that she should deliver up her war criminals with the Kaiser heading the list. But hardly had the peace negotiations begun than the British Prime Minister adopted a complete change of method, and we read:

ENTENTE DISCORD.
JOHN BULL—"No, no! You're singing much too high!"
—*Notenkraker* (Amsterdam).

"In order to hasten peace, Mr. Lloyd George sought unceasingly for concessions in Germany's favor, in fact, to such a degree that even Mr. Wilson was astonished. As soon as the Treaty took effect Mr. Lloyd George abandoned the idea of demanding the guilty Germans. When the French troops occupied Frankfort and other cities he disapproved the occupation with such an outburst that for an instant the existence of the Entente was imperiled. Shortly after he engaged in trade conversations with the Bolsheviki, whose hands are red with blood. In the Near East he supported the Greek element, backing Constantine of hated name, and even the royal return in triumph hardly touched Mr. Lloyd George's good will. As to the new countries seeking their liberty, he inspires in them only limited confidence and does not show them much grace. He is on the lookout for his own chief advantage and treats with whom he pleases. In a word, he is a realist in politics.

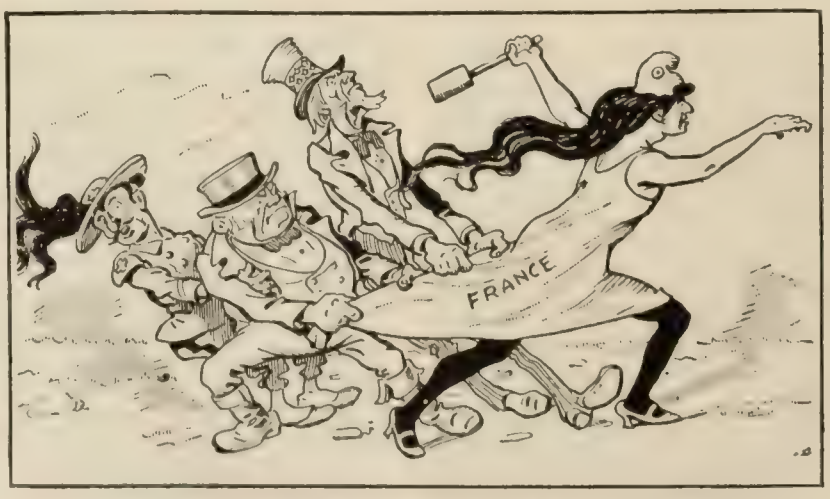
"This is the explanation of Mr. Lloyd George's attitude. If he seems fickle, disconcerting, nevertheless, he always comes back to his original starting-point. His Allies exert all their resources of eloquence upon him; they believe they have convinced him; it may be he himself believes that he is convinced. He agrees to a plan, approves a certain course of action, and bursts into virtuous indignation when Germany makes a ridiculous offer of reparation. Then he slips into the hands of those who think they grip him, suggest new methods, smashes former plans, upsets the whole game, and everything has to be started all over again."

The *Journal de Genève* concedes that stern necessity may be at the back of Lloyd George's policy. During the war England did her bit proudly, and in the making of the peace she "got hold of the finest lot of territories known in her history, which is famous for such acquisitions. Rarely has the world witnessed so plain a proof of might." But at the same time that the nation wished to effect disarmament and return to the normal traditions of the past, the Government was carrying out an imperialist policy without having the means for such action. Therefore, the greatest prudence was necessary; for while "it is illusive to count too much on one's auxiliaries it is abnormal that an empire which aims to dominate the entire Near East as far as India should be reduced to playing the game with the Greek Army." But most of all Lloyd George is guided by the British self-interest to see "business as usual" in Europe, now that England has got all that she went after in the Peace Conference. Everything else is secondary to England's need to regain her commercial and industrial status At the same time, we are told, Germany, whose prosperity amazes all visitors, is very soon going to renew her fight for trade supremacy with England, now so much inclined to curry her favor, and the *Journal de Genève* proceeds:

"France is less free in her movements. Because of the devastation of the Germans, who ruined the richest section of her territory, France must get indemnities in order to secure prosperity. She was invaded by Germany when she had no thought except for peace, and now she is resolved to take such measures as will make the recurrence of such a plague impossible. France is backing the new countries that are to serve in counterbalance to Germanism. She ignores the Bolsheviki as long as they fail to keep the engagements of the former Russian state whose obligations they have inherited. In the Near East France favors the Turks and is sorry that they do not reciprocate her sentiments."

Now this policy, we are told, is based on imperative need even more than the policy of England, for it is founded in war and the consequences of war and it has changed only a little in the past two years. No one can accuse the French Government of lacking logic, and we read:

"It may be even that France has too much logic, for underlying all policy we find the same idea, we had almost said the same sentiment, which is that the prosperity of France requires the weakening of her neighbor. . . . That France is right in feeling uneasy with Germany next door to her is only too obvious. Yet with the new rôle she has developed in Europe and in the world she must not subordinate her policy to one lone directive. She must think on larger and freer lines, even if such a narrow policy could have any practical results, which we do not credit. France is entitled to exact honest compliance with the Treaty, and it is to be hoped that she will be sustained by her Allies. Germany herself seems resigned to the fact. But the moment for smashing Germany has passed. France can not prevent her neighbor from recovering her strength and recreating her wealth. The occupation of the Rhineland can not accomplish anything except to intensify the hate which is very strong against France these days. France will escape the German peril by developing her own strength and getting the best out of her wonderful colonies and by fortifying the bonds between her and the Allied Powers."



THE GERMAN VIEW.
"France, the wild, wild woman!"
—*Wahre Jakob* (Stuttgart).

RUSSIAN WORKERS FLEE BOLSHEVISM

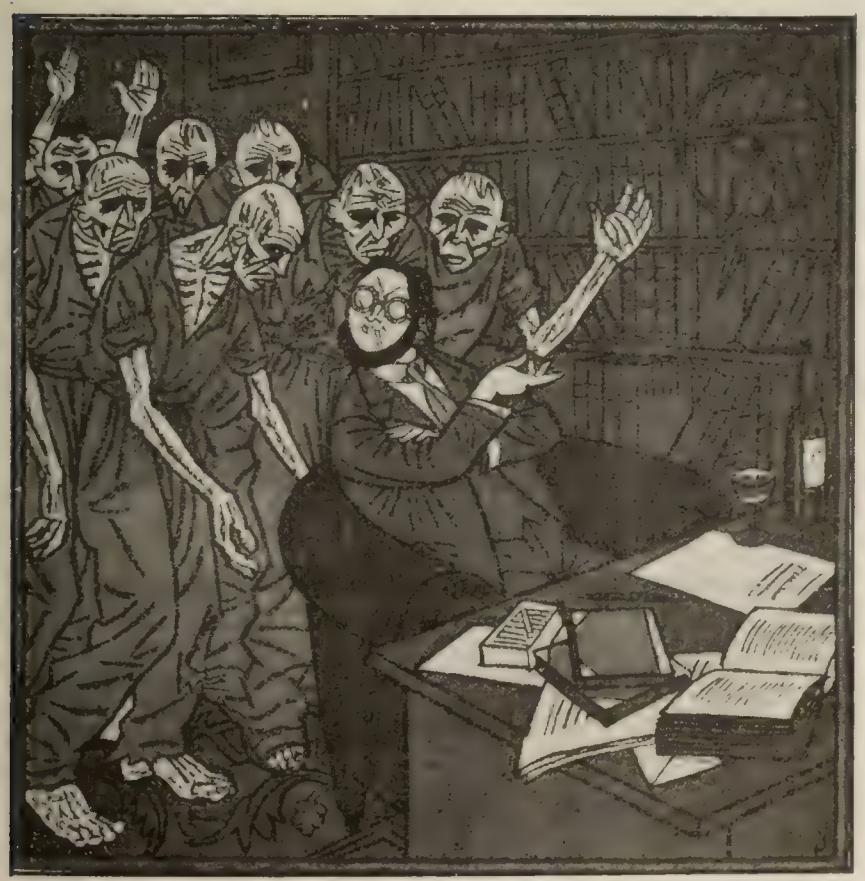
THE HUNGER HORRORS of Russia which are driving people in whole tribes from the country form one more ingredient in the thickly compounded prescription of curses that Bolshevism has let loose on the Russian masses. Thus bitterly exclaim even some Russian writers who were at first allured by the promises of Messrs. Lenine and Company, but who are now inclined to echo the anguished cry of Russia's disillusioned that "they said they were leading us into Paradise, and behold we are in Hell!" Famine drives the masses out of the country even as if a prairie-fire were at their backs, it is said, but the Russian proletariat has long been "stealing away in increasing numbers from the reach of Lenine's slave whip." Calm confirmation of such a statement appears in the Prague *Volia Rossii*, in which Mr. Boris Sokoloff writes:

"The Russian proletariat has dwindled under Bolshevism. The urban population of Russia, in general, was not numerous, but during the period 1918-20 it decreased catastrophically and continues to fall off. All workers who in some way or another were connected with the village have gone back to it. There they have engaged in village industries, organizing small shops, primitive and badly equipped. If there is a certain number of workmen who have not gone to their villages, it is solely from fear of being summoned to military service, inasmuch as factory hands are exempted.

"As a result, by the middle of 1920 the number of workers had decreased in all industries. Such an industry, for instance, as the chemical, has lost 80 per cent. of the basic number of its workers. The textile industry has suffered more than all, particularly in the last few months of 1920, when the total number of working spindles was reduced to one-third.

"According to statistical data, mainly skilled workers have left. The majority went to the villages, the minority to different non-industrial occupations. The data of the Moscow Labor Bureau are very interesting in this respect. It appears that the demand for metal-workers in Moscow is very great: there are 3,190 vacancies; also for builders—1,095 vacancies; unskilled laborers—1,831 vacancies, etc.

"Of industries in which the number of workmen has not



MAKING IT CLEAR TO THE WORKERS.

SOVIET OFFICIAL (to the workers)—"I am sorry, men, you don't find Russia turning out as you expected. But then, you see, my forte is ideas, not facts." —*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

decreased, one may name the railroads. Some of their employees have long severed themselves from the peasant class and are bound to the industry with close ties. Besides, the militarization of labor first of all affected this industry and so actually checked the outflow of the workers."

Mr. Sokoloff denies that the constant mobilization of soldiers required in the wars waged by the Soviet Government is responsible for this scarcity of labor. According to the data of the Petrograd military district, he tells us "only 7 per cent. of the workers were mobilized and the remainder received temporary exemption." What is more, industrial workers in such trades

THE LIGHTNING-CHANGE ARTIST.

How the torch of liberty changed in the hand of Lenine. —*Il Travaso* (Rome).

as lumber, sugar, etc., are subject to immediate recall from the Army. The decline of man-power is set forth as follows:

The Rubber Industry

In 1916	about 30,000	workers
" 1920	" 6,000	"

Cotton Industry

In 1917	about 172,000	workers
" 1920	" 18,000	"

Glass and Porcelain Industry

In 1917	about 123,000	workers
" 1920	" 21,000	"

All the above-named industries are plentifully supplied with raw material, but lack for workmen, we are told, and as to salaries and wages, we read:

"Until 1919, all citizens in the Soviet republic were equalized in the matter of pay. Workmen and engineers, janitors and professors, all received equal—more or less equal—salaries. That produced peculiar results: specialists—engineers, professors, and others—not interested in their remuneration, passively sabotaged. Everything went to ruin. That was the result of the rule of the mob. Of course, that was not the only cause, but one of them.

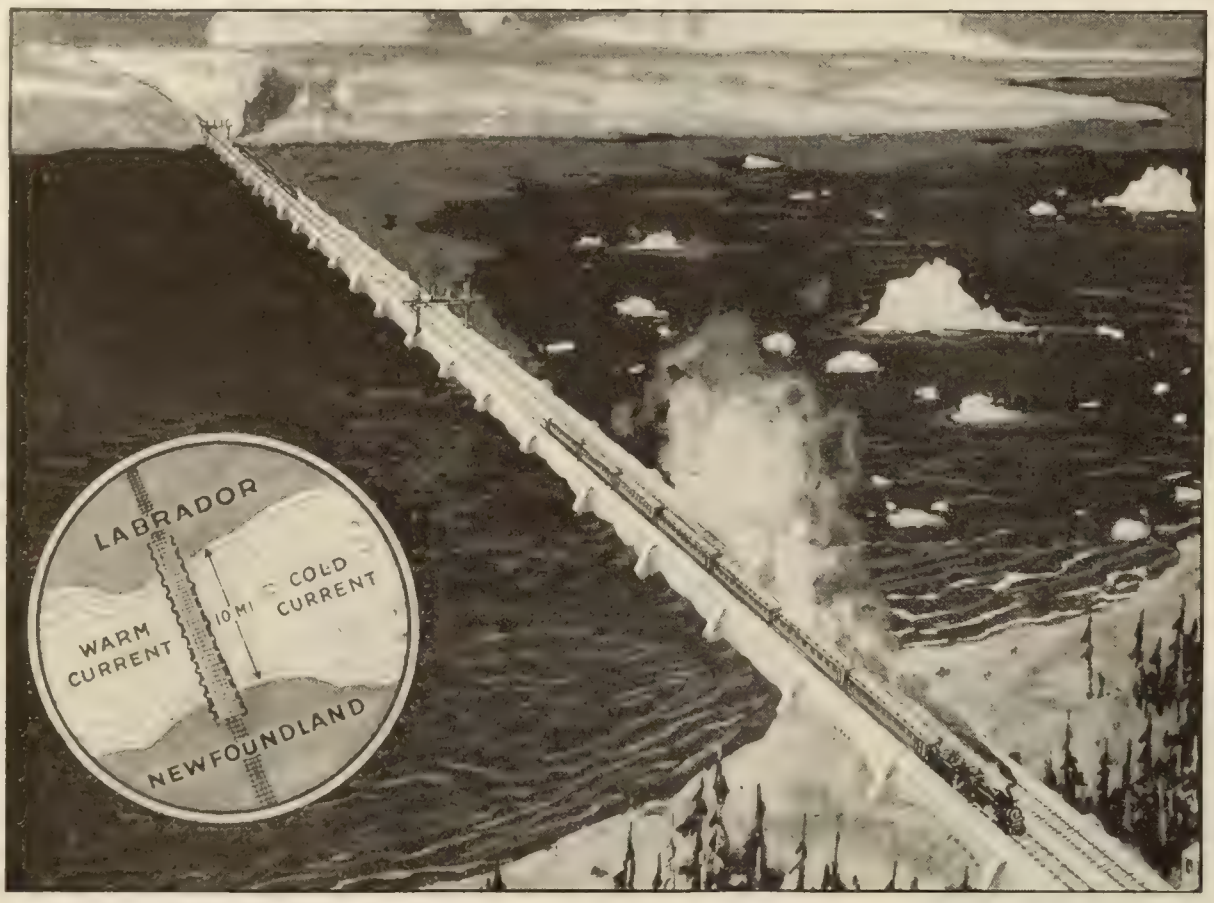
"Then, by a decree (August 1, 1919), there was introduced a pay schedule, which fixt the wages according to occupation. Common laborers—porters were designated by class 5-9-11; engineers, physicians, professors, by the higher class, 23-25-29; specialists—superintendents of departments, chairmen of boards—received salaries of the highest class, 33-35. By this schedule common laborers received (in the summer of 1920) from 2,200 to 3,000 rubles monthly; engineers, technicians, up to 5,500 rubles, and, lastly, managers of departments, 6,200 to 7,000 rubles."

But even these seemingly large amounts did not suffice. Then Mr. Sokoloff points out that while in the case of ordinary workmen, whose wages do not exceed four thousand rubles monthly, the Soviet Government can not make substantial improvement, still, in the case of "specialists," frequent departures are made from the fixt pay schedule. We are told further that in consequence a number of engineers and other technicians receive individual salaries as high as from 100,000 to 120,000 rubles a month. This is done "without the knowledge of the working masses" and has been the practise since the middle of 1920.

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

A TEN-MILE DAM TO GIVE CANADA A NEW CLIMATE

TURNING KIPLING'S "LADY OF THE SNOWS" into a climatic duplicate of Carolina and Virginia is the job set for themselves by certain optimists whose dreams are reported in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, August). Their plans involve the eventual alteration of the whole destinies of the dominion's eastern provinces, and they hold out hopes that northern New England may get a slice of these benefits also. Land in the Maritime Provinces, we are assured, would rise in value by some billions, wealth and industries would leap, new cities would grow up, and Montreal would become a second New York—perhaps a larger one. These trifling adjustments, we are told, are to follow a diversion of the Labrador current from the coast and its replacement with the Gulf Stream, effected by building a ten-mile dam across the straits of Belle Isle. Walter Noble Burns describes this stupendous scheme in the magazine named above, and asserts that the project is being actually considered by engineers in connection with a projected railroad across the straits to connect Newfoundland with the mainland. We read:



VIEW OF THE ICEBERGS BAFFLED BY THE TEN-MILE DAM.

"The strait of Belle Isle, a narrow channel separating Newfoundland from Labrador, is a hole in the wall of the Atlantic seaboard that is mainly responsible for the bleak winter climate of eastern Canada. Plug this hole, and eastern Canada and New England would have a climate as mild and delightful as that of the Carolinas.

"Such a dam would cost about $10,000,000. It would require a solid strip of stone and concrete ten miles in length and fifty feet wide.

"A group of British capitalists have asked concessions from the Canadian Government to build a railway from Quebec to St. John's, Newfoundland. The road would cross the strait of Belle Isle by the dam. British engineers have surveyed the route and reported on the feasibility and cost of the dam. The road would make St. John's one of the great shipping points for Canadian export trade and would materially shorten the voyage to Europe.

"Canada has not yet announced its decision in the matter. Construction of the railway need not necessarily involve a change of climate. If a portion of the dam were built in the form of a bridge to permit the flow of water through it, there would be no climate transformation. To change the climate, the hole must be plugged tightly.

"The dam would block the Labrador current from flowing into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The Labrador current has its origin in the Arctic Ocean, and is the dominant factor in molding the climate of eastern Newfoundland, Quebec, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the New England States. It makes the summers cool and pleasant, but it adds to the already severe rigors of the northern winter. It affects not only climate but business.

"With the dam obstructing its passage through Belle Isle strait, the Labrador current would be forced out into the Atlantic Ocean. What would become of it out there is a matter of speculation. The pressure of water flowing up from the south, the engineers declare, eventually would force it in a giant curve back into the Arctic in the region of Spitzbergen. But its icy flood would no longer wash the shores of Canada and New England: the engineers say that, with the Labrador current diverted eastward, the Gulf Stream would swing in against the northern coasts.

"The Gulf Stream makes the climate of England what it is. Without it England would be as cold, and possibly as desolate, as Labrador.

"If, after a run of several thousand miles across the ocean, with icebergs melting along its northern rim, the Gulf Stream still has enough caloric to make the climate of such a northern country as England temperate and livable, how much greater would its effect be in ameliorating the climate of Canada and New England?"

This scheme, Mr. Burns comments, sounds perfectly plausible. But, he asks, will the ocean currents obey the behests of human pigmies essaying to direct their courses? Then, again, is there not a chance that, while the Gulf Stream is replacing the Labrador current on American shores, the Labrador current, diverted eastward, would envelop the British Isles? He continues:

"While the climate of eastern Canada is being changed to that of Virginia, is there not a possibility that the climate of England would be changed to that of Labrador? These disturbing questions are answered by the engineers in the negative, but there are other persons not quite so sure. If the scientists ever had had any previous experience in juggling ocean currents, the situation might seem less enigmatical.

"If the wall of masonry across the strait of Belle Isle would change the climate, it would also alter the agricultural and industrial destinies of eastern Canada.

"New industries would spring up to meet the changed conditions. New wealth would swarm in, seeking investments. Immigration would pour in. New cities would arise. Population would increase enormously. Canada would soon become a competitor of the United States in the markets of the world. Montreal would loom as the trade rival of New York and challenge the commercial supremacy of the continent."

Illustrations by courtesy of "The Popular Science Monthly."

HOW THE DAM WOULD DEFLECT THE COLD CURRENT AWAY FROM CANADA'S SHORES.

AIR-WHARFS WANTED

COMMERCIAL AVIATION, which lags in this country far behind its development in Europe, waits on the establishment of an adequate chain of landing-fields. Every seaport has at least one wharf. But every town is an air-port. Where are our air-wharfs? Mostly non-existent, it would appear. A concerted effort to get them by arousing public opinion is urged by an editorial writer in *The American Machinist* (New York). They would even be life-savers, he thinks. The recent disaster near Washington, in which seven men lost their lives, will doubtless, he says, be the cause of much unthinking comment on the dangers of flying. But according to expert opinion the accident could have been avoided had a possible landing-field been available. He continues:

"The air-pilot of to-day, facing the problems of widely scattered landing-fields and almost complete absence of radio direction-finding apparatus and air lighthouses, is little better off than the ancient navigator caught in a northeast gale off the Jersey coast between New York and Delaware Bay. There is this difference. Not much can be done toward building safe harbors in the Jersey sands, while the location and clearing of adequate landing-fields can be accomplished at moderate expense almost anywhere in this country except in the mountains.

"At the recent meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers, one of the speakers at the aeronautical session compared our present situation to the famous conundrum as to which came first, the hen or the egg. Some people are confident that rapid development of commercial aviation will follow the establishment of a continuous chain of landing-fields. Others maintain that when successful commercial airplanes are built it will be easy to persuade chambers of commerce to provide the necessary funds for the landing-fields.

"Undoubtedly both parties are correct, but in the meantime development of aviation is practically at a standstill. Sooner or later some man, some corporation, or some political group with sufficient vision to grasp the beneficial possibilities of aerial supremacy must rise to meet the situation. It will certainly cost a lot of money to place aviation on a profitable basis, but there is no doubt that it can be done.

"There is precedent for government aid such as France is extending to her airplane builders and operators, in the land grants to our early railroads and the national maintenance of our harbors, coast-guard, lighthouse service, and highway projects. The present is perhaps not the best possible time for securing funds for such a project, but it must be given careful consideration very soon if we are not to be hopelessly distanced in the march of aerial progress.

"We must not lose sight of the fact that intellectual as well as material supremacy has always fallen to the lot of those possessing the best means of transportation. Our position now is most favorable, but we shall be hard put to maintain it if we allow others to develop transportation facilities superior to ours.

"The first thing to do is to make a concerted effort to secure landing-fields everywhere. Their cost would be so widely distributed that the individual burden would be very light compared to the potential benefits sure to be received. Cities and towns which provide landing-fields of the regulation size and shape will be the first to secure the benefits of air transportation. Why not start work for one in your own city? Think it over!"

THE FUTURE STATUS OF RAILROADS—Will the motor-car and the airplane ever take the place of the railroad as they have taken the place of the old stage-coach? Evidently this question is an important one for holders of railroad securities. Elisha Lee, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, thinks that there is no danger. In an address printed in *The Railway Age* (New York) he says:

"Many railroad bonds have long periods to run. Some have been drawn to mature in a century. Have their holders any reason to fear that the railroads are in danger of being superseded by other forms of transportation and their security value thus impaired? My judgment is that we have no cause to prepare against such a contingency either for ourselves or our dependents. The motor-car and the airplane are more likely to develop new transportation fields of their own rather than extensively to invade those of the railroads. The telephone did not wipe out the telegraph; typewriters have not eliminated pens and pencils. Think of the great development of rail transportation; and yet we are greater road-builders than were even the Romans of antiquity. Indeed, the permanence of human institutions, once well established, is one of the most interesting phenomena of history. It seems to be a sort of general law of progress that new developments in any useful art or field of endeavor, instead of crowding out the old, often tend rather to create entirely new fields of usefulness for themselves. To the extent to which motor-cars are likely to take over the short-haul freight traffic, the railroads will probably be immediately benefited financially, because short-haul business is becoming increasingly unremunerative on account of the high proportion of terminal costs which it must sustain. Altogether, I am not afraid of motor-cars and airplanes making railroads obsolete."

NO MORE WHITE WALLS IN HOSPITALS?

COLOR IS AS DESIRABLE IN A HOSPITAL as it is in a home, thinks William O. Ludlow, a New York architect. Writing in *The Modern Hospital* (Chicago) on "Color in the Modern Hospital," he reminds us that man loves color, and that whatever brings pleasure gives not merely a passing sensation but something that ministers to mental health and bodily condition. Color produces mental reactions, and we know that these are immediately reflected in bodily condition. The reactions are brought about partly by association of ideas, but aside from this, color often produces real excitement or depression of the nervous system. He goes on:

"One can not sit in a bright red room for any length of time with a feeling of comfort; we say the key is too high, which means that the nervous system is unduly stimulated. A blue room may be pleasant enough on a warm summer day, but the color is not stimulating, and its great absorption of light, and particularly of the yellow rays, makes it devoid of cheer. White, except in great monumental work, is to be avoided, for altho it does not absorb the impinging light, it suggests sterility, coldness, and lacks all power to create pleasurable and helpful sensation. Green is a restful color and, when used in the lighter shades particularly, makes an agreeable surrounding.

"The sunshine colors, gold, yellow, and buff, used on walls and ceilings in appropriate tones, bring to the inside of the house something of the joy of the sunshine as we see it on fields and woods.

"Let us consider now how these observations apply to the hospital. There is a general feeling of antipathy for the hospital that should not and need not exist. True, it is a place of suffering, but its chief object is relief of suffering, and its more important function is convalescence.

"During the period of recovery, the mind of the one in the hospital bed is perhaps more than usually responsive to the aspect of his surroundings. The tired eye that forever roams over wall and ceiling until every crack is known by heart craves something more positive than barren white walls; it wants objects of interest, such as pictures, stenciled patterns, hangings at the windows, and, above all, the repose and warmth that only color can give.

"White is the winter color, dazzling and brilliant, but is somehow reminiscent of winter's cold and cheerlessness. Let us, then, cover our hospital walls with color, selecting those that give warmth and quiet and that gentle stimulation that helps the patient along the road to recovery.

"In decorating the lobby I would use the same kind of color schemes as express the welcome of the entrance to the hotel or club-house, or even the private residence, using sunlight tones if the lobby is not well lighted and duller shades if there is plenty of real sunlight.

"Adjacent to the lobby is usually the waiting-room for visitors or prospective patients. A well-chosen oriental rug, substantial wicker furniture, upholstered with quaint chintzes or cretonnes, with window hangings to match and walls painted to tone in, take away all 'institutional feeling'; they are cheerful and give a real welcome.

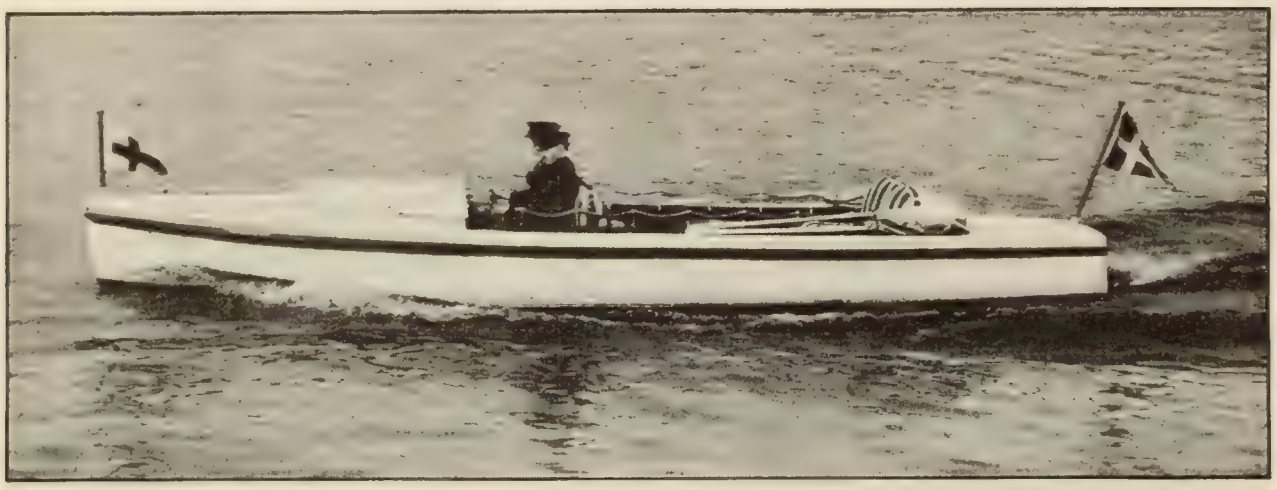
"For the private rooms, wards, halls, and operating-room, if I were told that I might choose just one color for all, I would select a light, warm gray tone, more commonly called buff, for this color has more of the essentials than any other. These essentials are, first, a proper conservation of the light in the room by reflection, for sunlight and electric light are both valuable; secondly, the color must be one not too easily soiled; thirdly, it must not produce eye-strain; and fourthly, but not least important, it must be agreeable and cheering to the patient.

"Now let us take this 'buff' as a base color. In the wards or private rooms on the north, where the sun's rays seldom enter, I will mix a little yellow with it to simulate the sun's glow. In the east and west rooms, where the sun comes in for part of the day, I will leave it as it is. In the south rooms, where bright sunlight can be obtained most of the day, I will add just a little gray and a little green, making a cooler color than other rooms require.

"Hallways, which are apt to have less natural light than bedrooms, are best painted with sunlight color; this applies also to kitchens, laundries, and such rooms as do not get an abundant supply of sunlight. These might be painted like the north rooms.

"The operating-room, to my mind the most interesting room in the hospital, because of its highly technical requirements, should have most careful consideration given to its color scheme. I know of nothing quite so satisfactory as a dull French gray tile for the wainscot and a lighter gray for reflecting surfaces above. Thus no visual readjustment is necessary to the surgeon on lifting his head, and yet the light in the room is conserved by suitable reflection."

The eye wearies with too much plain, unbroken surface, Mr. Ludlow goes on to say, and by the eye he explains that he means the mind. Thus, after our walls and ceilings have been painted the proper tones, he urges us to comfort and entertain the convalescent mind by fanciful leaf bands, punctuated perhaps by bright berries, or by conventionalized birds or flowers.



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A CABIN CRUISER MADE OF DURALUMIN

Which collects no barnacles, and speeds through the water at eleven knots an hour.

MOTOR-BOATS OF AIRSHIP METAL — Duralumin, the aluminum alloy which made possible the Zeppelin airship, is now used instead of wood in making motor-boats. The light weight of this metal—it is almost as light as aluminum itself—and its great tensile strength, combined with its remarkable corrosion-resisting qualities, make it ideal not only for boat-construction but for all-metal airplanes. Through a special heat treatment, evolved by the Duren Works in Germany, says *The Aeroplane* (London), this metal is made to resist the corrosive action of salt water so effectively that after partial immersion for a period of thirty days in sea water no visible effect of the action of salt water is noticeable, even at the point where air and water meet. Content with their experiments, therefore, the Zeppelin Works of Germany are now constructing motor-boats of this light and durable alloy. We read further in *The Technical Review* that—

"The advantages of this metal for use in the construction of small boats are many, among the principal ones being lightness combined with strength. The metal is not affected by heat, cold, or sea water, so it is proposed to use it in building life-boats on ocean liners and other ships. The most notable feature of the motor-boats constructed by the Zeppelin Works is the small size of engine required to propel quite a large boat at comparatively high speed. For instance, a 33-foot cabin cruiser with a beam of 7 feet 6 inches and a draft of 2 feet 4 inches needs only a 4-cylinder, 14-brake-horse-power engine to give it a speed of 11 knots per hour. And during this hour it consumes only about 1⅓ gallons of gasoline."

HERBERT SPENCER ON IMMIGRATION

THE SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY of Americanization is that the alien immigrant should be capable of such assimilation that in a few years, at most, he will become an American in speech, habits, and community life, and would be so adjudged by an impartial tribunal. All others should be excluded, says an editorial writer in *The Mining and Scientific Press* (San Francisco). This, he reminds us, accords with the opinions of Herbert Spencer. On Spencer's direct advice, he says, the Japanese have always acted in accordance with it, and he believes that they have acted wisely. They can not complain, he thinks, if the adoption of a similar policy by our Government excludes them, as permanent residents, from the United States. The preservation of racial purity, says this writer, should be a paramount consideration with any nation, whether oriental or occidental. We read in the paper named above:

"When Japan organized her Government she asked Spencer, who was considered one of the greatest economists of his time and an accepted authority on such subjects, whether foreigners should be admitted. 'Emphatically, no,' was the reply. Spencer then wrote a letter to the statesmen of Japan, stipulating that it should not be published until after his death; and in it he advised the Japanese to grant to foreigners only bare commercial privileges, to forbid them to own lands, to hold them at arm's length, and to make no attempt at intermarriage, because, he averred, it is impossible biologically under such circumstances to produce a race that will not be of a deteriorated type. He instanced the half-castes, the mestizos, the mulattoes, and the mongrels of other countries. In most cases, nationals of different types, each good within his limitations, have been ruined by the attempt at amalgamation. Thus it is impossible to consider the Japanese as coming to our country for the purpose of assimilation; and they know it. They themselves have refused to foreigners all the privileges they ask of us; they have granted them, as they were advised by Herbert Spencer, only bare commercial privileges; and this has been to their great advantage for they have preserved the purity of their race. In the arts and in manufactures they are successful, and as a fighting people they rank with the best."

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GOVERNOR HARTNESS,

Who wins the John Scott Medal for an engineering invention.

Spencer, we are told, also entirely approved the regulations for restricting Chinese immigration, which was a much older problem than the one we have now with Japan. We read:

"Writing on the subject of Chinese immigration, Herbert Spencer showed that if these foreigners were allowed to settle extensively in the United States, a bad hybrid would result, or they would remain unmixed. In either case, supposing the immigration to be large, immense social mischief would result, leading to disorganization. The Japanese in the United States remain unassimilated. Japan fo lowed Spencer's advice to the letter; and when we bar the Japanese from the land, when we restrict oriental immigration, we are acting exactly as Japan herself is acting: it indicates a policy that has been successful in Japan during the past half-century; she will not admit Koreans nor Chinese when either competes with her own people; and she is wise. We, too, want no settlers in this country who can not be assimilated, and assimilated readily, into the great American family The test of the entire desirability of any type of immigrant is that the alien, on examination, and after a residence of a few months or a few years, as the case may be, can be considered, by an impartial tribunal that knows nothing as to his country of origin, as an American—first, last, and all the time—in speech, habits, and in his community life."

BOIL YOUR SPINACH

CANNED SPINACH should not be eaten without thorough boiling, we are warned by a writer in *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Mich.). Until very recently, this paper proceeds to say, it was supposed that botulism was not at all likely to occur if only spinach put up in small cans was used, as all the cases which had been investigated had been shown to be the result of eating spinach put up in large or gallon cans. To quote the article:

"The explanation was that when the spinach was put up in large cans and packed as tightly as required, there was danger that in the process of canning the heat might not have penetrated to the interior to a sufficient degree to destroy the spores of the *Bacillus botulinus*, a germ which, like others of the most dangerous type commonly found in the colons of animals, is capable of developing in an air-tight can and in the absence of oxygen. A case of spinach-poisoning recently investigated by government authorities has shown, however, that this is an error. In this case a grocer took home from his store an ordinary three-pound can of spinach. He ate a portion of the contents of the can without cooking it. His wife, however, insisted upon cooking the portion which she ate. Another person ate a small amount of the spinach cold. In fifteen hours the grocer was dead from botulism, the lady who ate a very little of the cold spinach was very ill, but recovered, while the grocer's wife, who boiled the spinach before she ate it, suffered no inconvenience whatever.

"Two most important facts are impressively taught by this incident: First, spinach put up in small cans may give rise to botulism as well as that put up in large cans; and, secondly, that all canned spinach is sufficiently under suspicion to render its use without thorough boiling not only inadvisable but dangerous. Canned spinach should always be boiled for at least fifteen minutes before it is eaten. The boiling will not destroy the *Bacillus botulinus*, but it will destroy the poison which this pernicious germ produces. Spinach canned at home may be dangerous as well as that purchased at the store."

ENGINEERING MEDAL FOR A GOVERNOR—We do not usually bestow our governor's chairs upon eminent engineers. An exception would seem to be Gov. James Hartness, of Vermont, who has been awarded the John Scott Medal of the American Philosophical Society in recognition of his development of the flat turret lathe used in making artillery. Says *Mechanical Engineering* (New York):

"In 1888 Mr. Hartness became associated with the Jones and Lamson Machine Company, of Springfield, Vt., which specialized on turret lathes and was then manufacturing a practically standard lathe in the form of a high turret machine with various features of power feed, lever-operated back gears, etc. Mr. Hartness immediately began the development of the flat turret lathe, embodying the principles now universally used in all turret lathes for doing bar work. The principal feature of the improvements was the provision of adjustable blades and back rests in the same holder, to which the severe strains of cutting were thus confined without permitting deflection and lack of truth, even in turning the most slender variety of work. The John Scott Medal is provided for by the income of a fund bequeathed in 1816 to the city of Philadelphia by John Scott, a chemist of Edinburgh, Scotland. Up to the present year a sum of $20 had been presented with the medal, but the fund has accumulated to so large an amount that by a decree of court the Board of Directors of City Trusts was authorized to increase the premiums to an amount not exceeding $800. The award to Governor Hartness is one of the first to be made according to the revised provisions."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

AN ANTIDOTE TO "MAIN STREET"

A NEW TRIANGLE—the man, the woman, and the country town—is developing in American fiction, notes William Allen White in *Collier's*. Dorothy Canfield's "The Brimming Cup" and Sinclair Lewis's "Main Street" he cites as two books in which this new triangle supplies the main framework of the plot. But because in "The Brimming Cup" the country town is allotted the rôle of hero, while in "Main Street" it plays the part of villain, Mr. White declares that all Americans should read the latter book "to take the conceit out of them" and should then turn to "The Brimming Cup" as "an antidote." He notes also that "the husband of the lady in each novel incarnates and somewhat impersonates the country town," while "the heroine in each novel is more than a woman; she is the spirit of challenge." Further—

"The plots of 'Main Street' and 'The Brimming Cup' are much the same. Stript to the bone and the bones bleached, the two plots are this: An intelligent American woman, living with a kind American husband who is of the environing soil, meets a man from beyond the horizon. She takes a good look at the third party and goes back to the environing soil. In 'Main Street' she is impelled to return to her bed and board because she has not the moral or spiritual courage nor the visible means of support nor the grit to follow her inclinations. She comes back a grouchy pest. She hates the soil and accepts her husband as a cross. In 'The Brimming Cup' she comes back to the soil and her husband because she feels that they are of all things in her universe most worth while. So the question is this: Is the soil worth while? Mr. Sinclair Lewis says 'no' for the naturalists; Dorothy Canfield says 'yes' for the idealists."

"Ashley," Vt., is the small town of "The Brimming Cup," which, in Mr. White's opinion, supplies the answer to "Gopher Prairie," Minn., of "Main Street." We read:

"Ashley, Vt., is as small and mean a town as Mr. Sinclair Lewis's Gopher Prairie, Minn. But in Ashley one sees the social inheritance of man and its inexorable force in controlling his destiny. Bigger than sex, stronger than hunger, the urge of Ashley dominates the woman in 'The Brimming Cup.' It turns her from a perfectly good lover, from a life of luxury and wide intellectual growth, to the thing called duty.

"And the thing called duty was not stark, hard, incessant work, but chiefly the rewards of that stark, hard, incessant work; the love of a man, the joy of children, the sweet communion with neighbors, the contact with simple life's raw tragedies, and the eager satisfaction that comes to one who is forever wrestling with a neighborhood, a town, a community, a State—any organized group of people—in the effort to arouse their wider, wiser moral and intellectual capacities and to lead them to enjoy life more abundantly. Let us shamelessly call it the uplift."

"Gopher Prairie" and "Ashley," two small American country towns, are essentially the same. Then why is it, asks Mr. White, that we have "the author of 'Main Street' setting down the facts about 'Gopher Prairie' and hating it, and Dorothy Canfield telling something of the truth about 'Ashley' and loving it?" The answer, it seems, is that the two authors have been contemplating opposite sides of Main Street; and Mr. White goes on to tell us something about that side which lies apparently outside the field of Mr. Lewis's picture. The American country town, he concedes, is not Utopia; "for Utopia is the hay on the end of the stick before the donkey's nose, moving forward as he strains under his load to get his heart's desire." But the country town is the home of "collective neighborliness" as symbolized by the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotarians, and the Elks, Masons, Knights of Columbus, and similar bodies of "organized altruism." To quote:

"Collective neighborliness has marked the American small town for its own. The farmer still is an individualist. He is as independent as a hog on ice; he still retains his suspicions, his reservations, his self-sufficiency, and votes them in politics. So does your urbanite. Broadway is hard. It has no neighbors. Death, poverty, grief, tragedy visit the city and no friends hurry in to heal the wounds. But good will in the American country town is institutionalized. In some organized way the town's good will touches every family. Men feel the strength of it, take courage from it, give themselves to it more or less, and thus grow in stature by what they give. This big growth of curious, emotional kindliness in the heart of the American country-town dweller has sown the seed of our national belief in fairies. This belief more than any other—this belief that if you are good to somebody, somebody will be good to you; this conviction that you can get something for nothing by giving something for nothing—distinguishes Americans from the rest of mankind. And it is not the product of our great cities, and not primarily is it a farm product. It is made in our country towns.

"The forms of iron and stone and wood in the modern civilizations of Europe and of America differ but little; it is in the sentimental relations of men that the civilizations of the Old and the New Worlds vary.

"Which contention is the core of the difference between the idealists and the naturalists in American fiction. The 'Main Street' of Mr. Sinclair Lewis is a great book; but it is written in ignorance of the tremendous forces that make for righteousness in every American town. Dorothy Canfield's 'The Brimming Cup' is a truer book because it takes account of these righteous currents that are moving—however muddily, however sluggishly—moving with the current of progress which is surely directing humanity from a barbarous past to a kindlier, broader, better way of living."

Conceding "lack of distinction" as the basic fault of the American town, Mr. White balances against this the fact that they have "a great spirit—a spirit of mutual help, a spirit of mutual altruism." And he accounts for this spirit as follows:

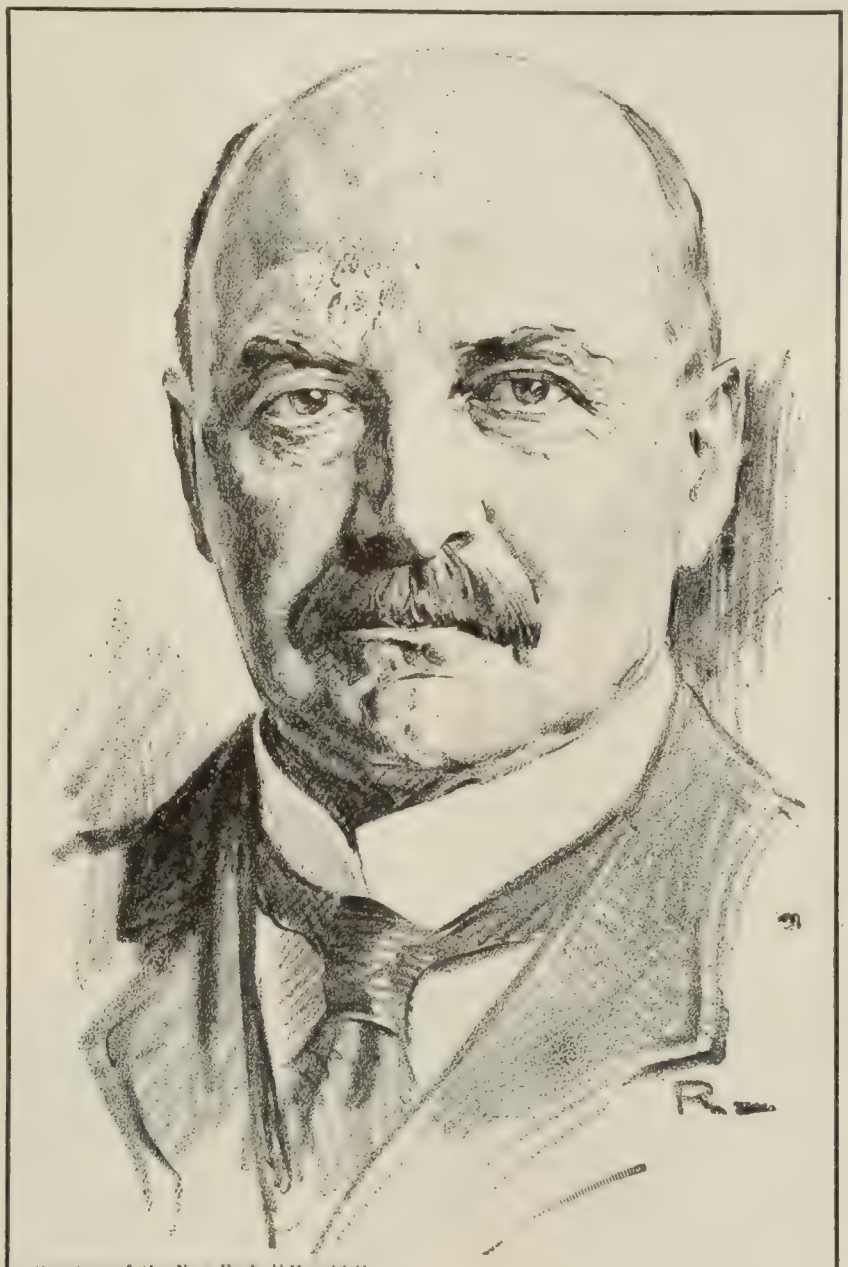
"In the American country town no one is disgustingly rich; no one poor for a long time. There is enough to go around, and it is passed around. Most people have more than they need: more money, more time, more education, more health, more energy.

"It is because we have set our economic top spinning and don't have to spend all our time watching it that we in American towns have developed this thing called the uplift, this organized, standardized, Yankee-patented business of spreading social sunshine. 'Brighten the Corner Where You Are' sang the Billy Sundayites. And 'Brighten the Corners Where They Are' sang the Red Cross. And the whole land began brightening up its corners. Every philosophy from, let us say, Nietzsche's icy mountains to Dr. Frank Crane's coral strand would like to brighten up the corners, but only communities that can afford it, only communities where there is no horrible pinch of need felt in large masses of the population, will spend time and substance brightening up the corners. In American country towns we can afford it. So we follow the natural human impulse to do so.

"It is not the American blood, nor the Puritan spirit, nor the melting-pot, nor 'the voice that breathed o'er Eden,' nor manifest destiny that makes us tender-hearted about our weaker neighbors. The American country-town uplift, which expresses itself rather frequently in the slogan 'Vote the bonds,' comes from our economic surplus. Any one who has plenty and is not afraid of losing it likes to give. For two or three generations the fear of poverty has been bred out of the average American dwellers on farms and in country towns, and tho they may be temporarily hard up, their credit is good, so they give and keep giving, trying to make this a better world than the one they found."

WHAT IS WRONG WITH OUR EDUCATION?

WE SPEND MORE UPON EDUCATION than any other nation, and, various authorities have recently assured us, get less for our money. Not long ago we were shocked by General Pershing's statement that one man in every four in the American war-time army "could neither read nor write English"—while in the German Army there was only one illiterate in 5,000. Last month Dr. John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, told an educational conference that "America stands to-day as the only one among the great nations of the earth in which there is not a high degree of literacy." "It is true," he said, "that before the war the United States spent more than any other nation on education, and that every State in the Union had laws requiring at least elementary school education." But "the laws are not enforced, and only half of the children required by law to be in the schools are actually there." As Willis Steell, writing in the New York *Herald*, remarks, "One does not have to keep his ear long to the ground to hear sounds of dissatisfaction coming from every point of the compass about the results of education in America." These sounds, notes Mr. Steell, "have attained such a thunderous volume that teachers of every degree, from the kindergartner to the college president, advocate theories of change." But "the result is confusion" because "each of them has his own experience to draw from, and that is not like any of the others." But because the teaching experience of Andrew Fleming West, Dean of the Graduate School of Princeton University, covers a period of forty years and embraces every grade, Mr. Steell reports his diagnosis of our educational failure in an interview for *The Herald*. Too many American schools, says Dean West, furnish "educational lunch-counters." In other words, "the elective system of study has grown out of all sensible proportion in schools and colleges, until too many of our young people are getting education by dabs." To quote further:



Courtesy of the New York "Herald."

AMERICAN SCHOOLS FURNISH "EDUCATIONAL LUNCH-COUNTERS,"

At which "too many of our young people are getting educated by dabs," says Dean Andrew Fleming West.

"As an example of this a young man told me last June that when he elected a modern language in his course he first chose French. But after a year he decided he didn't like it and switched to Spanish. A year of that disillusioned him and then he tried a year of Italian. 'Thus,' said the boy, 'I have a smattering of three foreign languages and none is any good to me.'

"Rigorously to simplify a course of study instead of widening it by permitting a loose choice, to select the proper fundamental studies suitable to the individual, use these as a basis, and then build on that base, is, it appears to me, the way to produce a liberally educated generation. This does not mean more studies but more study.

"The importance of extended training in the fundamental studies is what is required. Our present system of education neglects this, and there is the root of the difficulty."

If the people fully knew how bad a product our schools are producing, declares the Dean, they would not only complain, as at present, but would demand and insist upon having a change. Of the extent of illiteracy in the United States he says:

"The revelations regarding the 4,000,000 men enlisted for service in the world-war show that nearly one-fourth of them were illiterate, in the primitive, simple sense of the word.

"It is fair to presume this represents a cross-section of the whole population and that approximately one-fourth of the people of the United States are illiterate.

"If we add to them another fourth, that lying nearest to the illiterate belt, persons of slight and insufficient education, we shall have one-half of the whole population of the land either illiterate or very insufficiently educated.

"No matter where the blame for this belongs, the peril to free institutions is so great that our duty to remedy promptly the situation by a thorough-going primary education is imperative. It can't be safely neglected much longer.

"It is in this half of the population the agitator of discontent finds his opportunity. Here is the breeding-ground of the ignorant discontent which is the natural enemy of our institutions."

One serious factor in our educational crisis, says Dean West, is "the appalling dearth of good teachers in all branches." He calls attention to the fact that while the natural supply of teachers of all kinds was annually from 16,000 to 18,000, reports from Washington say that there will be needed next September 120,000 new teachers. Of the danger of overdoing vocational training he says:

"To push vocational training to the extreme is to reduce the pupil to the condition of an animate tool. This tends to industrial and economic slavery and fosters discontent, both social and political, of all so trained. It cuts them off from their chance to rise. All prizes are forbidden them, and this is the situation that has provoked the extreme and angry answer of Socialism. Remove this difference—give to all the chance to know about other things than the way to make a living—and you remove the basis of social discontent.

"Any system of education is a human thing; it can not be perfect, but the present condition of education in America, both general and specific combined, ought to be at once bettered. Everything in the various levels of the schools is in confusion. There are no standards in the proper sense of the term."

Asked by the interviewer to outline the "all-round" education suitable for the average person, Dean West replied:

"First, there should be made a selection of a few studies of most general value for the whole of life. These few should be used as a basis for all general education.

"Secondly, these studies are to be pursued long enough so that each shall be fully developed and mastery of them assured.

"Thirdly, these studies are to be organized together to form a coherent body of education or things known, running parallel.

"After this foundation has been carefully laid elective studies in accordance with the ascertained aptitude of a student for a special field may be wisely added to them, but not in accordance with immature caprice as is now the rule.

"What are these fundamental studies? First of all our national language and our national history. These, with elementary work in arithmetic and geography and similar things of universal use, constitute the true core of primary instruction. A valuable adjunct is music.

"Secondary and higher education should be based on the following required studies: Those relating to the universe; that is, nature. These are mathematics, physiology, chemistry, biology—the 'big four' of science, from which all sciences are either combined or derived.

"Then should follow studies relating to collective mankind. The mother study in the highest sense is history. The history of America—every boy and girl must learn it, and then the fundamental history of our own civilization. This is to be studied in its origin in Greece and Rome.

"Why? Because in Greek and Roman history is to be found the one fontal source of modern civilization. From there came the ideas of democracy, freedom, law, and justice. The Greeks gave us democracy and literature; the Romans gave us law and justice. Let the boy read a story of the origin of these ideas and he will understand their meaning. . . . . .

"To resume. When the student has had studies of nature, of collective mankind and ancient history he should go on to another study which relates them all—the elements of philosophy. . . . . .

"There's time to do all this, and to do it well, in a college course."

ABOUT "YOU ALL"

THE BELIEF that in the South the expression "you all" is sometimes used to mean one person is challenged by a writer in the Nashville *Banner*, who undertakes to explain the origin and persistence of this Northern "illusion." After remarking that this error is so firmly fixt in the Northern mind that it is "impossible to remove it," the writer assures us that "no one in the South, thoughtless, uneducated, or otherwise, negroes or 'po' whites,' ever applied the phrase 'you all' to one person." Northern men who have been much in the South, he admits, will insist in good faith that they have heard it so used. But that only means that they have "heard without understanding," because "there is always an implied plural in the use of the phrase that the native ear readily catches but that the traveler from the outside does not." He goes on to say:

"The writer of this article, to whom Southern speech of all kind is as familiar as the air he breathes, can say with perfect candor that he never heard such a use of the phrase in a natural way from any one. He has tested it on people of varied degrees of culture and education, and invariably found them perplexed or amused, according to their understanding of what was intended. One illustration on this point may be repeated: A negro had been employed to dig post-holes about a lot where a fence was to be built. Purely for the purpose of ascertaining his understanding of the phrase, he was asked, 'Jim, did you all dig these post-holes?' The prompt and mystified reply was, 'Yes, sir, I dug 'em myself, like you tole me. Tom didn't have nothin' to do with it. What make you say you all?' He was apprehensive that Tom had claimed part of the pay.

"That same negro a little later asked: 'Boss, has you all got any tobacco in the house?' Should a Northern man have heard the question he would have sworn forever that the negro addrest the boss alone as 'you all.' But the boss plainly understood that it applied collectively to himself and his sons—any one in the house who might have tobacco. In making the request the negro didn't wish to be too direct. And this same indirection in both races often causes a use of the plural that Northerners do not wholly understand."

No one in the South ever heard or thought of the use of "you all" with a singular application, we are further assured, "until the cocksure Northern dialect writers began to exploit us." To quote this writer further:

"The phrase 'you all' is practically universal in Southern colloquial speech. It is pronounced with the accent on the second syllable. Educated Southern people understand its provincial quality. They don't seek to justify its use when they protest against the Northern error that it is used in the singular, but they can't get an audience when they do so. . . . . .

"The phrase 'you all' is perfectly good English, not antiquated or inelegant, if the accent be placed on the second syllable and it is applied to a number of people. No one would criticize its use in Antony's address to the Romans: 'You all do know that on the Lupercal,' etc. Or as used in Ephesians iv:4: 'One God and father of all, who is above all and through all and in you all.' It occurs frequently in the King James version, very nearly contemporary with Shakespeare, and also in later English writings, notably in Thackeray.

"But Southern provincial use differs from this, as the following story that has been before printed will illustrate: A Southern school-teacher said to her pupils: 'The class in geography that recites first must be here promptly at the opening of the school. You all must be more punctual than you have been.' That was wholly correct. The teacher then accented the second syllable. But later when two tardy pupils—only two, a little boy and his sister—came creeping into school, this selfsame teacher asked: 'What makes you all so late this morning?' Then she dropt into the vernacular, she accented the first syllable and spoke as Southerners alone speak, and no Southerner will be found to insist on its elegance or accuracy. But never would this teacher or anybody outside of a Northern-written dialect story have applied 'you all' to the little boy or girl if either had been alone.

"We of the South make full confession of the prevalent use of the phrase in the manner the teacher used it in the latter of the two sentences quoted. No one will defend it. It is distinctly a provincial peculiarity. But for the sake of plain truth the exaggerated idea that the phrase is ever given singular application should be corrected.

"Joel Chandler Harris, Thomas Nelson Page, and other Southern writers, proficient in the use of Southern dialect, have said that they never heard or knew of the use of 'you all' in the singular number. It is an illusion, or manner of speech, that Northern listeners don't wholly take in that makes them believe otherwise. 'You all' is the Southern plural for you. Those of the mountains say 'you'uns,' that is, 'you ones,' for the same purpose."

TOLSTOY'S FAMILY UNDER BOLSHEVISM—We have had various assurances, from Bolshevik sources, that Russia's Soviet Government has always recognized the place due to art and letters in a people's life. Yet in *Volia Rossii* (Prague) we find the following account of the fate, under Bolshevism, of the family of the late Count Leo Tolstoy, one of Russia's great literary figures. The information, we are told, is supplied by a friend of the Tolstoy family recently arrived in Bohemia from Russia:

"Countess Sophia Andreevna Tolstoy died in October, 1919. It is seen from her diary that until the last hours of her life she was greatly worried about her daughters and grandchildren; she was afraid that they might die of hunger. Her fears were well founded.

"The eldest daughter Tatiana Lvovna (Sukhotina) lived in wretched poverty. To support herself and her daughter, she sold all her clothes and even her linen.

"Yasnaya Poliana (Tolstoy's estate) has been nationalized. There are seventy people employed on the estate—guards, librarians, carpenters, commissars, some of whom live in private houses. Tatiana Lvovna registered as one of the employees, her duty being to show visitors around her former home. She was offered pay for the work, but she refused.

"Last spring Tatiana opened a school for children and taught them to make shoes from twine. The school closed for lack of twine.

"Tolstoy's youngest daughter Alexandra was sentenced to three years' imprisonment by the Bolsheviki. Tatiana's efforts, her applications for a pardon sent to Trotzky and Lenine, were in vain. The peasants, too, sent a delegation to Trotzky entreating him to release Alexandra, and also in vain.

"Tolstoy's eldest son Serguey with his wife are living in Moscow in dire poverty He has sold all his rich furnishings, carpets, china, gold and silver articles, and last winter he burned up all his furniture, using it for firewood."

AN UP-TO-DATE RAT-TRAP—BAITED WITH GOLD INSTEAD OF CHEESE.—From the Tokyo *Puck*.

THE JAPANESE COMIC SPIRIT

WESTERNERS THINK the Japanese a stolid people; that is, we of the West as distinct from the Orient. But the opposite view is maintained by Louise Norton Brown, who shows that it is Japanese "self-control that deceives superficial observers," while "under this restraint is all the fire and emotion and effervescence of the Latin races or the Celts." We are told that the comic pictorial work of the Japanese, where their sense of fun gets an outlet, goes "back to the first immature sketches of her earliest artists." The greater part of this work, however, was "lost in the serious religious art that followed the advent of Buddhism into the country." Miss Brown, writing in *Scribner's* (July), combats the dictum of Edward Strange, who asserts in his work on "Japanese Color Prints" that "comic scenes and caricatures are not common and rarely well executed." She rejoins:

"This is true to some extent of the prints, but in the old illustrated books—long before the time of Hokusai—there is found an immense amount of comic work done in a dashing style that reminds one of Steinlen's, Forain's, and Abel Faivre's cartoons that were daily features of the Paris papers some years ago. That these books have been favorites is proved by their extreme rarity and the soiled and generally poor condition in which they are almost invariably found when they do occasionally turn up in old bookshops and at the Japanese auctions.

"Comic work is no less popular in modern Japanese illustration, and the newspapers and magazines are constantly printing extremely clever work done with admirable technic. A number of modern books have also appeared within the last few years containing delightful drawings of this kind. The traveler from the Occident doesn't escape the facile brush of these humorists, and if the foreigners who come to Japan imagine that they impress the Japanese with their superiority, some of these modern books of caricatures depicting their foibles might be distressingly disillusionizing to them. Not having been on the immediate scene and watched the development of our tricks and our manners, the Japanese cartoonist brings, in addition to a perennial sense of fun, a pair of fresh eyes to the latest vagaries of the West in hats, clothes, and manners."

JAPAN'S SUMMER FASHIONABLES OF 1921.

—From the Tokyo *Puck*.

"The Japanese cartoonist brings a pair of fresh eyes to the latest vagaries of the West in hats, clothes, and manners."

STRAUSS BOWS HIMSELF IN—In place of "a certain condescension" America might develop "a certain humorous tolerance" to Europeans of the type lately furnished by our expected visitor, Richard Strauss. Interviewed for *The Nation* by Henrietta Straus, the gist of his preliminary salute to us is given in comprest form by the New York *Times:*

"He exprest some doubt as to his coming because 'they won't pay me enough.' Incidentally, he remarked that Salzburg is in need of a *Festspielhaus* that would cost a million dollars, and declared that 'America ought to give it.' In view of the wide-spread bankruptcy and starvation in Austria, Miss Straus exprest a doubt. 'America has no culture,' said Herr Strauss. 'Culture will always come from Europe.' He added: 'Europe does not need America—only her dollars.' Frau Strauss, meanwhile, interposed soothing words appreciative of the United States and hopeful of an extended tour. 'No!' said her infuriated spouse. 'I will not give a year of my life to America!'

"Miss Straus departed, weighing the 'luxury' of such a guest against the 'inner grace' of our national 'self-respect.' It will be interesting next winter to watch the reaction. Effrontery can be as astutely calculated as flattery and is sometimes more effective. About the most popular figure in any zoo is the bear that walks like a man."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

WHERE A METHODIST SCHOOL WILL OVERLOOK THE VATICAN.

In the background is the famous ridge of Monte Mario, on which the Methodists have purchased a site for a college. Their property lies on the slope in the right-center of the picture. The dome of St. Peter's may be seen in the extreme left.

THE METHODISTS ON THE HILLS OF ROME

METHODISM HAS THRUST another "thorn in the side of the Vatican" by preparing to erect a college on the famous slope of Monte Mario, overlooking Rome; but, if the "Papal tweezers can grasp it," adds the Methodist (New York) *Christian Advocate*, the first brick of the institution will never be laid. Protesting stormily, several papers in Rome raise against the project obstacles ranging from religious objection to objections based on traditional and artistic grounds. "Its purpose," says *Piccolo*, "is religious propaganda against the Catholics, and the chosen location rings like a challenge before Rome and to the majority of Romans and Italian citizens." It will mean a further guileful impenetration of Anglo-Saxon influences against Latin civilization, assert other papers, and be also an offense to artistic taste by blurring the beautiful sky-line of the famous hill. All these strictures are gratuitous, emphatically urge supporters of the college; many of the statements "are utterly false, and most of them reveal the methods of Jesuitism." Examination of the protests show that the chief fear is of Protestant penetration, which now, it would seem, has attained such proportions as seriously to alarm the Vatican. It will be recalled, as noted in these pages on March 26, that the Pope issued a decree against the Y. M. C. A. on the ground that it is seducing Catholic youth from their faith, and newspaper readers will likewise remember that Roman Catholicism and Protestantism are generally at odds in central Europe.

Since the war Catholicism has striven energetically, and with much success, to increase its political and moral influence among the peoples and chancelleries of Europe. Diplomatic relations with France have been restored, and plans are being made to build a bridge between the Vatican and the Quirinal. Meanwhile, Protestantism has made what are regarded as serious inroads in some nominally Catholic countries, particularly in Czecho-Slovakia, and, as we noticed in our issue of April 2, several Catholic journals warned adherents against the "mobilization" and the great "offensive" planned by Protestants, particularly in France and Belgium. These incidents throw much light on the Catholic attitude against the Methodists, regarded as foremost among the Vatican's religious opponents, and explain the bitterness of the latest tirade. As *L'Idea Nazionale* puts the case:

"Every one knows that the Methodists desire the elevation of their institutions on Monte Mario precisely in order to ostentatiously send forth before all the world and from Rome an affirmation against Catholicism and the Vatican.

"But the affirmation is equally antinational. These Methodist institutions, no matter how carefully they seek to disguise themselves under the flags of the various nations among whom they spread their religious propaganda, are effective organs of Anglo-Saxon propaganda and penetration. This is so true that in their lessons and in the direction the language which predominates is English.

"We note the whole program of invasion of the Mediterranean which the different Anglo-Saxon churches are carrying out and which from Constantinople goes over into Syria, into Algiers, into Tunis, and now into Rome! This program is the carrying out of work which we saw the first signs of during the war.

"It is a move which must be closely watched because it is against our interests and against the peoples, the civilization, and the traditions of the Latin world. Above all, we must not allow their standard to be flung out in Rome and above Rome, in the very face of the most superb testimonials of Latin civilization."

"The American Methodists are the most warlike and the most hostile to the Catholic Church among all the Protestants," asserts the *Tribuna*. "They have a vast program which is at the same time religious and political, and which tends toward the gradual establishment of a world dominion, similar to that to which Germany aspired, and for which they are trying the same methods of penetration, the so-called peace penetration." Their program, "however much it may be covered by other ends, is entirely anti-Catholic, anti-Latin; and, because of its American imperialistic ends, contrary to the feelings and national unity of other peoples." Hardly less anxiety is expressed over the fact that the Methodists have acquired property which "extends over almost 150,000 square meters from the crest of Monte Mario along the whole magnificent slope of the hill which dominates Rome and the most superb monument of Italian art and of Christianity—the work of that great triad of geniuses, Bramante, Michelangelo, Bernini—and which is still to-day perhaps the richest in art, and in historical and moral significance, of any part of the Eternal City." So, "putting aside sentiment and national pride, reasons of artistic and esthetic suitableness stand against this grotesque and audacious project. Nothing must disturb the marvelous harmony of the line which bounds Rome on the north, the long green slope of Monte Mario with the imposing mass of the Vatican buildings and the marvelous dome of Michelangelo." More active steps against the proposed

college have been taken by the directing council of the Borgo-Prati Workmen's Association, which, according to the *Giornale d'Italia*, "protests energetically, especially in the name of the Catholics of the Borgo-Prati district, and exhorts all who profess the Roman Catholic religion to unite with them in order that Rome may be spared this atrocious insult." "Let these gentlemen go to America to build their villas!" exclaims the *Corriere d'Italia*, in sharply dismissing the project from attention.

These attacks meet with indignant rejoinder from the New York *Christian Advocate*, the leading American Methodist journal, and *Zion's Herald*, of the same denomination, the former boldly charging that the college "is marked for destruction" for reasons obviously different from those assigned. But Dr. Bertrand M. Tipple, President of the Methodist International College, adopts a more conciliatory attitude, and denies at once and emphatically the imperialistic purposes attributed to Methodism in Italy, that lessons will be given in English in the college, and that the buildings will interfere with the harmony of outline of the beautiful hill. As a matter of fact, he asserts, the buildings will rise on a secondary spur of the hill, on the side which "does not face, either fully or partially, the quite distant glories of Michelangelo and Bernini." Ridiculing the idea that the Methodists are animated by the "ambition for empire," Dr. Tipple, who was decorated by King Victor Emmanuel for his services during the war, writes in the *Giornale d'Italia:*

"The Methodist Church is a religious institution which not only has never had affiliations with the state or mixed in politics, but formally and energetically condemns the association of that which is Cæsar's with that which is God's. It was born in England. Growing, it established a mission in America. This mission grew, detached itself from the mother church, became a unit in itself, in its turn established other missions. To-day, while the American Methodist Church in itself counts fifteen million members, its many members in missions all over the world are partly still semidependent, partly already entirely autonomous. So, since the aim of the Methodist Church is solely the spreading of its religious principles, the method it employs is that of training for independence. Daughters always leave their mothers and set up homes of their own and even take a different name.

"The Italian Methodist Church, already independent in many respects, is not yet financially so; which means that American Methodists still contribute to the expenses of the work of propaganda carried on by the Italian Methodists; just as the American Catholics send their contributions to the Vatican. As far as I know no one has ever deduced from this that the Vatican had become American.

"Let me say this much more, that there are not two other nations on earth so made to understand each other and aid each other in progress. The passion for liberty, the unquenchable thirst for progress, the breadth of ideas and generosity of heart which are striking characteristics of both races, unite us. Let us then tighten these golden chains which bind us, and work together, shoulder to shoulder, heart to heart, for our good and for the good of all."

From "The Illustrated London News."

AVENGING THE UNION JACK.

Cambridge undergraduates removing a "Red" flag from Thaxted Church because it was "an insult to sensible and law-abiding citizens."

THE "RED" VICAR OF ESSEX

THE "BATTLE OF THE STANDARDS" between his congregation and the vicar of a little English church who prefers the "Red" flag and the Sinn-Fein banner to the Union Jack has caused a great uprising of indignation, we are told in English religious and secular papers, and even led to a request that the Government intervene to prevent the conversion of the church into a temple of radicalism. Despite the fact that he is a "Christian priest, and a state functionary," in that he is an ordained member of the Established Church, the Rev. Conrad Le Despenser Roden Noel, vicar of Thaxted Church, in Essex, has forsworn ancient tradition, denounced the British Empire, and embraced the doctrines of the "social revolution," thereby arousing the patriotic indignation of his congregation and the more fervent anger of others who had heard of his defection. According to several English papers, the vicar has for a long time displayed the "Red" insignia and the Sinn-Fein banner in the chancel of his church. The parishioners, in mass-meeting, denounced the action as "outrageous and an insult to sensible and law-abiding citizens"; but a band of Cambridge undergraduates descended on the church in a body, hauled down the offending banners, turning them over to the police, and ran up the Union Jack instead. One of them, says a writer in the London *Evening Standard*, addrest the townspeople, and urged them to "preserve the town of Thaxted, and see that their children were not taught to believe revolting and dangerous doctrines." But the irate vicar is reported to have exclaimed: "Down with the British Empire. I am against all empires, including the British Empire, because they are founded on force and greed." On another occasion he is said to have declared himself bound as a Christian to oppose the Union and its flag, because it stood for force, and he was "against all empires which have enlarged their borders by force." Mr. Noel has a right to hold these views, says the *Standard* writer, but "presumably a clergyman is not free to preach what doctrines he likes. If he declared admiration of polygamy, cannibalism, or head-hunting, or declared that 'Thou shalt steal' was the greatest of Christian commandments, surely he would at once be a case for episcopal discipline."

Meanwhile, the Bishop of Chelmsford, Mr. Noel's immediate ecclesiastical superior, is said to be merely giving the matter his "most earnest attention," tho the writer thinks that it would not be difficult "to deal with a clergyman who turned his church into a mosque or displayed the skull and cross-bones of piracy." Of the vicar we learn:

"Mr. Noel, who is a grandson of the first Earl of Gainsborough, has apparently inherited his views. His father, the court functionary, was also affected in a mild way with revolutionary views. How he reconciled them with his duties as Groom of the Privy Chamber it would be interesting to inquire,

but he wrote a poem entitled 'The Red Flag,' in which he asked:

> What! Shall wealth kneel on the fainting forms
> Of millions whom scarce a raiment warms?

"Remembering that the Rev. Conrad Le Despenser Roden Noel is the son of the author of this extraordinarily bad couplet, it would be a mistake to be too harsh with his eccentricities. No doubt he means well. But his bishop, when he has braced himself up sufficiently to deal with this 'intricate and difficult matter,' ought to point out most decisively that an Essex church is no fit place for a display of Mr. Noel's revolutionary zeal.

"Mr. Noel rejoices, apparently, that 'the "respectable people," the moneyed people, and the snobs' have left his church and gone to chapel. Certainly he has taken excellent means to expel them from church. Witness the manifesto, chalked on a blackboard, which was displayed at the entrance to the church a few weeks ago:

> The few live in comfort and folly
> By robbing the many.
> The Rich killed Jesus,
> The Poor Man's Friend.
> The King, the Empire,
> The Rich and their Toadies
> Killed Christ.
> Our Rulers, the Empire, the Rich,
> and those who surround them
> Kill Him Now.
> Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these
> (the Irish and the Miners)
> Ye have done it unto Me.

"Small wonder that 'many of the older parishioners have left to attend the Non-Conformist chapels of the town.' They are now waiting for the bishop's move. If the bishop can not deal appropriately with Mr. Noel, they will begin to wonder what bishops are for."

WHY PEOPLE ARE BORED BY SERMONS

"GOSPEL-GREEDINESS" can not satisfy itself on "predigested sermons," and Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, a well-known Presbyterian minister of New York, complains that much of the failing appetite for religion is due to the tastelessness of the food offered from the pulpit. "Leaves from the past" without a hint of how to face the present, and humdrum repetition of sacred texts or ancient formulas do not attract, we are told, people of active mind and with spiritual problems to be solved. As Dr. Coffin is quoted as having said before the midsummer conference of ministers at the Union Theological Seminary:

"The great curse of the country to-day is uninformed preachers. People hear things in church that they know already, and they are bored with the same minister and practically the same congregation forty Sundays in the year. It is necessary for the minister to be informative and interesting. Many ministers and many pastors preach from hand to mouth and do not know Monday what they are going to say the following Sunday. The weakest point is that preachers do not go deep enough."

This is a "frank and straightforward statement," agrees the Providence *Journal*, complaining that too many ministers adopt a "negative mental attitude which is equivalent to thinking that what they give the congregation is 'good enough'—that it will get by; that the people in the pews will never know whether genuine hard work has been put into the sermon or not." For another thing, ministers "generally preach too long. A mediocre sermon is bad enough if it is short; it is insufferable if it is long." The fact is, says the Baltimore *American*, that a considerable number of thoughtful people who are quite sincerely interested in the ideal and the spiritual are out of sympathy with much current religious teaching. "They learn that the past, while it was the parent of the present, has not always been right; that old beliefs and methods quite sincerely held by our ancestors have often become inadequate, if not grossly irrelevant and out of date. When this becomes clear, such beliefs and methods have to be abandoned either wholly or partially, as circumstances demand." So, unable to accept much of what they hear in the ordinary church, they stay away. This paper adds:

"It is not the mere desire to get information which would send such people to church nor the failure to get information which would keep them away from it. But if, when they go, they find that religion as presented to them is not a vivid, vibrating, continuing life but a mere deposit from former generations; that it has lost the old prophetic note of authority and speaks in subdued tones of worldly wise compromise; that it sounds like a feeble echo from former centuries rather than a direct message to the present day, it is hardly to be expected that men of this type of intelligence and character would find much to inspire them in some churches which still continue to exist, tho they seem to belong to a former age. Yet the greatest human need of the churches is a supply of men of character and intelligence, and in a time when the standard of intelligence is rising in every other department, the churches must be able to make a successful appeal to the thoughtful and not merely to the emotional."

CHURCH COOPERATION IN PORTO RICO

PROTESTANT COOPERATION in the missionary field to eliminate wasteful competition is nowhere better exemplified than in Porto Rico, we are told, where eight denominations have combined to evangelize the island. Except in the large cities, such as San Juan and Ponce, which are open territory, certain principles of agreement and understanding are being followed which effectually prevent the duplication of plant and effort. It is now regarded as possible that there may result from this cooperation an independent native church which will not inherit sectarian differences. The island, according to a writer in *The Missionary Review of the World*, is divided among the Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Christians, United Brethren, Disciples, Lutherans, and the Christian and Missionary Alliance, each of which cultivates an apportioned strip of territory. This spirit of cooperation, we are told further, has resulted in the establishment of "The Evangelical Seminary of Porto Rico," the dean of which is a Presbyterian, one professor a Baptist, and another a Methodist. Further—

"A conspicuous achievement by the cooperating denominations is the establishment and maintenance of a common Protestant religious weekly paper which has a circulation larger than any single paper or periodical, daily or weekly, published in the island, with the exception of one illustrated weekly paper, which slightly exceeds it. This paper is published in Ponce.

"The separate denominations have also separate pieces of work which, largely because of the spirit of cooperation, bear a peculiarly effective testimony throughout the island and aid the work of all denominations. The Union Church at San Juan, housed in a substantial structure, represents both Methodists and Presbyterians, with members also from other denominations. It is self-sustaining, paying its pastor a salary which compares favorably with the salaries paid in metropolitan pastorates. It contributed last year $1,000, equally divided, to the benevolences of the two denominations which it represents.

"The Presbyterian Hospital in San Juan is the best hospital on the island. It can accommodate seventy patients and has treated in a single year more than 38,000 patients, who throng its clinics. The Ryder Memorial Hospital, at Humacao, maintained by the Congregationalists, is beginning a similar work in the eastern end of the island. The conviction was voiced in more than one place that hospitals should be multiplied in connection with missionary service.

"The Robinson Home for Girls in San Juan, maintained by the Methodists, affords admirable influences and training for about fifty girls. At San German the Presbyterians are planning a great Polytechnic Institution, at which after a beginning eight years ago already 200 young people are gathered, a number which could be greatly increased, if there were room for more. Students are learning to build in wood, stone, and mortar, and how to acquire technical trades."

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CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

SIR OWEN SEAMAN, editor of *Punch*, introduces the Summer Number of this most famous weekly with verses addrest to the ever-smiling hunchback, Mr. Punch, on the occasion of his eightieth anniversary. By way of celebration the Summer Number contains a special series of colored pages in which we find contrasted the manners and clothes of the forties with those of to-day. Such a display reveals why *Punch* continues to thrive as a humorous record of British society in particular and mankind in general. If it had been merely a "funny paper" the world would long since have wearied of it. Because it is a satiric and kindly critic of the world's foibles it is found the world over as a mirror of ourselves held up for our own entertainment.

TO MR. PUNCH, WHO WILL BE EIGHTY THIS MONTH

By O. S.

Let others mourn their transient prime
  And sigh, as Horace sighed, *Eheu!*
But you—you lightly laugh at Time,
  And Time, in turn, smiles back at you;
Elsewhere his scythe goes sweeping on,
  Yet of your vigor takes no toll,
Tho eighty harvest-moons have shone
    Down on your polished poll.

To-day your ancient spell retrieves
  The hour when first you made your bow
And in a colored texture weaves
  Comparison of Then and Now;
Showing how Fashion shifts her pose,
  What moods and modes she had and has,
From modest hoops to flaunting hose,
    From minuet to jazz.

Whether you guess from form and guise
  An inward change for ill or good,
Here you forbear to moralize,
  Altho, of course, we know you could;
You've shown us what the Forties wore
  And neo-Georgian charms exposed;
The hearts inside, for all your lore,
    You've left undiagnosed.

Quietly, while as in a glass
  We watch the pageant's moving show,
And other vogues appear and pass,
  Yourself you come and never go;
'Tis theirs to fill the season's stage
  And then retire to Limbo's dump;
Yours are the arts unstaled by age
    And constant as your hump.

Eighty years on I like to think
  That, changeless mid the changing scene,
Your powers will yet be in the pink,
  Your graces in the evergreen;
When we who serve you now are dead,
  That you'll be playing still your part,
Laurels of winter round your head
    And summer in your heart.

WILLIAM WATSON'S "Ireland Unfreed" is an Englishman's impassioned plea on behalf of Ireland. From this volume, which is published in London by John Lane, we quote—

ENGLAND'S CHOICE

By WILLIAM WATSON

Yonder where shakes with antic laughter
  In elfin moonlight the spoilful sea,
What shall the stars behold hereafter
  Ireland captive or Ireland free?

Tempest or calm for the Mother who bore us,
  Age-crowned England—which shall it be?
Reproach or acclaim in the morrow before us?
  Ireland captive or Ireland free?

The quick and the dead have joined their voices,
  O mighty and proud one, crying to thee—
"Choose—while as yet in thy hands the choice is:
  Ireland captive or Ireland free?"

ONE of fate's commonplace little ironies is poignantly pictured in the following sonnet, which we quote from the August *Century*:

THE TRAVEL BUREAU

By RUTH COMFORT MITCHELL

All day she sits behind a bright brass rail
  Planning proud journeyings in terms that bring
  Far places near; high-colored words that sing,
"The Taj Mahal at Agra," "Kashmir's Vale,"
Spanning wide spaces with her clear detail,
  "Sevilla or Fiesole in spring,
  Through the fiords in June." Her words take wing;
She is the minstrel of the great out-trail.

At half-past five she puts her maps away,
  Pins on a gray, meek hat, and braves the sleet,
A timid eye on traffic. Dully gray
  The house that harbors her in a gray street,
  The close, sequestered, colorless retreat
Where she was born, where she will always stay.

THE Manchester *Guardian* prints this poetical echo of the Dempsey-Carpentier fight:

A WELL-ARRANGED AFFAIR

By LUCIO

["One train-load from Kentucky bore a large banner on which was inscribed 'Our heart is with the Frenchman, but our coin in on the champion.'" —A descriptive touch from the preliminaries to the Dempsey-Carpentier fight.]

It was a summer morning and the seats were all engaged
For to see the most expensive fight the world had ever staged;
There were movie men and fighting men and millionaires galore,
And the special correspondents were as sand upon the shore;
Then advanced Kentucky's notables who proudly bore along
The banner that embodied all the spirit of the throng,
With its swift appeal to every sport, from plutocrat to waif
"Our hearts are with the Frenchman, but, thank God, our money's safe!"

. . . . . .

It was a summer evening, the champion's work was done,
He had sent his final message off explaining "How I won,"
He had wired his dear old mother to the tune of "Yankee-doodle,"
And all that now remained was just to parcel out the boodle:
  To Dempsey for the job he did
  A modest eighty thousand quid;
  And fifty clear for Carpenteer,
  Which may preserve him from the blues
  Altho it was his luck to lose:
  The films the movie men had got
  Were worth the Lord alone knows what;
  The scribes who plied their honest trade
  A bonny penny must have made;
  And doubtless every living sinner
  Had taken care to back the winner.
Thus all emerges happily and all works out to rights
With these best of all arrangements for the best of famous fights—
Crowd, challenger, and champion with nothing left to chafe,
And everybody happy, for, thank God, the money's safe!

FROM William Rose Benét's new volume, "Moons of Grandeur" (Doran), we quote a characteristic poem:

THE PHILOSOPHER

By WILLIAM ROSE BENÉT

To have been far places, yes, that indeed were merry;
To have seen immortal faces—ah, yes, that were well;
White steeds in golden traces and golden chariots burning,
Red cap and laureled column and a crazed world turning
Round your world-applauded triumph—stirring thing to tell;
Yes, yes, that were all very
Well!

There's many a plain and many a mountain, many a city,
Many a glittering epoch—O yes, that may be;
But all the hearts exalted, and all the spirits shattered
That burned like fields afire, have not so greatly mattered
Tho a mighty stir they made as they strove to make free;
And if that be so, God pity
Me!

For I feel as if to-night it were all a mere fantasm
A flowing of blue clouds and of dim-colored shapes;
A game of curious symbols that shine and lose their meaning
'Twixt the light that blinds and the dark that's screening
In a fiery fitful twilight where we moil, but none escapes
Save at last where the dark chasm
Gapes.

Leave then your talk of towns, talk of crowns, and wreaths and kisses;
Sit you silent in the starlight where the leaves whisper low;
It is strange enough, at least, that our minds are still turning,
Our eyes still a-searching, our pulses still burning!
Chink like coins in the hand all your memories of old wo;
That turns them into blisses,
You know!

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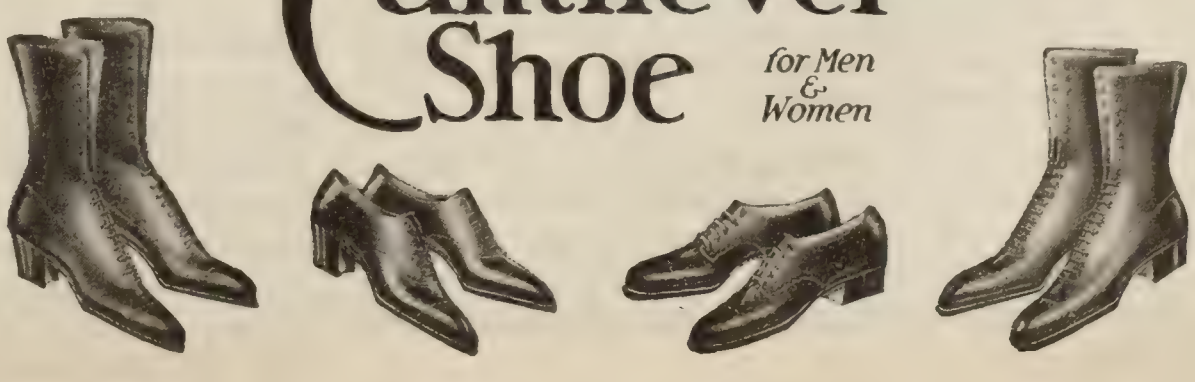

PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

LORD NORTHCLIFFE ON HIS WAY

HE IS NOT REALLY BAD, but he is very temperamental, especially when he is not very well. So one of the severer critics of Alfred Charles William Harmsworth, otherwise and more familiarly known as Lord Northcliffe, sums up the trouble-making part of the character of the enterprising British newspaper publisher. Assisted, as the New York *Evening World* suggests, "by the hot weather and the accompanying silly season," the noble Lord has lately succeeded in stirring up numerous kinds of trouble for the British Government. His method of trouble-making, it was observed on his recent appearance in New York in the course of a trip around the world to check up, as he explained, on the state of the British Empire at first hand, has certain Yankee characteristics. At least, his initiative, his remarkable energy, his carelessness of precedent, and his readiness to "spill the beans" if he is honestly convinced that good may come of bean-spilling, are not characteristic of the type of Englishman with which America is most familiar. As the proprietor of "the most famous paper in the world," the London *Times*, and a number of other influential journals, his hand in British politics has been as powerful as that of any living Englishman. His latest disagreement with Lloyd George, whose Irish policy in particular the journalist found wanting, arose over the proposed disarmament conference in America. Premier Lloyd George and Lord Curzon, head of the British Foreign Office, exprest the hope that they might be able to attend. Lord Northcliffe exprest, much more violently, the hope that they wouldn't. Lord Northcliffe's utterances have been called "abusive and vituperative" by the Chicago *News*, and the Springfield *Republican* quotes enough of the Viscount's attack to explain why the Premier instituted a "boycott" of the Northcliffe papers. *The Republican* concludes:

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A "SPRING-HEELED JACK OF JOURNALISM."

Lord Northcliffe does things by fits and starts, says one of his recent biographers, and "he has leaps of real genius," as well as occasional *faux pas*. He is against Lloyd George——and prohibition.

"Lord Northcliffe's stabs at Lord Curzon, British Foreign Minister, drew blood. 'He is not particularly fond of Americans,' he said in one interview at Washington; and in another interview he phrased it more severely: 'He (Curzon) is hostile to Americans in general.' It is Northcliffe's pretty way of undoing a foreign minister abroad."

Most American papers, however, are strongly of the opinion that the British Prime Minister was foolish, if no worse, when he shut off the supply of government news from the Northcliffe papers. The Brooklyn *Eagle*, one of the mildest of the English newspaper publisher's defenders, sums up the controversy in this way:

On July 13 *The Times* printed a bitter attack on Lord Curzon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, "with special reference to momentous and delicate negotiations on which he was engaged in pursuance of a policy representing not only the government of the United Kingdom, but the Prime Minister of the dominions and representatives of India." Lloyd George says, "No reputable British journal of any party would have published such an attack." He adds:

"In spite of its record in recent years the London *Times* is still supposed in many circles abroad to represent both the educated and official opinion in this country. Here we know it has long ceased to hold that position, but that fact is only gradually becoming known abroad. It is, therefore, essential that the British Government as a whole shall mark strongly its disapproval of such an attack."

We are inclined to agree with the main proposition. Strongly marked disapproval was essential. But it was erroneous as a matter of policy to offer such disapproval in the restrictive orders. That made Lord Northcliffe a martyr and gave him his martyr opportunity. He was enabled to waive the question of the justice of the Curzon article and stand simply for the freedom of the press to criticize officials, on which issue he was bound to have strong support, even within the coalition ranks.

An additional fillip was given to the controversy by an announcement, first credited to Northcliffe, that King George had said flatly that there must be no more killings in Ireland. The King issued a statement, read by Lloyd George in Parliament, denying that he had made any such unconstitutional statement, Northcliffe cabled his Majesty that he had not attributed any such remark to the King, Editor Steed, of the London *Times*, who was with his chief in New York at the time, said that some things had got out which ought not to have been published, and the whole affair looked very serious or very humorous, indeed, dependent upon the angle from which it was viewed.

The personality of Lord Northcliffe, which appears to the American and British publics in so many different lights, is the subject of one of the most striking essays in "The Mirrors of Downing Street" (Putnams), a book written by a man who signs himself "A Gentleman with a Duster." A great surgeon, notes the writer, has said that Carlyle suffered all his life from an internal ulcer, and "one may speculate on the difference there would have been in his writings if he had undergone an operation which to-day is quite common." This remark occurs to him when he thinks about Lord Northcliffe. The writer goes on:

There is something wrong with his health. For a season he is almost boyish in high spirits, not only a charming and a most considerate host, but a spirit animated by the kindliest,

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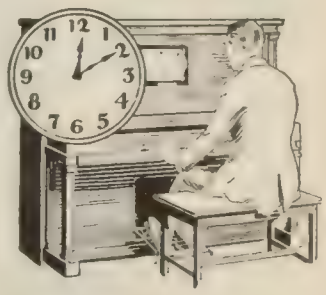

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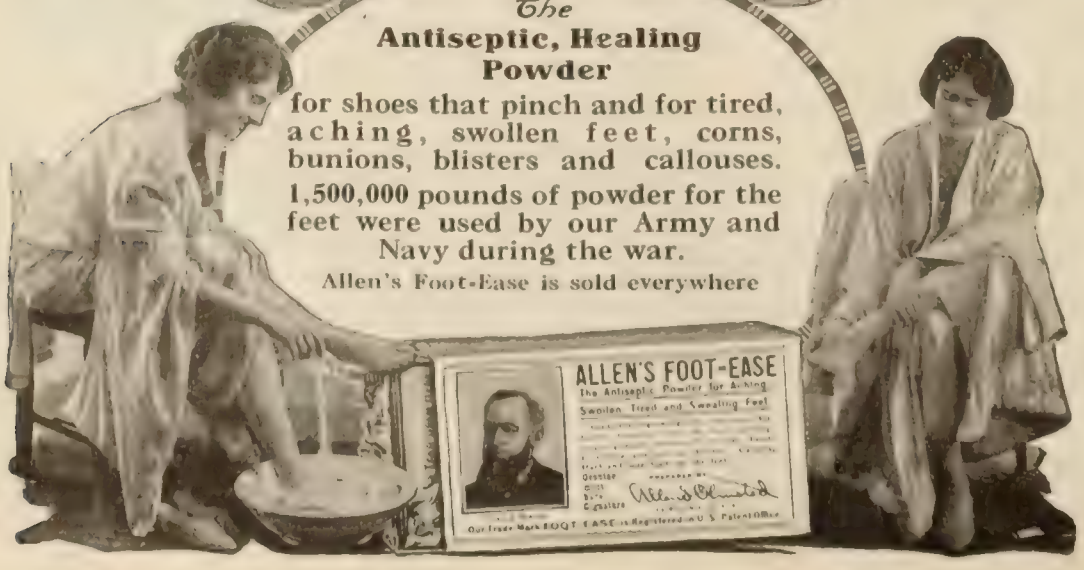

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

broadest, and cheerfullest sympathies. Then comes a period of darkness. He seems to imagine that he may go blind, declares that he can not eat this and that, shuts himself up from his friends, and feels the whole burden of the world pressing on his soul.

It is impossible to judge him as one would judge a perfectly healthy man.

The most conspicuous thing in his character is its transilience. One is aware in him of an anacoluthic quality, as if his mind suddenly stopt leaping in one direction to begin jumping in a quite contrary direction. It can not be said that his mind works in any direction. It is not a trained mind. It does not know how to think and can not support the burden of trying to think. It springs at ideas and goes off with them in haste too great for reflection. He drops these ideas when he sees an excuse for another leap. Sequence to Lord Northcliffe is a synonym for monotony. He has no *esprit de suite*. But he has leaps of real genius. An admirable title for his biography would be "The Fits and Starts of a Discontinuous Soul." There is something of St. Vitus in his psychology. You might call him the Spring-Heeled Jack of Journalism.

A story told of one of his journalists illustrates the difficulty of dealing with so uncertain a person. Lord Northcliffe invited this journalist, let us call him Mr. H., to luncheon. They approached the lift of Carmelite House, and Lord Northcliffe drew back to let his guest enter before him—he has excellent manners and, when he is a host, is scrupulously polite to the least of people in his employment. Mr. H. approached the lift, and, raising his hat and making a profound bow to the boy in charge of it, passed in before Lord Northcliffe. Nothing was said during the descent. On leaving the lift Mr. H. again raised his hat and bowed low to the boy. When they were out of earshot Lord Northcliffe remonstrated with him on his behavior. "You shouldn't joke," he said, "with these boys; it makes discipline difficult." "Joke!" exclaimed Mr. H. "Good heavens, I wasn't joking; how do I know that to-morrow he will not be the editor of *The Daily Mail?*"

This story has a real importance. It emphasizes a remarkable characteristic of Lord Northcliffe's variability. It emphasizes the romantic quality of his mind. Nothing would please him more than to discover in one of his office boys an editor for *The Times*. His own life has given him almost a novelette's passion for romance. He lives in that atmosphere. Few men I have known are so free from snobbishness or so indifferent to the petty conventions of society. The dull life of the world is hateful to him. He would make not only the journalism of the suburbs sensational, he would make the history of mankind a fairy-story.

I am disposed to think that it is the romantic quality of his mind which is the source of his power. All the men about him are unimaginative realists. He is the artist in command of the commercial mind, the poet flogging dull words into a kind of wild music.

"I have never been conscious of greatness in Lord Northcliffe," the writer goes on, "but I have never failed to feel in his mind something unusual and remarkable. He

is not an impressive person, but he is certainly an interesting person. One feels that he has preserved by some magic temperament, not to be analyzed by the most skilful of psychologists, the spirit of boyhood." You may notice this spirit quite visibly in his face, we are told, for—

The years leave few marks on his handsome countenance. He loves to frown and depress his lips before the camera, for, like a child, he loves to play at being somebody else, and somebody else with him is Napoleon—I am sure that he chose the title of Northcliffe so that he might sign his notes with the initial N—but when he is walking in a garden, drest in white flannels, and looking as if he had just come from a Turkish bath, he has all the appearance of a youth. It is a tragedy that a smile so agreeable should give way at times to a frown as black as midnight; that the freshness of his complexion should yield to an almost jaundiced yellow; and that the fun and frolic of the spirit should flee away so suddenly and for such long periods before the witch of melancholy.

Of his part in the history of the world no historian will be able to speak with unqualified approval. His political purpose from beginning to end, I am entirely convinced, has been to serve what he conceives to be the highest interests of his country. I regard him in the matter of intention as one of the most honorable and courageous men of the day. But he is reckless in the means he employs to achieve his ends. I should say he has no moral scruples in a fight, none at all; I doubt very much if he ever asks himself if anything is right or wrong. I should say that he has only one question to ask of fate before he strips for a fight—is this thing going to be Success or Failure?

In many matters of great importance he has been right, so right that we are apt to forget the number of times he has been wrong. Whether he may not be charged, in some measure at least, with the guilt of the war, whether he is not responsible for the great bitterness of international feelings which characterized Europe during the last twenty years, is a question that must be left to the historian. But it is already apparent that for want of balance and moral continuity in his direction of policy Lord Northcliffe has done nothing to elevate the public mind and much to degrade it. He has jumped from sensation to sensation. The opportunity for a fight has pleased him more than the object of the fight has inspired him. He has never seen in the great body of English public opinion a spirit to be patiently and orderly educated toward noble ideals, but rather a herd to be stampeded in the direction which he himself has as suddenly conceived to be the direction of success.

The true measure of his shortcomings may be best taken by seeing how a man exercising such enormous power, power repeated day by day, and almost at every hour of the day, might have prepared the way for disarmament and peace, might have modified the character of modern civilization, might have made ostentation look like a crime, might have brought capital and labor into a sensible partnership, and might have given to the moral ideals of the noblest sons of men if not an intellectual impulse at least a convincing advertisement.

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civilization, is a charge on the sheet which Lord Northcliffe will have to answer at the seat of judgment. He has received the price of that condition in the multitudinous pence of the people; consciously or unconsciously, he has traded on their ignorance, ministered to their vulgarities, and inflamed the lowest and most corrupting of their passions.

All the same, it is the greatest mistake for his enemies to declare that he is nothing better than a cynical egoist trading on the enormous ignorance of the English middle classes. He is a boy, full of adventure, full of romance, and full of whims, seeing life as the finest fairy-tale in the world, and enjoying every incident that comes his way, whether it be the bitterest and most cruel of fights or the opportunity for doing a romantic kindness.

You may see the boyishness of his nature in the devotion with which he threw himself first into bicycling, then into motoring, and then into flying. He loves machinery. He loves every game which involves physical risk and makes severe demands on courage. His love of England is not his love of her merchants and workmen, but his love of her masculine youth.

"BARNEY" BARUCH, A WALL-STREETER IN POLITICS

A NEW POLITICAL STAR of the first magnitude appeared in Washington during the war and continued to shed much light during the subsequent peace proceedings. Washington still enjoys its radiance and is beginning to wonder just where it will ultimately establish itself in the political heavens. Bernard N. Baruch brings into politics the same romantic mind, the same intuition, says an anonymous writer who seems to speak with much authority, that made the name of Baruch famous on Wall Street. He made and lost millions in the "market," finally emerging with a fortune that left the "game" dull and commonplace. Politics called him, and during the war he became, in the anonymous writer's opinion, "the most powerful man in Washington, next to the President." His latest triumph may be considered the fact that he is the only national figure treated with any degree of friendliness in a recent anonymous volume of contemporary portraits called "The Mirrors of Washington" (Putnams). Mr. Baruch is by no means heroized in this much-discust book, but he escapes the scorching satire inspired by such figures as Messrs. House, Wilson, Lansing, and especially Senator Lodge. Taking up Mr. Baruch, the writer puts his venom-pot aside and proceeds in this wise:

A clever woman magazine writer once asked Bernard N. Baruch for some information about the Peace Treaty. The question was not in his special field, the economic sections of the Treaty, and he told her so.

"It took him one sentence to say that he could not tell me what I wanted to know," she described the interview afterward. "And then he talked to me for two hours about himself. He told me of his start in life as a three-dollar-a-week clerk, how rich he was, his philosophy of life; how you should recognize defeat when it was coming, accept it before it was complete and overwhelming, and start out afresh; how liberal and advanced were his social views; how with all his wealth he was ready to accept a capital tax as perhaps the best way out of the bog in which the war had left the world; how democratic he was in his relations with his employees and his servants. It all seemed as amazing to him as if he were describing some one else or as if it had just happened the day before."

Perhaps it is only to women and to journalists that men talk so frankly about themselves, to the most romantic and best-trained listening sex and profession, who perforce survey the heights from below. But this young woman's experience was, I have reason to believe, a common one.

Is it vanity? You say that a man who talks so much about himself must be vain. To conclude that he is vain is not to understand Mr. Baruch. Is a child vain when it brings some little childish accomplishment, some infantile drawing on paper, and delightedly and frankly marvels at what he has done? It is given to children and to the naive openly to wonder at themselves without vanity, with a deep, underlying sense of humility, and in Mr. Baruch's case the unaffected delight in himself proceeds from real humility.

After twenty-five years in the jungle of Wall Street, there is—contradictions multiply in his case—much of the child about Mr. Baruch, simple, trustful—outside of Wall Street—incapable of concealment—outside of Wall Street—of that which art has taught the rest of us to conceal. His humility makes him wonder; his naïveté makes him talk quite frankly, unrestrained by the conventions that balk others. After all, is not wondering at yourself a sign of humility? A vain man, become great by luck, by force of circumstances, by the possession of gifts which he does not himself fully understand, would still take himself for granted. He would not be a romance to himself, but a solid, unassailable fact.

For Baruch the great romance is Baruch, the astonishing plaything of fate, who started life as a three-dollar-a-week broker's clerk; made millions, lost millions, made millions again, lost millions again; finally, still young, quit Wall Street with a fortune that left the game of the market dull and commonplace, seeking a new occupation for his energies; became during the war, next to the President, the most powerful man in Washington; emerged from the war, which wrecked most reputations, with a large measure of credit, prepared by the amazing past for an equally amazing future. A career like that makes it impossible for the man who knows it best not to expect anything. Why not the "Disraeli of America"?—a phrase he once, rather confidentially, employed concerning his anticipated future. . . . . .

The author of "The Mirrors of Downing Street" describes Lord Northcliffe's mind as "discontinuous." If I had never talked to Lord Northcliffe I should be led to suppose that his mind resembled Mr. Baruch's. But the British journalist's mental operations are a model of order and continuity compared to those of the former American War Industries Chairman. Like the heroes of the ancient poems, Mr. Baruch's mind has the faculty of invisibility. You see it here; a moment later you see it there; and for the life of you you can not tell how it got from here to there, a gift of incalculability which must have been of great service in Wall Street, but which does not promote understanding nor communication. And the more Mr. Baruch tries to give you the connecting-links between here and there the worse off you are, both of you.

The ordinary mind is logical and is confined within the three dimensions of the syllogism. You watch it readily enough shut in its little cage whose walls are the major premise, the minor premise, and the conclusion. There is no escape, as we say, from the conclusion. There is no escape anywhere.

But Mr. Baruch's mind escapes easily. It possesses the secret of some fourth mental dimension, known only to the naive and illogical, or perhaps supralogical. He has brilliant intuitions, hunches, premonitions, the acute perceptions of some two or three extra senses that have been bred or schooled out of other men.

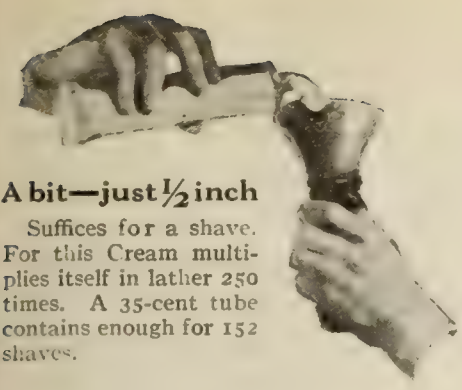
Perhaps he is like Lloyd George, who is not logical but achieves his successes through two or three senses which ordinary men have not; however, unlike Lloyd George, he can not simulate logic and, after jumping to his conclusions, reduce them to the understanding of the three-dimensional mind. It is a grief to him that he can not; for if he could make a speech, that is to say, translate himself, that figure of Disraeli would, he thinks, be less remote. But when your mental operations are a succession of miracles, you may have brilliant intuitions and extraordinary prevision about the mineral supplies necessary to win the war—which he had—you may have wonder, like the naive and the poets, about that extraordinary thing yourself, or about that still more extraordinary thing which is life or destiny, but you can not move the masses. . . . . .

Several daily newspapers in New York, and I know not how many magazines and weeklies, have been offered at one time or another to Mr. Baruch, for it is known that one of his ideas of public service is to own and edit a great liberal journal, a "Manchester *Guardian*" of America. But an opportunity to buy a newspaper in New York is an opportunity to invest $3,000,000 or $4,000,000, to lose $500,000 or more for several years thereafter, and to become the national figure that Mr. Ochs is, or Mr. Reid is, or Mr. Munsey is, certainly something far short of the American Disraeli or even the Baruch of the War Industries Board.

Mr. Baruch, you will observe, has no vulgar illusions about what money will buy. He likes money. It brings with it a certain personal enlargement. It adds to the romance of himself in his own eyes as well as in the eyes of others. It procures the flattering ears of journalists and a place on the front pages, and, if one inclines toward ostentation, even the ownership of a newspaper itself.

But money will buy a commanding place in public life. And even if it would buy such a place he would not be content to do other than earn one. He wants to repeat the thrills of his youth in the market in the thrills of a second youth in Washington. He is incurably romantic.

To sum him all up in a sentence—he has an extraordinary sense of wonder and an unequaled sense of reality, the sense of wonder directed toward himself, the sense of reality directed largely but not exclusively elsewhere.



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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

A SMALL BOY WHO STANDS HIGH AS A NATURALIST

THE swaying head of the king-snake brushed the boy's ear and came to rest flat on top of his head. Some one in the crowd gasped and moved back a step; little girls, out to see all the sights of the Bronx Zoo, New York, quivered with apprehension as the snake forked out its tongue.

"He's charmed it," said a spectator, breaking the silence.

"You are quite mistaken," replied the boy, unwinding the coils of the snake from about his neck and carefully replacing the reptile in its cage. "There is no such thing as charming a snake. I do not believe in such things." He spoke as one having authority, and then and there proceeded to give a lecture on the habits and characteristics of snakes and to admonish his hearers against the needless slaughter of them. The king-snake, said the embryonic scientist, should not be killed, as it does much good in destroying vermin, and even has been known to attack and eat poisonous snakes. In spite of the youngster's short trousers and open-collared khaki shirt, the crowd listened respectfully. He wound up, says a reporter of the New York *Herald*, by explaining that the only poisonous snakes ever found in New York State in modern times are the rattler and the copperhead, and that there is no reason for exterminating the others.

Roy Curtiss is only eleven, but Dr. Raymond L. Ditmars, curator of reptiles in the Zoo, says that few of Roy's elders know more natural history than he does. The *Herald* reporter writes:

At the age of three he was reading and writing. Later, Roy taught himself Latin. He had absolutely no instruction in this; he doesn't know simple Latin. He got the knowledge of the scientific vocabulary that he needs by reading Linnæus, the great Swedish naturalist, in the original Latin, translating with the help of an English-Latin dictionary and checking up by means of Coues's "Key of North American Birds."

He will not break any records as the youngest freshman when he gets to Harvard, whither he expects to go. He is now only in the elementary department of Horace Mann School, struggling, he said, with "all those ordinary things you have to learn," and bounding, as soon as lessons are over, up to Bronx or Van Cortlandt Park to pursue the real study of life, his beloved Mother Nature, or hurrying down to the Public Library, because his own scientific library at home, rich as it is, does not, unfortunately, include the "Systema Naturae" of Carl von Linné in the Latin.

He has been at work for some time, he said, on a volume which will be a new system of nature—a book of nomenclature, containing no descriptions, but every name of plant and animal, with the name of the person who first described it.

"It's practically finished," he said. "I added the nutmeg-tree and the cashew

yesterday. It's going to be published as soon as I can get a stenographer to type it, and that will not be long."

He does his manful duty by his school geography and arithmetic, but for a real good time he plunges into Knowlton's "Birds of the World," "The Nature Library," Linnæus and Catesby, the "Zoological Britannica." Ditmars's reptile book, or the findings of the Smithsonian Institution as to crocodilians, lizards, and serpents. Withal, he's a healthy boy, and, if his mother doesn't mind it being said, a very handsome one.

He has two green tortoises which he will present to the Bronx Zoo. It would be fine to say that he found them along some river of doubt in the Berkshires, but the fact is he bought them for a quarter apiece in a Japanese curio store.

"Leave it to Mr. Ditmars; he'll know how to feed 'em," said the boy.

THE "REVOLUTION CONSCIENCE" AND RUSSIAN JUSTICE

THEY have abolished capital punishment in Russia, it seems, yet one court alone has a record of 8,500 executions. The legal profession is not recognized, yet lawyers are said to be busy practising in clandestine courts and taking care of an enormous real-estate business which has grown up in spite of the fact that there is no more private ownership of land. In one set of courts members of the labor-unions take turns on the bench, until it is said that in Petrograd every workman has now been a judge. The most important court is not really a court at all, but a commission for the suppression of the enemies of the Government, and it arrests, prosecutes, condemns, sentences, and executes as it sees fit, without any rules of evidence or safeguards for the innocent. These are some of the remarkable facts brought out by Judge Harry M. Fisher, of the Municipal Court of Chicago, who visited Russia in connection with relief work for Jewish war sufferers, and who was given an opportunity to see something of the Russian judicial system—if the word system may be used. The judicial power in Russia, he writes in *The Journal of the American Bar Association*, is subject to no restraints of law or tradition and is exercised by men wholly untrained, many of them illiterates, who are responsible only for what they call their "revolutionary conscience." There is practically nothing about the judiciary in the Russian Constitution. The program of the Russian Communist party, however, has some general paragraphs which furnish such legal basis as exists for the Russian courts. This is what may be called the Bolshevik party's plank on the judiciary:

Jurisprudence.—Proletarian democracy, taking power into its own hands and finally abolishing the organs of domination of the *bourgeoisie*—the former courts of justice—has replaced the formula of *bourgeois* democracy; judges elected by the people by the class watchword: the judges must be elected from the working masses and only by the working class.

In order to induce the broad masses of

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

the proletariat and the peasantry to take part in the administration of justice, a bench of jury judges sitting in rotation under the guidance of a permanent judge is introduced and various labor organizations and trade-unions must impanel their delegates.

The Soviet Government has replaced the former endless series of courts of justice with their various grades by a very simplified, uniform system of people's courts accessible to the population and devoid of useless delay.

The Soviet Government, abolishing all the laws of the overthrown governments, commissioned the judges elected by the Soviets to carry out the will of the proletariat in compliance with its decrees and, in case of absence or incompleteness of decrees, to be guided by socialist conscience.

Constructed on such a basis, the courts of justice have already led to a fundamental alteration of the character of punishment, introducing conditional verdicts on a wide scale, applying public censure as a form of punishment, replacing imprisonment by obligatory labor with the retention of freedom, reformation in tribunals, institutions, and applying the principle of Comrade Tribunals (tribunals selected from an accused person's fellow workers).

The Russian Communist party in order to assist the further development of the courts of justice on these lines will try its utmost to induce all workmen without exception to perform judicial duties and finally strive to substitute the system of punishment by educational measures.

The simple system here apparently aimed at has not amounted to much, for the People's Courts now try only such cases as are assigned to it by the Cheresvechaika, which is now all powerful and will be described later. The judges of the People's Courts are composed entirely of workingmen selected by the trades-unions. They rotate in office, the idea being to train as many workingmen and peasants as possible in the administration of justice. The city of Petrograd prides itself on having already had 40,000 judges. When Judge Fisher was there last summer the entire working population of the city was not more than 40,000. Another set of courts, the Revolutionary Tribunal, before which lawyers of the old régime may not appear, but before which the trades-unions may designate members to appear as lawyers, has also been relegated to practical desuetude by the Cheresvechaika.

This Cheresvechaika, the all-powerful tribunal of Russia, deserves considerable attention as the real judicial branch of the Bolshevik Government. Its proper designation is the "All-Russian Extraordinary Commission for the suppression of counter-revolution, speculation, and sabotage." As Judge Fisher explains:

It was created when the Government decided upon its policy to carry out the so-called reign of terror and was practically given absolute power over the lives of all the Russians.

It is not in reality a court as we understand one. It is a sort of *gendarmerie.* The agents of these Cheresvechaika arrest, prosecute, adjudge, and execute. The same man may be the arresting officer, the prosecutor, the judge who renders the decree and who with his own hand executes the offender.

This court has a federal body, the All-Russian Cheresvechaika, as well as branches in every state, province, city, and village.

In the villages particularly the judges are selected from among the poor peasants, most of whom are illiterate. These men, mind you, have absolute power, without responsibility to anybody, to carry out any decree they may enter.

In the days following the uprising which was signalized by the killing of Mirbach, the German Ambassador, and, again, after the attempted assassination of Lenine, on September 1, 1918, these courts throughout the country, without exception, took into custody not only every suspected man, but every stranger who happened to be in the town or village, and in all likelihood every enemy that any particular judge or body of the judges might have had within the district, all of whom, with but few exceptions, were executed on the day after the arrest.

The official record of the All-Russian Cheresvechaika is that 8,500 men were executed.

Most of the work, however, was done by the Municipal Extraordinary Commissions, and of that no record seems to exist.

In the spring of 1920 the abolition of capital punishment was decreed, but the Cheresvechaika continued to execute men. And this is the way they did it without violating its socialistic conscience. Certain portions of Russia were declared to be under military rule, and it was held that within that region capital punishments should prevail. So, if some one in Moscow offended, he was promptly transported to a point within the military zone and was there tried and executed.

When people living in Moscow find it necessary to go past the court-house of this tribunal they generally go about a square out of their way around it so as to avoid coming too close to the building. With this fact in mind, Judge Fisher considered it something of a distinction to be invited to a session of the court. With the aid of high Bolshevik officials, he succeeded in preventing the execution of a number of Jews who were charged with being Zionists. Judge Fisher spent five days in the court-house reading the evidence in the case. He says:

During that time I became acquainted with some of the leading spirits of that court, particularly Latsis, of whom so much has been heard, and who is credited with having executed more men than any other living being.

After considerable talk over the system of the Cheresvechaika, I asked this question:

"Why do you not at least permit the defendants to face their judges? Why do you not tell them what offense they are charged with and give them a chance to explain? Even if you are going to execute them after that, at least there ought to be the appearance of having given them a chance to face their accusers."

The answer was:

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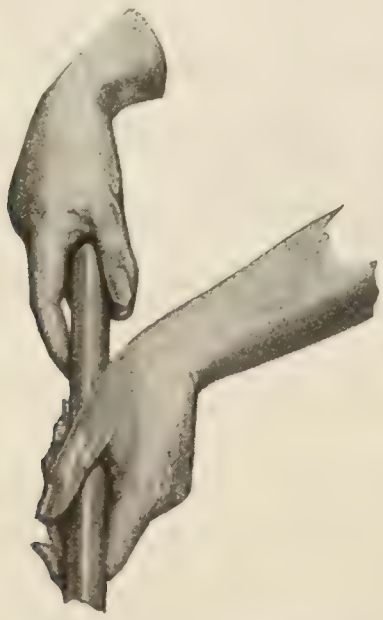

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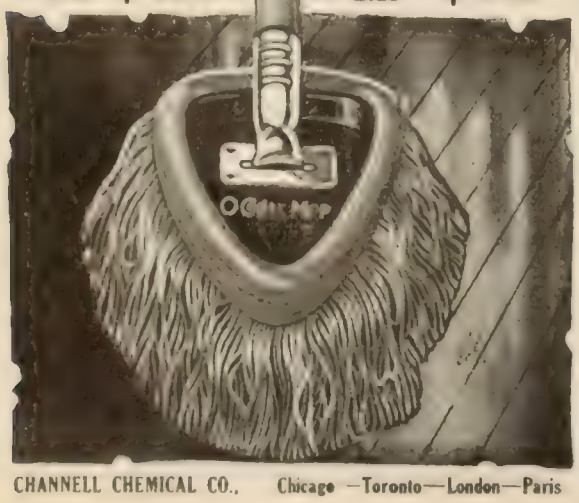

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

war, at war against a class. When you catch a spy in your ranks, you do not stop to give him a trial. You execute him. Every member of the old *bourgeoisie* is our enemy. We are not at war with a nation, but at war with a class. Whoever belongs to that class is, by virtue of that alone, our enemy. Now, what is the use of bringing a *bourgeois* before the court and let him explain that he is not a counter-revolutionist? Suppose he says that he is not. That would merely be because he wants to save his hide. We can not believe him if he does say it. So why listen to him?"

The fact is that many of these men were executed even without knowing that they were convicted.

Right now this tribunal is taking more and more power into its own hands. It is the powerful arm of the militarists of Russia.

To-day you can not leave Moscow or Petrograd; you can not get into one of those cities or remain in a house for longer than twenty-four hours without reporting to this particular tribunal and getting its approval. It has no regard for the action of any of the other departments of state. It is responsible to no one.

The Communist officials themselves seem to fear it. There is provision for appeal from the local or gubernatorial Cheresvechaika to the All-Russian, but ordinarily the defendant is executed before the appeal is perfected. They do their work rapidly.

None of those courts have any law to guide them. It is openly talked about that many of them have used their power to avenge themselves on old-time enemies. A very natural thing under such conditions.

Similar tribunals are established in connection with the Army, and they operate in pretty much the same way.

So much for the official courts of Bolshevik Russia. There is also growing up a system of clandestine outlaw courts. It will be remembered that trade as well as private property is supposed to have been abolished from Russia. Men are expected to subsist on the government rations which, in the cities, consist of about three-quarters of a pound of black bread a day for the ordinary workingmen and a pound and a half of that same bread for those doing hard manual labor. That is all they get. There are no stores, there are no middlemen, but people must have more. The consequence is that everybody is trading.

Even workingmen leave the factory on Thursday night, go out to the farms and gather up such products as they can, come back to the cities and sell it, and do not return to the factory before Tuesday morning. If you do not trade in some form or other you can not live. There has grown up in Russia a merchant class which is accumulating enormous quantities of currency in circulation there. They are called speculators, and nicknamed "*Sovbour*," an abbreviation of Soviet *bourgeoisie*. The market where this illegal trade is conducted is run in the open in the city of Moscow and covers an area from ten to twelve blocks, and from 15,000 to 20,000 purchasers come there daily. Occasionally the place is raided, but there, as here, the raid is tipped off in advance, and it does not accomplish very much.

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Our idea was to make a cigar so good that every smoker would like it—to sell it at a lower price than a similar quality sold at cigar stores.

—to sell to nobody but the smokers themselves.

—to let the smoker try them before buying.

We believed that all we would have to do was to let the public know our plan and the orders would come in.

That was nineteen years ago. We made the cigars, told the public about them, and we are still in business and have never made an effort to sell a cigar to anyone but a consumer in all that time.

Our El Nelsor is a hand-rolled cigar, 4¾ inches long. It is made of long Havana and Porto Rico filler and genuine Sumatra wrapper.

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Write us to send you a box of cigars—we send you a box of 50.

You smoke 10 of these cigars before you decide. If you want to keep the box, you send us $4.00. If you don't care to keep them, return the remaining 40 at our expense and pay nothing.

In ordering, state whether mild, medium, or strong cigars are preferred.

This is the same offer we have been making for nineteen years, and which has brought us over twenty thousand customers.

This put-it-up-to-you method, of course, must mean unusual value or we couldn't make the sales.

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In ordering, please use your business letterhead or give reference, and no money need be sent if you don't like them.

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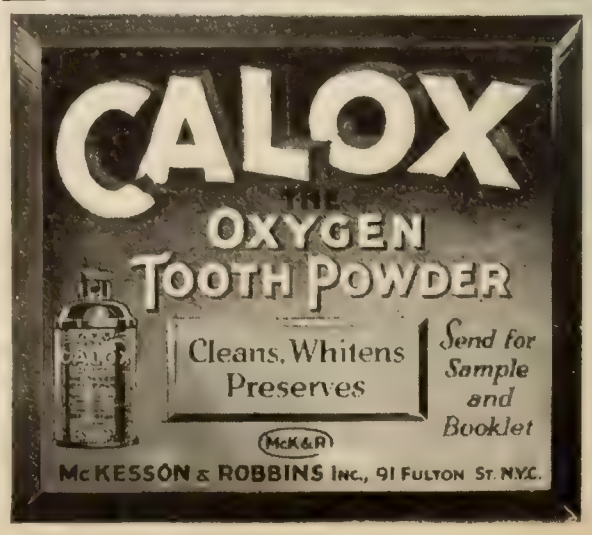

Illegal operations carried on on such a huge scale is impossible without the connivance of the officials, with the result that the great body of Russia's officialdom, with the exception of the leading men, most of whom seem honest, has become corrupted to such an extent that bribery is a recognized institution. The tradesmen and officials maintain clandestine courts, where, I was told, most of the litigation is concerning actions by officials to recover bribes promised but not paid for the performance of some official act.

When Judge Fisher asked one of Moscow's former lawyers how he could permit himself to plead the cause of a bribe-taker suing to recover a bribe, his answer was:

Morality is a relative thing; and when a thing ordinarily considered immoral becomes a thing upon which life itself depends, it is no longer to be regarded as offensive, but as a virtuous thing, to be sustained. And bribery of Russian officialdom is the only thing now that makes it possible for the city's population to live at all.

Thus lawyers manage to live, tho their profession is outlawed, by means of practise in these clandestine courts and also by engaging in a new sort of real-estate business which has grown up and which Judge Fisher thus describes:

With the abolition of private property, the Government has taken over all the real estate. But, as trading goes on in other commodities, so also trading goes on in real estate. Men buy and sell property which the Government is supposed to own, and lawyers are busily engaged in watching the chain of title, in the hope that when some new government will succeed the present one, the original title will be recognized and confirmed in the holder if he can prove proper conveyance.

Psychic Problem.—Two powerful colored stevedores, who had had some sort of falling out, were engaged in unloading a vessel at a St. Louis dock. Uncomplimentary remarks and warnings of intended violence were exchanged whenever the two passed each other with their trucks.

"You jest keep on pesticatin' around wid me," declared one of the men, "an' you is gwine be able to settle a mighty big question for de sciumtific folks!"

"What question dat?" asked the other.

"Kin de dead speak!"—*Harper's.*

Forethought.—Jeremiah's wife had locked him out, tho he had telephoned that he was coming home. He broke in the door, however, and, hot from his exertions, found this note on the dining-room table:

"Dear Jerry: I decided to go out just the same. As this is Jane's day off, I took care to put the key under the mat for you."
—*Karikaturen* (*Christiania*).

Look Before You Leap.—"And would you love me as much if father lost all his money?"

"Has he?"

"Why, no."

"Of course I would, darling."—*The Bulletin* (*Sydney*).

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ORDINARY varnish would have been ruined. But, luckily, the floor was Valsparred.

Soaked for hours with puddles of hot water, it emerged absolutely undamaged—never a dull streak, never a splotch of white. For Valspar is absolutely waterproof.

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L. D.—8-13

SPORTS-AND-ATHLETICS

WHY AMERICA WINS CHAMPIONSHIPS

AMERICA now has one of the finest collections of international championships in the history of sport, as numerous critics in England, France, and America point out with varying degrees of envy, pride, chagrin, resignation, or enthusiasm. Especially in the professional contests, where, at least in some opinions, the "game" tends to become a business, the Yankees have been superlatively successful. The amateur golf championship won by a young Englishman after the carefully trained American contestants, reports said, had "cracked" badly all over the course, was a notable exception. In professional golf, in tennis, in polo, American brawn has carried off practically all the big prizes. If it is argued that Jock Hutchison, who won the cup emblematic of the British Golf Open Championship, is really a Scotchman in disguise, his own statement in the matter, sent in a special cable dispatch from Liverpool to the New York *World*, may be cited on the other side. The winner said:

"I want to emphasize that this is an American golf victory purely and simply. People have been saying it is a Scottish victory because I was born near St. Andrews. I went to America eighteen years ago and am an American citizen and proud of it.

"America is a democratic country where sportsmen are given a chance. British sportsmen are not democratic. I mean that a club member here would not dine with a professional. A sportsman is accepted for his worth in America, whether he is a professional or not. We have a number of courses in America better than St. Andrews. The standard of British golf has fallen off."

Thinly concealed in this criticism of British sports and sportsmen is the nub of a common British objection to the American attitude toward games. The professional and the amateur are very distinctly separated in the British sportsman's view. England doesn't believe in the intensive training necessary to win championships. Connected with this attitude is the fact that she does not believe nearly so strongly in the supremacy of youth in sport. "One reason for this," telegraphs Grantland Rice from England to the New York *Tribune*, "is that England is old, while America is young. Another is that England has too many examples to give body to her belief." The American sports writer goes on to discuss a question which has begun to take up a good deal of space, both in sporting journals and in the general press:

THEY DIDN'T HAVE TO WALK HOME.

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

England doesn't believe in intensive training and the quick development of youth as we do. Her angle, in the main, is to drift along leisurely and by steady development to conserve the athlete's energy until the day comes when he has experience to guide him. She points to Fitzsimmons, who was hardly known as a boxer until he was nearly thirty, but who was still fighting at the age of forty-seven.

She points to her tennis veteran, J. C. Parke, who, well out beyond forty, nearer forty-five, was still able to beat Bill Johnston last summer in the British championship. She has numerous entries well beyond forty who are still stars at tennis, polo, golf, cricket, and football. The answer given is that these men were not phenoms at eighteen or nineteen, but at that age were merely getting an easy start.

Examples of conquering age are as thick over here as stars in a Surrey sky of summer. Sandy Herd was fifty-two last June when he finished second in the British open golf championship, which is no light physical test, with its long marches and its attendant mental and nervous strain. John Ball was fifty when he won his last British amateur championship at golf eight years ago, and at the age of fifty-eight made a great showing in this year's championship. Norman Brookes, an Australian Briton, and J. C. Parke are two tennis illustrations which carry out her point. Buckmaster is still a great polo-player, altho the noon of existence is now many spans to his rear. They point also to the stamina of Ray and Vardon, forty-three and fifty-one, able to play thirty-six holes a day for nearly three months, as they slogged along over endless miles under an unaccustomed summer heat through their last American tour.

A certain well-known English trainer was discussing this angle.

"Youth," he said, "has speed and elasticity. It also has a certain advantage in the way of stamina, the latter being at its top between the ages of twenty-five and thirty. Youth is also quick at acquiring the knack for games, is keen at imitating form. By intensive training you can get wonderful results from these younger stars. But you can't eat your cake and have it, too. The penalty comes later on. Part of the vital spark, the flame and dash, are burned away by these hard competitions and rigorous trainings before the youth is developed sufficiently to stand any such pounding.

"Corbett was very young when he boxed sixty or sixty-five rounds with Peter Jackson. He was hardly more than a youngster when he whipt Sullivan. But he was knocked out in his first real defense of his title only five years later.

"McLoughlin, the great California tennis-player, was a dashing wonder before he was twenty. He depended upon youth and dash and the slashing game to carry him through. To-day he is well out of it, and yet he is still a far younger man than Parke or Brookes. At McLoughlin's present age Wilding and Brookes were at their

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BUT much more is needed. One must *want* Better Printing. The mill that strives to produce a better sheet of paper and the printer who strives to print that paper as well as he can, are alike helpless if their customer is indifferent to such aims.

IT is something to know that good printing is more profitable than poor printing. But it is a greater satisfaction to feel that your printing expresses not alone the best that is in you and your business, but the best efforts of your printer, the ink maker, the engraver, and of the paper manufacturer who improved his product as much for *constructive* as for *competitive* reasons.

WHERE jobs of printing fail to please, the trouble can often be traced back to the beginning of the work. Good printing needs to be carefully planned, and it is to assist this planning that S. D. Warren Company issues each month of 1921, a book of dummy-making material. The book this month is prepared on Warren's Olde Style, white. This book is intended to be cut up, and with it, aided by shears and paste pot, you can construct a working dummy that will show your artist, printer, and engraver exactly what you have in mind.

THESE books are distributed to printers, buyers of printing, artists, and designers by paper merchants who sell Warren's Standard Printing Papers. If you do not know the merchant to whom you should apply, write to us, and we will send you his name.

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WARREN'S
STANDARD PRINTING PAPERS

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

height, almost invincible. But they came along more slowly in their younger days and built for themselves a surer, firmer foundation of play on their way up.

"Youngsters thrown too suddenly into hard competition not only have something of their competitive vitality burned away, but the game becomes stale to them before they have reached their prime. At twenty-five or thirty it is an old story where even victory has lost some of its charm. They have reached the heights, perhaps, and having no further to go they have only the descent left."

W. P. Crozier, an Englishman, writing in *The New Republic* (New York), carries this same idea back a few steps into the fundamental characteristics of the two peoples. "Every people to its taste," he says, and credits the English with "conservatism" in their games. It is true, he admits—

They play Rubgy football uncommonly well, but even there their forward play is commonly marked by hard, untiring labor rather than by the fierce sweep and passion of the traditional Scottish and Irish rushes. Every people reveals its temperament in its games. The Frenchman, who cares nothing for the Association football game (which forbids the handling of the ball) has taken with enormous nerve and energy to the Rugby code with its rapid thinking and swift impetuosities of action. (The Welshman's inclination is the same.) In the more patient, stolid Germany before the war, "*soccer*," as the Association game is called for short, was spreading rapidly. But the characteristic English game is cricket, with its inimitable mixture of patience and of daring, sticking-it-out and bold improvisation.

The affection of the English for cricket seems to puzzle many Americans as that of Americans for baseball bewilders some Englishmen. I remember once reading of an American who declared that business men in great English cities shut their offices and hurried off to a county cricket ground if they heard that some batsman could not be got out, whereas, he said, the only thing that would attract an American was news of terrific hitting or the catastrophic fall of wickets. Here in England the bowler who sends down maiden after maiden—a maiden over is one from which no runs are made—earns a meed of praise from both the crowd and the experts of the press. Armstrong, they note, in one great match bowled twenty-four maidens out of fifty-two overs. One hundred and forty-four balls and not a run hit off them—good man, good man, indeed! So with lawn-tennis, too. The English way has been, and still predominantly is, the base-line game, which means the art of not losing points by dint of sober accuracy and persistent good length.

As for the American temperament, in the writer's view it runs to very different tactics. "It makes for speed, activity, decision." Napoleon's cry, "*Activité, activité, vitesse!*" is recalled. So say the Americans, comments Mr. Crozier:

And they have developed baseball to satisfy their bent and, after baseball, the modern tactic of lawn-tennis with its insistence on volleying, on getting to the net, even—as was said of the tempestuous McLoughlin—on making every stroke a winner.

Because the game natural and congenial to the American is one of rapid movement and decision, we are entitled to a sense of grievance against American excellence in golf. For no one can say that those are the distinctive attributes of golf. At the first blush, the sober Englishmen and the dour Scot really ought to be better at golf than their American brother, and if they are not clearly so, it follows that the American temperament must include some quality necessary to good golf that is separate from those that have developed first-rate excellence in polo, baseball, and lawn-tennis. So, indeed, it does. The quality is concentration. No game more jealously than golf demands the concentration of the faculties and the perfect control of limbs and muscles by the directing will.

Concentration is American. There never was a people which, if it may be said with respect, concentrated so ferociously on a sport, when it had once made its mind up that the sport was worth attention. The organization of athletics in the United States for the Olympic games has no parallel in this country and neither has the elaborate system by which, as described in Mr. Tilden's recent book, the United States is divided into districts and district championships for the purpose of fostering young talent at lawn-tennis and discovering the most formidable boy-player of the country. All the efforts in England to arouse a strong popular interest in the organization and training of an English team for the Olympic games have been a failure. Lawn-tennis is not organized at all with a view to national competitions and scarcely can it be said to be taught; it is very widely played and is growing steadily in popularity, but there is little or no coaching, organizing, or regimenting of it. There is, in fact, no sport in England that receives the exhaustive care and concentration that seems so common in America, except rowing at Oxford and Cambridge. Every now and then a feeble voice is heard demanding a régime more serious and businesslike. Recently there was a "movement" for collecting a cricket test match team and making it play together assiduously before meeting the Australians. But the movement did not move. People just did not think the thing worth while.

This seems to be a fundamental difference between the American and the English view of sports. It is a difference which will, I think, give most of the prizes of the world's sports in time to the Americans, with the British dominions coming next and the British of the home countries from time to time sending up brilliant men like the Dohertys at lawn-tennis who for the time will sweep the field.

The dominions will without doubt always be to the front, because with their splendid climates (compare also California and its tennis-players), their open-air and comparatively adventurous lives, their high vitality, initiative, and independence, they have an astonishingly high degree of physical excellence, and sometimes, as in the case of New Zealand Rugby football, they organize with enormous care and skill. The Americans have the aptitude also, the physical vigor, and the enthusiasm. They have, besides, a great population and the determination in any international sport to which they set their mind to mobilize their resources until their representatives are the best that the nation by taking thought can produce in the field of competition. Other countries will produce their champions from time to time. In sports like golf we shall hold our own much more tenaciously than we have done in lawn-tennis. In track athletics, the sprints will go to America, but at the medium distances we shall come out on top, while the heavy "field events" will be won by the splendid Scandinavians and Finns. But, by and large, and over a long period of time, I think, the championships in many international sports will fall most often to the Americans. We in England are more happy-go-lucky and we still (tho sometimes with little reason) like to think and talk of the spirit of the village green. In competition for championships we shall pay the penalty. But every people to its taste.

GOING IT ALONE IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL

ONLY two men have swum the English Channel, and a young American wishes to be the third. Henry F. Sullivan, of Lowell, Mass., has already made three attempts to cross under his own power, and was within two and a half miles of the French coast before it was necessary to take him in tow and pull him in. Undaunted by these thrilling experiences—for the Channel is always rough—Sullivan is going to try again this summer, says a writer in the Boston *Herald;* and this time, he believes, he will touch foot on French bottom without leaving the water. His first effort was in 1913, when he started from North Foreland. He was in the water ten hours, and traveled about thirty-five miles in all, including the drifts and tides which carried him up and down the Channel. On this occasion he was within five miles of the French coast before he had to be taken into the pilot-boat. He found the water conditions and the temperature very much against him. Notwithstanding, says the writer,

In 1914 he went over again and was in readiness to set out from Dover, England, when the world-war broke, and that place and the Channel was made so unsafe for swimming that the try had to be given up. In 1920 he went over again and made two tries. On the first he was in the water over nineteen hours and came within three and one-half miles of the French coast, and on the second occasion he was in the water over eighteen hours and was within two and one-half miles of France when the pilot ordered him to quit. On both of the latter tries the condition of the water and the weather were most trying, but it was only after he had battled with the elements for more than seven hours and made not the slightest headway that he decided to give it up as hopeless.

And now he comes along again with the same objective in view. He is going over this time and will benefit by his previous experiences, which he believes should help him to a marked degree. It is only under certain conditions that the swim is possible —favorable weather and a combination of tides that will work to his advantage rather than his disadvantage.

These conditions occasionally prevail,

Finding the Needle in the Haystack

Have you ever gone through the business of making a tradename? And have you decided on a trademark, only to find that someone has forestalled you and had the identical device registered? And often, repetition of the effort meant repetition of the result. Too often it is like hunting a needle in a haystack—with the odds on the needle.

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It is our business, in operating this bureau, to search trademark titles. Ten thousand have been investigated. Thousands of trademarks and tradenames have been furnished. In the activities of this bureau, much litigation has been avoided and thousands and thousands of dollars saved for clients. It may be worth your while to look into this.

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Often, the subtle markings that seem to have been left by Time are really signals of *wear*—outward signs that the body has slight endurance.

Endurance is bestowed by health. If you cherish your youth and beauty, guard your health.

Guard your health of mouth, as well as your health of body. Science now knows that there is a definite relation between the two. Watch both *gums* and teeth.

Normal gums are snug to the teeth. They are firm, and of the natural pink color that shows a free and healthy circulation in the gum-tissue.

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This is a condition that all should avoid. Visit your dentist often for tooth and gum inspection, and as a preventive measure—use Forhan's For the Gums.

Forhan's For the Gums is a dentifrice which, if used in time and used consistently, will keep the gums firm and healthy. It will also keep the teeth white and clean; yet it is without harsh or irritating ingredients.

How to Use Forhan's

Use it twice daily, year in and year out. Wet your brush in cold water, place a half-inch of the refreshing, healing paste on it, then brush your teeth *up and down*. Use a rolling motion to clean the crevices. Brush the grinding and back surfaces of the teeth. Massage your gums with your Forhan-coated brush—gently at first until the gums harden, then more vigorously. If gum-shrinkage has already set in, use Forhan's according to directions, and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

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Brush Your Teeth With It

but not for long. During the latter part of August and early in September is the best time of the year, and even then it's only by chance that one finds the water and weather favorable for any length of time. On each occasion when he started his swims in the past there was every promise of success, but ere he had covered half the distance there was a complete change, and adverse conditions worked against him to such a degree that the feat was made impossible.

During his swim in 1920 the pilot-boat that was directing his course had to be hauled in and a large-sized fishing vessel used for the safety of those who accompanied the swimmer.

Contrary to most long-distance swimmers, Sullivan uses the breast stroke almost wholly in preference to the crawl or overhead. Because of his stocky build he sets high in the water and claims he can make better time with his long, sweeping breast stroke than any other. He weighs about 225 pounds and is about five feet six inches in height.

Sullivan has put in some time this spring training and will go to England in perfect condition for his latest, and what he firmly believes will be his last—and successful—try in conquering the Channel. He swims under the colors of the Catholic Young Men's Lyceum of Lowell.

GOURDIN'S 25-FOOT LEAP TO FAME

CATAPULTING himself through space for 25 feet 3 inches, E. O. (Ned) Gourdin, the negro athlete, of Harvard, broke a twenty-year-old record at the recent international meet between Yale and Harvard on the one side and Cambridge and Oxford on the other, and thereby established himself as the supreme athlete of his race. Other negroes have won the laurel in track-and-field competition, we are told, but none before ever smashed a world's record, and few athletes of any color have broken one so decisively. From all accounts, Gourdin had given promise of splitting inches at least, but when he lopped them wholesale from the previous record, according to the latest method of measurement, the assembled athletes of two countries were thrilled. Year in and year out, with all the zeal they could put into the effort, says A. Coplan in the New York *Daily News*, jumpers have been trying for the record hung up by Peter O'Connor on August 5, 1901, in England, when the elongated Irishman volplaned for a distance of 24 feet 11¾ inches. The nearest approach to that kangaroo feat was made by Al Gutterson, the Vermont farmer, who hurled himself through space for a distance of 24 feet 11⅝ inches in the Stockholm Olympiad in 1912, falling short of the world's accepted mark by 35/100 of an inch. It is notable, also, continues the writer:

Now that an American, and a negro at that, has flung himself farther than any

human in a broad jump in which the measurement was taken from the outer edge of a "take-off" block to the first break in the ground, it can be stated, without fear of contradiction, that his leap approximates a better performance by probably a foot than that accredited to O'Connor. And by the same token that by Gutterson was in the neighborhood of eight inches better.

Difference in system of measurement makes for the contention that the results obtained by Gourdin and Gutterson were superior to O'Connor's 24 feet 11¾ inches.

When the latter was credited with that mark measurement was taken from toe to heel, the final imprint of the heel nearest to the take-off marking the tape's showing of 24 feet 11¾ inches.

The American scheme of things in connection with broad-jump measurements tends to bring about greater exactness, as was the case when Gutterson leapt. It demands that in order that the athlete lose nothing in distance he must strike the take-off perfectly, the measurement being taken from the outer edge of the block to the first break of the ground at the end of the leap. When O'Connor jumped the first break was not considered, but measurement was taken to the final imprint of the heel nearest to the taking-off ground, which means that upward of eight inches was gained by the jumper.

America has had some wonderful negro athletes, as had England and Australia, but up to the advent of the mighty Gourdin never has the negro race been able to point with pride to possession of a man who o'ertopped the world in some particular line of track-and-field endeavor. Pennsylvania had the late John B. Taylor, a college man who was a marvel at quarter-mile running, having won that event in the intercollegiates in 1904, 1907, and 1908. Sol Butler was a great jumper, and Howard P. Drew was coholder of the 9⅗ seconds for 100 yards. England had Charley Wharton and Austria Charley Samuels, both sprinters *par excellence*, but they were never world leaders.

It is a remarkable thing that but one negro out of probably 10,000 ever amounts to a hill of beans as a sprinter or a jumper. The negro's leg muscles are as distinctly unlike those of white men as are Dempsey's unlike Carpentier's. The negro calf and thigh muscles incline to cord and tie up to a degree which makes it next to impossible for a continuation of efforts for which nervous energy is a mighty contributing factor. Therefore the marvelousness of Gourdin. He is a strong sprinter as well as the world's leading broad-jumper.

There is nothing surprizing to the initiated about Gourdin's 25 feet 3 inches. He has been flirting with that sort of a jump for about a year, as might any man who can as consistently leap in the vicinity of 24 feet.

Gourdin's wonderful thigh power is the chief contributing factor toward his ability to fling himself through space. While he is a corking sprinter—he can do a sound 10⅕ seconds—it is his ability to get his jumping leg under him so that his body is not a deterrent when he essays to lift his thighs preparatory to the final thrust of the legs and the heave of the body forward at the finish of the jump.

It is a far cry back to the first authenticated broad-jump records in 1876, both national and intercollegiate, but these suffice to show the remarkable progress which has been made in the figures. Isaiah Frazier, of Yonkers, won the national title in that year with 17 feet

How to Laugh at the Heat

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What a relief—what refreshment—how soothing and restful—what a stimulus to mental and physical effort despite the heat!

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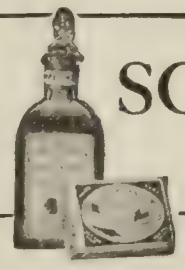

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

4 inches, while H. L. Willoughby, of Pennsy, annexed the intercollegiate honors with 18 feet 3¼ inches, so that Gourdin's 25 feet 3 inches marks decided progress and a feat which may not be repeated for another such span of years.

A BIG RACE FOR LITTLE YACHTS

LOTS of barefoot boys sailing a ship across a rough and stormy pond have, perhaps, the making of good yachtsmen in them, for, as we all know, some of our greatest sailors started life by sending a soap-dish on a venturesome cruise across the bathtub. It has been a pastime since the days when the Vikings took their sons down to the beach for the first time for boys to fashion a boat from a piece of plank to see how far and fast it would go. But now what was formerly idle play has developed into a well-organized sport of yacht and motor-boat modeling, and for thirty years, up and down the Atlantic coast, and on the ponds and lakes in and about New York, we are told, makers of model boats have been trying to design a "coat-pocket" model which will make a *Resolute* or a *Vanitie* look like an ancient trireme. News of the development of this sport has reached England, and recently W. J. Daniel, of London, read an article lauding William Richards, a member of the Central Park Model Yacht Club, in New York, as "the best model boat-builder in the world," and challenged him to a trial. Then, continues L. L. Little, in the New York *Evening Post:*

It developed that there are some 5,000 or more model yacht enthusiasts, and a large percentage of them wish to have a chance at that wager. Accordingly, there was a momentary lull in proceedings until it could be learned whether Mr. Daniel was willing to meet the winner of a series of elimination races in this country. He was, and a committee is now at work upon the conditions, with the race tentatively scheduled for September, under the international rule for third-class sailing yachts noted above.

Model yacht clubs have sprung up in Prospect Park, Brooklyn; Irvington and Montclair, N. J.; Greenwich, Conn.; Milwaukee, Wis.; on the St. Lawrence River, even the Barbados, where they sail the little craft in the open sea. And, of course, England has her model yachtsmen, to the point of supporting a magazine.

Model-racing is not limited to yachts, for the motor enthusiasts are as rabid as are the sailormen. Plans, models, and designs are as definite and complete for power-boats as they are for the more picturesque sailing yachts. The exhaust of a gas-flame, steam-power craft charging across an artificial lake, mingled with the shouts of encouragement from the bank, make a scene not duplicated elsewhere in sport. Any Sunday after ten in the morning is the time to observe such things in Central Park, New York. And when an exhaust hesitates, sputters, and dies, the owner must perforce don his great hip-boots and wade out to his craft to make the rescue, bringing the boat back to shore, accompanied by the jeers of his comrades. It would seem disheartening, but it never feazes a model-boat "bug." With all the tenderness of a surgeon, he digs into the vitals of his creation, readjusts—and lo! the little machine sets forth again upon its tour.

If anything, modeling of power-boats has surpassed that of yachts. The "step" of the high-power racing hydroplane, by which speed is increased, finds its counterpart in little models no longer than a yardstick. *Miss America*, a famous speed-boat of recent seasons, turned out to be almost precisely an enlargement of a small model which had been built six months earlier. The only difference was in the location of the "step" in the hull. Neither designer knew of the other's work.

If model-boat designing, building, and racing is a hobby, it is also a valuable thing in yachting circles. With all the interest of spare time spent in getting out a boat which will defeat one's dearest rival, there is also the certain growth of new things in marine design which can be incorporated into seagoing vessels. Yachtsmen generally regard model yachting as a certain index to maritime supremacy in the United States. While men do it chiefly because of the fun there is in it, the welcome accorded Mr. Daniel's challenge indicates that it is not all play.

Anyhow, model-yacht-racing is about to bring on another sporting clash between John Bull and Uncle Sam.

THE "PINCH HITTER'S" RIGHT TO A PLACE IN THE SUN

THE World's Series was in the balance when Olaf Henriksen, of the Boston Red Sox, went to the bat, with two men down and two on bases, and the New York Giants in the lead. Behind them each team had three games to its credit, and one was a tie. The hopes of Boston depended on Olaf, pinch hitter, who was now in a real, agonizing pinch. Manager Carrigan watched speculatively from the bench; he had cast the die by displacing the pitcher for Henriksen. Christy Mathewson, redoubtable and unperturbed, was doubling up to send Olaf back to a seat beside his manager. The outfielders were breathing easier. For them the danger-point seemed to have passed. Henriksen swung at one, and missed. The second was a strike. The third pitch he caught fairly, and lined it out for a two-bagger. The game was tied, and, as subsequent events proved, the day was saved. In the tenth inning the Hub team won the decision, scoring two more runs after New York had tallied once. All this happened on the late afternoon of October 16, 1912, but, writes Ford Sawyer in *The Baseball Magazine*, many fans have not forgotten that pinch hit in a supreme moment, and the incident serves to introduce an account of pinch hitters in general who have garnered the bacon on other apparently inauspicious occasions. Of course, as the writer points out:

All pinch hitters can not have such a conspicuous setting for their pinch blows, and yet, during the season, players, some

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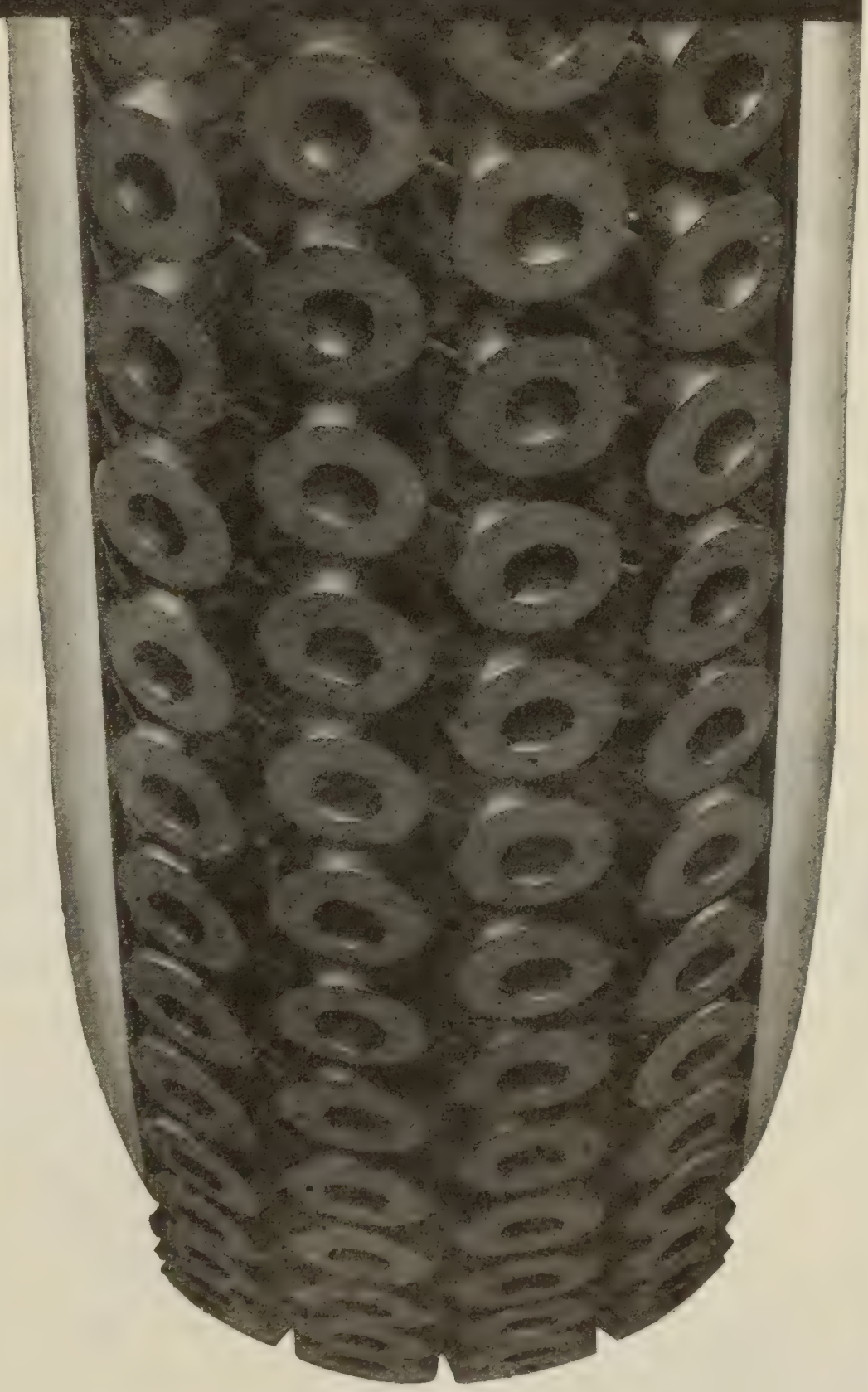

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of the hundreds of valuable articles contained in this vital work. It is by no means an attempt to brief out the scope of the volume. The few suggestive titles just presented are merely the result of hastily glancing over a number of pages of the book.

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Only $1 down and $1 a month until $6 in all has been paid, and this great work is yours! Sign and send us the coupon below with $1 and we will send you this unusual book for ten days' examination. If at the end of that time, the work is not satisfactory, you may return it at our expense. **It is a large octavo book 10 inches deep, almost 7½ inches wide and 2½ inches thick, contains over 700 pages, is splendidly indexed and has a handsome cloth binding.** Under ordinary conditions, a volume of its quality, size and bulk is retailed at from $10 to $12. We offer it now for $6. By signing and sending the special application form below you may now obtain this volume at the special price and on the easy terms outlined.

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Gentlemen: — Send me a copy of Grenville Kleiser's "COMPLETE GUIDE TO PUBLIC SPEAKING." I enclose $1.00 and will send you $1.00 per month until I have paid $6.00 in all, if the book is satisfactory. If it is not satisfactory, I may return it at your expense within ten days after receipt, you refund money paid and I owe you nothing. Dig. 8-13-21

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

of them little known to the fans because of their failure to play regularly, are going up to the plate and driving out hits as emergency hitters, sometimes winning or tieing games and on other occasions merely adding their hit to the batting attack of the teams for which they perform. Practically all of the major-league teams to-day contain in their rosters players who are used chiefly for their pinch-hitting work.

The Cleveland Indians, winners of the World's Crown in 1920, and leaders in the 1921 race at the time that this story is being written, possess the champion pinch hitter of the past five years in the person of J. Gladstone Graney, better known as Jack Graney, outfielder and pinch hitter extraordinary. In the past five years Graney has been used 48 times in this capacity, and he has delivered 16 safe blows in 36 times at bat, giving him an average of .444.

Leslie Nunamaker, Indian catcher, and formerly of the Boston and New York clubs, is second in the five-year records, with a .428 batting average as a pinch swatter, earned through 21 safeties in 49 times at bat.

Tommy Griffith, of the Dodgers, stands in third place with five hits in 13 times at bat, a .384 mark, and Bobby Roth, of the Yankees, is fourth, his average being .361 for 13 hits in 36 times at bat. Griffith, in addition to being the third-place man in the list, is also leader of the National League emergency hitters.

Fifth place belongs to Charley Jamieson, of the Cleveland Club, who has made 15 hits in 42 times at bat, a mark of .357. Vernon Clemons, who led the National League pinch swatters in 1919, is sixth in the list for the two leagues' five-year showing and second in the National circuit for the same period. He has made 7 hits in 20 games, giving him an average of .350.

Eddie Murphy, who has been secured by the Indians from the White Sox, is seventh in pinch-hitting figures for the quintet of years and gives Cleveland a quartet of emergency hitters in the first seven leaders—Graney, Nunamaker, Jamieson, and Murphy. Eddie Murphy, who has a .341 average for 42 hits in 123 times at bat, is the only player in the list to have been used more than 100 times in the five years.

Clifford C. Cravath, former manager of the Phils, who is now in the Pacific Coast League, is eighth with a .333 average, having made 21 safe hits in 63 times at bat. Earl Smith, of the Senators, former Brownie, is ninth with a mark of .325, and Clarence Walker, of the Mackmen, is tenth with a .318 average.

There have been four leaders in the American League in five years, Leslie Nunamaker holding the top place in 1917 and in 1919. In the former season he hit for .538 and in the come-back year after the war he batted .400. Sam Crawford was the leader in 1916 with an average of .533, Chet Thomas headed the list in 1918 with a .454 mark, and Jack Graney topped the emergency hitters last season with a .461 rating.

Four of the National League leaders are catchers—Ivy Wingo and Tony Brottem, who were first in 1916 with .500 averages; Lew McCarty, who led in 1918 with a .363 mark; and Vernon Clemons, who was the leader in 1919 with .500 as his record. Harry Wolter was first in

1917, batting .437 as a pinch hitter, and Clifford Cravath led last season, hitting .363.

Twenty-one men have hit home runs while acting as pinch hitters in the past five years, the largest number being made in 1919, when eight were registered, and the smallest being in 1918, when Clarence Walker was the only circuit clouter in the list. The writer tells us further:

Pinch hitters have been employed 7,529 times in the two major leagues in the past five years. They have been charged with 6,639 times at bat and have made 1,444 hits, an average of .217. The American League clubs have used 3,983 men, they have been credited with 3,484 times at bat and have made 777 hits, a mark of .225, while the National League average is .211 for 667 hits in 3,156 times at bat in 3,547 games.

The Yankees lead the American League with a mark of .259 and Chicago is second with .252. The Browns have used the most pinch hitters, 638, have been charged with the most times at bat, 544, and have secured the most hits, 130. Second to the Browns in number of hits are the Tigers, with 115, while the Yankees are two short of 100 for the period.

In the National circuit the Cardinals have the lead, with a mark of .248, and their nearest rivals are the Braves with .222 and the Phils with .220. The Cards have used the most pinch sluggers, 555, they have been charged with the most times at bat, 495, and they have made the most hits, 123. The Braves, with 90 hits, are nearest to the Cards in their league for total number of hits made.

The greatest number of pinch hitters was used in 1916, there being 1,950 that season. They were also charged with the most times at bat, 1,700, and they made the most hits, 362. The smallest number was used in 1918, when 1,083 pinch swatters were credited with 968 times at bat and made 222 hits, an average of .229. The highest mark for the two leagues was attained when the average of .230 for 1920 bettered the previous mark of .229 for 1918. The low mark is .196, made in 1917.

In 1916 the American League used 1,024 pinch hitters, which was the largest number used in that league in any one season; while the largest number for the National circuit was in 1916, when 926 men were employed in that capacity. The highest average in the Johnson circuit was .248 in 1918, and the lowest was .193 in the season previous. In the senior organization the high average was .228 in 1919 and the low mark .200 in 1917.

New York has twice led the American League, in 1916 and 1917, Cleveland was first in 1918, and Chicago led both in 1919 and 1920, heading Cleveland by a mere point last season.

Each season in the National League has seen a different leader among the clubs. The leaders in order from 1916 have been the Cards, Cubs, Phils, Pirates, and Dodgers.

The batting average of pinch hitters in the World's Series in the seventeen series is only .143, there being 13 hits made in 92 times at bat, in 106 games. The best marks were in 1912 and 1916—namely, .333. In nine of the series emergency hitters failed to register a safe blow.

Perfect Proof.—Who says there isn't perpetual motion? Observe the gas-meter.—*Albany Journal.*

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN

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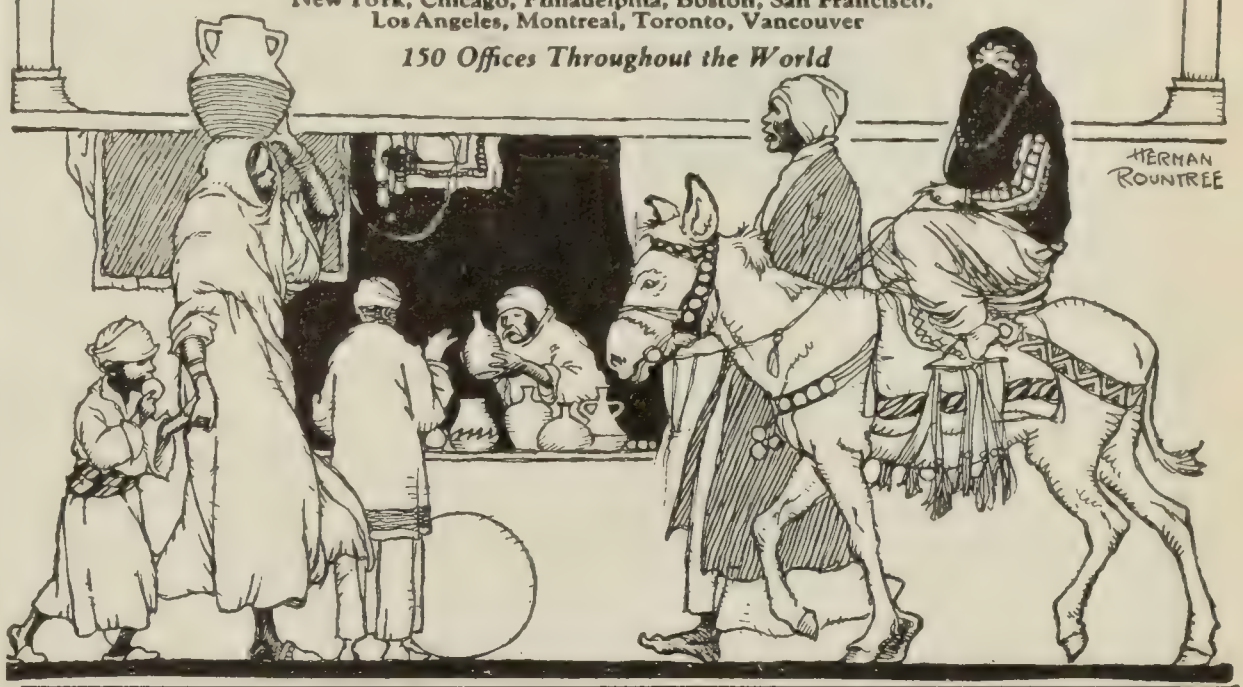

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Jim Henry's Column

Camp Comfort

I wish every one could enjoy his introduction to Mennen Shaving Cream on his vacation—preferably at a camp.

His soul is attuned to the things which make life happy.

He gets up when he feels like it and his mind doesn't instantly snap into high gear on all the worries and irritations of working days. A bucket of water yanked out of the pond—a flat rock to sit on where he can watch the morning clouds drift over the tree tops, mirrored brokenly in the breeze swept water—

And then he opens his new tube of Mennen's and reads the directions about building up the lather with three minutes of brisk brushing—no finger rubbing.

Why not? Three minutes or ten—it's all the same to him—no train to catch—no seven minute breakfast to gulp.

It startles him a little to find that cold water makes a perfect lather—and also what an enormous amount of water he is able to pack into the lather.

But the crowning moment—the solemn moment of almost unearthly content—is when the razor starts clearing the underbrush just east of his ear.

He looks at the razor—puzzled—to see if the blade is there—for there was no sensation of cutting—rather it was a gentle caress.

Then he gets to the wiry thicket just below the corners of his mouth—that he used to have to yank up by the roots—nothing there.

The second time over is so joyous he almost wants to play the course a third time just for fun.

and afterwards—Mennen Talcum for Men—it doesn't show

And afterwards—his face feels so benevolent, so cold creamy—is it any wonder he then and there vows that whatever other changes come into his life his shaving habits are fixed—Mennen's forever.

My 15 cent demonstrator tube will just about last a vacation.

Jim Henry
(Mennen Salesman)

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

HOW SOUTH DAKOTA FINANCES ITS FARMERS

"EVERY State should have a rural-credit system of its own, and no better example can be found than the one already in operation in South Dakota," concludes the writer of a description of the South Dakota law which we find in *The Michigan Business Farming* (Mount Clemens), reprinted from *Farm, Stock and Home* (Minneapolis). During the three years the laws were in operation South Dakota has loaned farmers of the State $30,000,000, and State officials, farmers, and bankers all seem to agree that the loan machinery is working well. South Dakota went into the money-lending business because the State Rural Credit Board, the Federal Farm Loan Board, and the local banks were unable to furnish the farmers all the money they needed. As South Dakota does it—

Loans are made to the farmers direct; there are no agents or middlemen, no commissions to pay. He gets money much below prevailing rates and on the easiest possible terms. The State sells its bonds to obtain money, and in loaning it is amply secured by first mortgage on farm lands. The farmer pays only a small fraction of a per cent. more than the rate of interest on the bonds, and in this way the system is financed and is made entirely self-supporting, with no additional expense to the taxpayers. The State appropriated $200,000 to put the system in operation. All of this amount has been paid back except $35,000, and the Board can turn this over at any time, thus freeing the State entirely of all expenses. These results have been accomplished since July, 1917, when the measure became a law. The rough places have been safely passed over and the system is now in full operation.

South Dakota has loaned her farmers during the past three years $30,000,000. The greater part of this amount was loaned at 5½ per cent.; a small part at 6 per cent.; and still smaller amounts lately at 7 per cent., which will doubtless be the prevailing rate for some time. The bond issue up to date stands at $31,500,000. It is estimated that it will be necessary to increase this amount gradually up to $50,000,000, after which the annual payments coming in will supply all needs for current loans, and further sale of bonds will be unnecessary.

As compared with previous prevailing rates of interest, the amount already loaned is saving the farmers of the State annually more than half a million dollars. Interest rates in general have come down in the State since the law has been enacted, and since the rural-credit system carries only a very small part of the money loaned, it is difficult to estimate how much more is really being saved for the farmers of the State. At first the bankers, seeing this general decline in interest rates, were inclined to oppose the movement, but since its enaction they are enthusiastic supporters; they see in it a wise and far-sighted policy, not only for supplying the pressing needs of farmers for substantial long-time credit, but for a permanent development of agricultural resources, which could not be accomplished without the State rural-credit system.

In order to borrow money from the State, a farmer must be a resident, must own land or guarantee his intention "to buy land, purchase machinery, make improvements, and pay off debts. He must furnish good title and secure the State by giving a first mortgage on his land." An individual borrower can only secure one loan of $10,000. A farmer may apply directly, or through his local bank, which generally charges a nominal fee. The cumbersome feature of local farm-loan associations is not part of the South Dakota plan. Farmers may borrow up to 70 per cent. of the value of their land and 40 per cent. of insured value of improvements. Borrowers have the option of paying all or part of their loans after five years. For those who do not wish to do so an interesting amortization plan is provided, which brings the debt to an end in thirty years. A small payment being made annually in addition to the interest, which is exactly enough to clean up the loan in that length of time. It is explained that—

In borrowing money at 6 per cent. by this plan the farmer pays $7.26 annually for each $100 or fraction thereof. Six dollars are paid for interest and $1.26 applied on the principal, leaving $98.74 unpaid. The principal becoming less annually reduces the amount of interest and allows a greater payment on the principal each year. When fifteen annual payments of $7.26 have been made, the principal is reduced to $70.55. The amount of interest is $4.41 and the amount applied on the principal is $2.86. Up to this point the payment on the principal has been rather small, but during the last fifteen years of the period the principal is reduced more rapidly. The thirtieth year it will be noticed that $6.85 will be applied on the principal with only $0.41 for interest.

The payment of loans by this system is so gradual that farmers are afforded a sure foundation. With any reasonable success in farming they need not fear foreclosure. Then can assume other necessary obligations, make more permanent improvements, and formulate their plans with greater assurance of the future. With this gradual payment of the mortgage debt, local banks are glad to make short-time loans with only a second mortgage as security or on the farmer's own personal credit. The system stabilizes financial matters in general for the farmer and is proving a great factor in developing the agriculture of the State.

Why the Times Are Troubled.—Each passing day reminds us a little more forcibly that the sum of the numbers 1-9-2-1 is 13.—*Baltimore Sun.*

August 2.—Enrico Caruso, the famous Italian tenor, dies in Naples in his forty-ninth year.

CONGRESS

July 28.—The Senate Finance Committee orders a favorable report on the Penrose Bill to give the Secretary of the Treasury unrestricted authority to refund the debts due this Government from foreign countries, amounting to about $10,000,000,000.

Representative Samuel Winslow introduces a bill to amend the Transportation Act and the War Finance Corporation Act so as to provide the authority asked by the President to finance the railroads through the War Finance Corporation.

August 1.—Representative John Kissel, of New York, introduces a resolution to dock Congressmen's salaries for failure to attend sessions of Congress.

The Senate adopts the conference report on the Sweet Bill, which consolidates and centralizes the various government organizations for soldier relief and benefit into one independent organization, known as the Veterans' Bureau.

DOMESTIC

July 27.—Immediate release of all Americans held by the Soviet authorities in Russia was demanded by the Secretary of State Hughes in a communication dispatched July 25 to the Soviet headquarters at Moscow, it is announced in Washington.

July 28.—The Board of Trustees of Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, announces that the maximum fee for a surgical operation should be $1,000 and the maximum charge for hospital attendance by a physician should be $35 a week.

July 29.—The War Finance Corporation shows a total volume of business of $63,471,700. Of this $32,696,700 represents advances already approved, while the remaining $30,775,000 represents pending business, of which 93 per cent. covers agricultural commodities.

July 31.—The Loyal Labor Legion of New York City inaugurates a new labor movement, which recognizes the rights of the public and the unorganized wage-earners and advocates arbitration of labor disputes.

August 1.—Secretary of Commerce Hoover sets the machinery in motion to aid the starving millions in Russia.

President Harding requests Congress to pass legislation making possible the loan of $5,000,000 to Liberia arranged for during the war.

August 2.—The seven former Chicago White Sox baseball players and two others charged with alleged conspiracy to defraud the public by throwing the 1919 world's series games with Cincinnati are acquitted by a Chicago jury.

There Were Others.—"I'm afraid I can't use this kind of stuff," said the editor loftily as he handed back the manuscript.

"All right! You needn't be so condescending about it!" retorted the contributor. "You're not the only one who's refused that story, you know!"—*Stray Stories.*

Houses built of straw

There is a housing shortage—everybody knows that.

But there is a much more serious shortage—that very few know about—

A water shortage!

In many American towns the water supply has been allowed to deteriorate. There is sometimes not enough water for present needs—let alone the demands of an emergency like a great fire.

There is not enough water for existing houses. To build new ones, without extending the water supply, will be an invitation to disaster.

Your town may be like Boston—in which a wise foresight has provided a water supply for many years to come.

Or it may be like the many which are slumbering on the brink of an epidemic or a dreadful conflagration.

Find out! Your local officials will welcome your interest, because they are helpless without it.

The first cast iron pipe was laid 260 years ago—*and is still in use.* Because cast iron rusts only on the surface and resists corrosion, it is the standard material for gas and water mains and for many industrial purposes.

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A Letter to Parents and Guardians

Choosing a school that prepares for College, or for entrance upon life's duties, is a matter of serious consideration. If because of reasons beyond your control you have delayed your selection, we are in a position to assist you.

The purpose of our School Advisory Department is to direct parents to institutions of learning where their young people, if they are to go away from home, can be educated in surroundings and among associates free from any contact with evil.

It has taken *The Digest* many years to build up a School Department. No expense has been spared to send people with judgment and education to all parts of the country, to study the schools at first-hand; to familiarize themselves with the institutions that are entitled to special distinction in shaping the characters of their students. To avoid a superficial knowledge, it has been the aim of the School Manager to meet many of the highly trained individuals who for several years, perhaps, will stand in the parents' place.

The element of time must be considered in keeping constantly in touch with the schools and their heads, and the School Manager has devoted years of time to specializing so as to be in a position to know the schools for the very little girl; for the young girl in her teens; for the older girls who are an example possibly to the younger girls; for the girl who is going to College, and for the one who is not—but is continuing her studies after graduation, taking practical and vocational training—Fine and Applied Arts, Music, Languages, etc. The knowledge gained from practical experience is far different from that acquired from catalog reading.

In 1920–21 there were circulated in *Private Schools and Colleges* 35,868 *copies of The Literary Digest weekly*, showing that these young people coordinate the cultural and the practical. A Professor of English has written: "The power to enjoy intelligently *good reading* is *practical as well as cultural.*"

But it is neither cultural nor practical for parents to think the ideal school can always be found in these last weeks preceding the opening of another school season. For years, we have suggested *early application.* And, again this August—with many delightful schools opening in September, our desk groans under the weight of letters from those misled by the common belief that a private school's capacity is flexible. Another mistake is sometimes made in taking some school as a makeshift—it may be a very splendid school, but not for your child.

Our School Manager lived in a very interesting school in New England for some time; noted the unceasing care of the principals in directing the young people into efficient living, without thought of self. The following year some of these girls came back to the school ready for Junior or Senior years; some ran the gamut of several years' association with a happy group of girls. Each member of the faculty taking sincere interest in each individual young person, knowing that the building up of the school would depend not only on the right habits of thought inculcated in its students, but in the showing they would make as women in their communities when right habits of thinking crystallized into successful habits of doing.

If you do not select this kind of a school, it is not only your child who will pay heavily for the mistake, but her World.

We appreciate the opportunity to cooperate with you, and here is the formula in brief:—full name of the one to be placed; sex; the age; name and address of parent or guardian—*all* very plainly written. No letters at this late date can be considered unless the price for board and tuition is stated. Too many people write to us for a "moderate-price" school; this will not do. We all have different ideas of moderation. You will require to think in figures sooner or later, why not in your letter to us?—and we can reach the right school with the information immediately.

SCHOOL ADVISORY DEPARTMENT

The Literary Digest

THE • SPICE • OF • LIFE

Doing His Bit.—The man who says styles are shocking is always willing to be a shock-absorber.—*Chambersburg Public Opinion.*

Inside Knocks.—When prosperity does knock at some doors it can't be heard because of the knockers inside.—*Charlotte Observer.*

The Main Point.—"Miss Tiddles, will you marry me? I would gladly die for you," offered the wealthy but aged suitor.

"How soon?" queried that practical twentieth-century maid.—*Berkeley Gazette.*

The New System.—"My room is burglar-proof."

"How can you be positive of that?"

"It couldn't possibly accommodate a second person."—*Judge.*

The Worst Speed.—"How fast can your car go?"

"Just fast enough," replied Mr. Chuggins, "to break the road rules, and not fast enough to keep ahead of the cop."—*Washington Star.*

Riches Have Stings.—"Would you marry a man for money?"

"No," replied Miss Cayenne. "I'd prefer a husband in moderate circumstances to one who is in a perpetual flurry about his income tax."—*Washington Star.*

A Rare Bird.—A peptimist goes in the back door when the front is shut; the window when the back is shut; the chimney when the window is shut, and blows off the roof if the chimney's shut. Let's go.—*The Arklight.*

A Musical Expert.—"A" Operator—"Has Marjorie any education along musical lines?"

"B" Operator—"I should say so! Name any record and she can tell you what's on the other side!"—*Telephone Review.*

The Imitator.—The Boss—"What do you mean by such language? Are you the manager here or am I?"

Jones—"I know I'm not the manager."

The Boss—"Very well, then, if you're not the manager, why do you talk like a blamed idiot?"—*The Stenographer.*

Tied Up.—Brown and Jones, at the club, were lamenting the absence of their mutual friend Robinson, who had got married.

"We don't see much of Robinson now," said Brown. "I fancy his movements are not so free as they used to be."

"That's true," replied Jones, dryly. "Since he tied the knot he's not had so much rope!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Danger Ahead.—Little Tommie Brown was always interested in his new baby sister. One day he stood peering down upon it while nurse was singing it to sleep.

"Nurse," he whispered at last, "she's nearly unconscious, isn't she?"

"Yes," nodded the nurse, and continued singing the lullaby.

Tommie whispered in alarm: "Then don't sing any more or you'll kill her."—*Evening News (London).*

Exactly.—He—"Yes, a married man lives a dog's life."

She—"Yes. Barks all day and growls all night."—*Simplicissimus (Munich).*

Loosening Him Up.—"Senator Smugg is terribly hidebound, isn't he?"

"He was until the newspapers ripped him up the back."—*Kansas City Star.*

New Model Needed.—The real objection to a butter-knife is that it isn't sharp enough in winter and isn't enough like a spoon in summer.—*Utica Morning Telegram.*

Briefly Described.—"What is velocity?" asks a science journal. We have always thought that it was the thing with which one lets go a wasp.—*London Opinion.*

A Way to Stop Him.—Contrib.—"You sit down on every joke I write."

Ed.—"Well, I wouldn't if there was any point to them."—*The Christian Advocate (New York).*

Fast.—"Is this a fast train?" the salesman asked the conductor.

"Of course it is," was the reply.

"I thought it was. Would you mind my getting out to see what it is fast to?"—*Sonora Bell.*

Same Symptoms.—Simpson (greeting his old friend)—"Why, Jones, it's ages since I saw you last. Married now, aren't you?"

Jones—"No, no, old man, it's not that. Just business worry and nerves."—*The Bulletin (Sydney).*

Rank Extravagance.—Insurance Agent—"But you surely agree to taking out an insurance-policy to cover your burial expenses?"

Wily Scot—"Na, na, mon; I micht be lost at sea!"—*The Passing Show (London).*

Expensive Luxury.—"You ought to have a chauffeur. Can't you afford one?"

"I might afford the chauffeur," replied Mr. Chuggins. "But I couldn't afford the kind of a car he'd want to take his friends out riding in."—*Washington Star.*

An Ounce of Prevention.—Sally (the Farmer's wife)—"There's a letter from a London lady this morning, Timothy, as wants to take a hopen-air cure at this ere farm in the summer, and asks if we have a bathroom. What am I to say?"

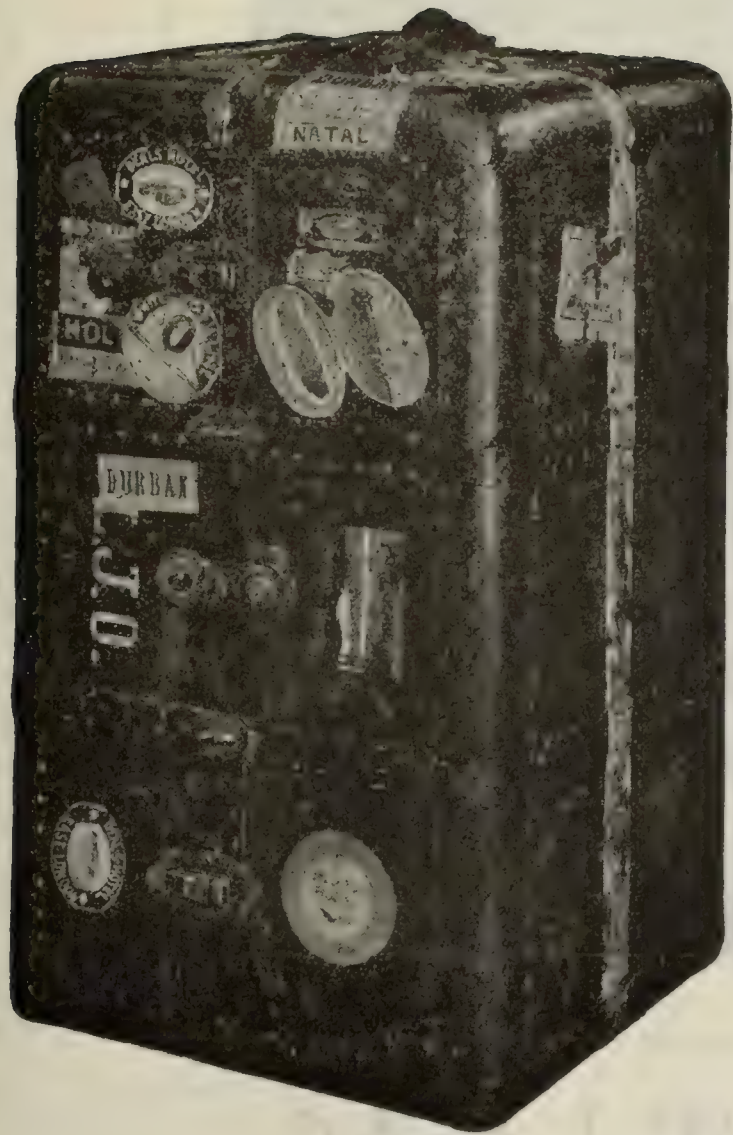
Farmer—"Write and tell her the truth at once, Sally. Say she'd better have her bath the day before she comes here."—*London Mail.*

A Marine Spectacle.—A captain of an Atlantic liner was bothered by a woman passenger who was always inquiring about the possibility of seeing a whale. A dozen times a day she besought him to have her called if one hove in sight.

"But, madam," the captain asked her rather impatiently, after long suffering in silence, "why are you so eager to see a whale?"

"Captain," she answered, "my desire in life is to see a whale blubber. It must be very impressive to watch such an enormous creature cry."—*Harper's Magazine.*

INDESTRUCTO TRUNKS



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To assure you *before* purchase—to make your selection certain—to provide a means of discrimination against trunks that *look* strong but which have little *real* strength, we authorize every Indestructo dealer to say:

"If your Indestructo trunk fails to stand the actual travel of five years, return it to Mishawaka and the factory will repair it or give you a new one free."

In face of this guarantee the responsibility for buying a *safe* trunk rests solely with *you*—you know whether or not you are willing to take chances with a trunk that offers less assurance of its travel-worth.

We obligate ourselves to Indestructo-protection *before you buy the trunk*—we mail you a signed 5-year insurance policy as soon as the sale is made—we place behind your Indestructo the accumulated reputation of Dodge Mfg. Co., a several million dollar engineering corporation whose other products have been chosen for their dependability by industrial concerns all over the world since 1881.

With such a bond between maker and owner, there is a real reason why you should decide once and for all, "The next trunk I buy will be an Indestructo".

Built in all reasonable styles and sizes—easy to pack—plenty of room—safe to buy and to travel with—always sold by reliable dealers—write for the new manual of trunk-packing, "Householding in a trunk" or secure a copy from your dealer free.

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Which is Plant No. 2 of Dodge Manufacturing Company

MAGNETISM

THE energizing force of all human leadership is magnetism; the power of the individual to arouse emotion to action.

Of such force is the strength of the great of the earth; those who have grasped victories out of the ashes of defeat, who have inspired masses of people to acts of supreme heroism; those who, in science, art and industry have accomplished that which the world called impossible.

Such magnetic energy is at the heart of the vast development of our country. It has been an inherent quality of our industrial leaders. The wisest among them have transmitted this vitality to their organizations. They have infused and encouraged their followers and welded together the units of production.

Yet even this perfecting of the means of manufacture gave no guarantee of market safety. So they evoked the might of the press and the magnetic power of words, and sent news of their wares into the homes of millions of consumers.

They completed the magnetic circuit and kept the current of demand flowing back to the source of production. They used the most gigantic magnet within the reach of man. They used it to create and increase confidence and desire. They advertised. They continue to advertise.

N. W. AYER & SON, *ADVERTISING HEADQUARTERS*

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TRADE MARK

PRINTS FROM TYPE

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YOUR goods may be marvels of merchandising values. You may be back to pre-war prices. But you must let your logical buyers know it in order to make the sales you hope for. The present unusual conditions demand unusual methods. To sell 'em you must tell 'em in these days of close buying and keen competition.

67% more Addressographs were sold in June, 1921, than in June a year ago. Yet June, 1920, was a record month. July and August show proportionate gains. Why? Because, right now, firms in every line want *more* sales—from the smallest retailer to the largest corporation!

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"Our extraordinary growth in 1921 due in great part to Addressograph-ed circularizing."—Van Den Berg Bros. (Ret. Furniture), Grand Rapids.

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$31,000 sales resulted from Addressograph-ed campaign just finished. Money couldn't buy our Addressograph if we couldn't get another."—Samuels Shoe Co., St. Louis.

The small cost of an Addressograph for increasing your sales will *surprise* you. Trying it at our expense will *convince* you. And our easy way of "paying for it as you sell more" will *please* you. 10 times *faster* than pen or typewriter, the RIBBON PRINT Addressograph "fills in" letters—addresses anything, everything, exact typewriter style. Errors impossible! Wins sales—speeds collections—cuts routine costs *as free trial quickly proves when you mail coupon opposite.*

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Offices in 45 Cities—See Phone Book

Canadian Head Office: 60 West Front Street, Toronto

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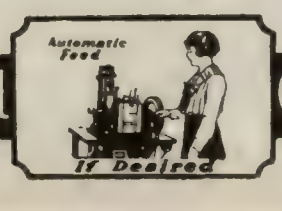
Thousands of executives have profitably read these books which tell how YOU can win sales quickly—

1 *"Mailing Lists—their Preparation, Care and Uses."*
—*By C. P. Ufford, Mailing List Expert of Goodrich Rubber Co.*

2 *"How Live Sales Promotion Puts the Sharp Edge on Dull Business."*
—*By A. J. Reiss, Sales Promotion Expert.*

Free

Trial



Coupon

Mail With Your Letterhead

To Addressograph Co., 915 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

☐ SEND ON APPROVAL Hand Operated Ribbon Print Addressograph for 10 days free trial. If we don't buy, we will return it at your expense.

☐ HAVE SALESMAN DEMONSTRATE the Addressograph he carries with him.

☐ SEND SAMPLE 1c Blank Plate.

☐ SEND BOOK No. 1

☐ SEND BOOK No. 2

Volume 70 No. 8

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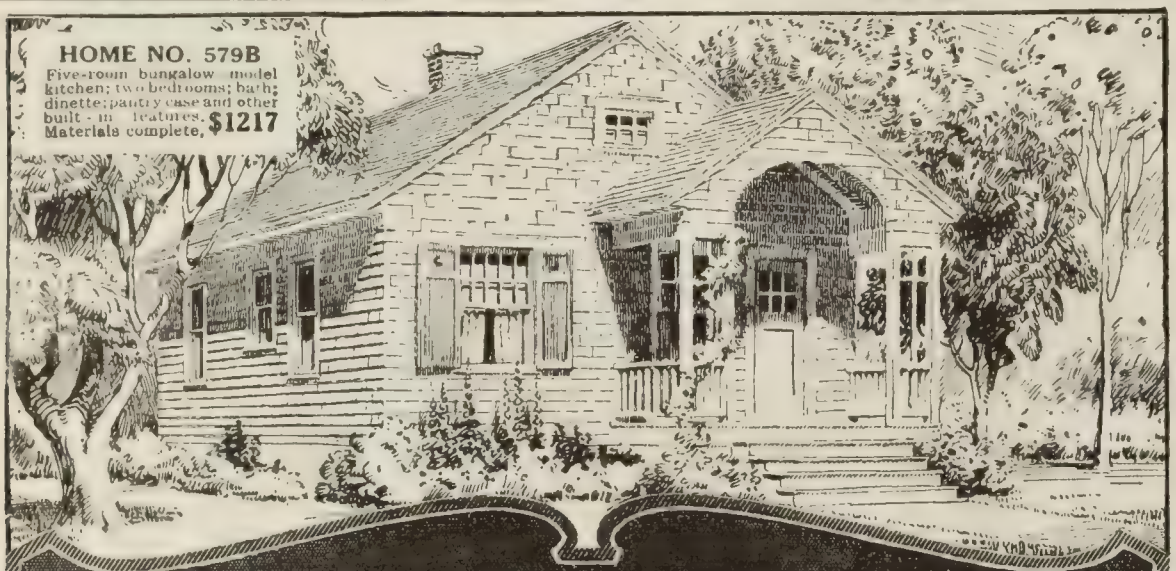

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Send 2 Cents in U. S. stamps to pay postage and we will send you FREE a SAMPLE COLLAR of our New Style "Copley." State size wanted. REVERSIBLE COLLAR CO., Dept. C Boston, Mass.

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Finally, how little it costs to run and to keep up.

Roadster	$1495	Sport Car	$1695	Coupe	$2295
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CHALMERS

The Literary Digest School and College Directory

LITERARY DIGEST readers seeking educational advantages for their children will find in our pages for fourteen weeks, between May 14th and September 10th, a Classified Directory containing the names and addresses of some of the best known Boarding, Vocational and Professional Schools and Colleges.

Our readers will find this Directory convenient for reference and are invited to correspond with the schools which interest them. Descriptive announcements of the schools appearing in this Directory will be found in one or more of the following issues:

June 4th **July 2nd** **August 6th** **September 3rd**

The School Department continues this year to serve as it has for many years, parents and schools, *without fees or obligation of any sort.* The Literary Digest's School Manager has direct personal knowledge of these institutions and gives to each letter individual attention.

All requests for educational information should be made by mail as no advice can be given by telephone. It is necessary that inquirers state definitely the age and sex of the child to be placed; approximate price to be expended for board and tuition; locality and size of school preferred.

Schools for Girls and Colleges for Women

Loulie Compton Seminary....Birmingham, Ala.
Judson College....Judson Street, Marion, Ala.
Anna Head School for Girls....2540 Channing Way, Berkeley, Cal.
Girls' Collegiate School....Adams & Hoover Sts., Los Angeles, Cal.
Marlborough School....5041 W. 3rd St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Hillside School....Prospect Avenue, Norwalk, Conn.
Colonial School....1533 18th St., Washington, D. C.
Fairmont School....Washington, D. C.
Immaculata Seminary....4230 Wisconsin Ave., Washington, D. C.
Cathedral School for Girls....Orlando, Fla.
Aikin Open Air School....St. Petersburg, Fla.
Brenau College Conservatory....Box L, Gainesville, Ga.
Miss Haire's School....1106 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
Monticello Seminary....Godfrey, Madison Co., Ill.
Illinois Woman's College....Box C, Jacksonville, Ill.
Frances Shimer School....Box 648, Mount Carroll, Ill.
Saint Mary-of-the-Woods....Box 130, Saint Mary-of-the-Woods, Ind.
The Girls' Latin School....1223 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.
National Park Seminary....Box 157, Forest Glen, Md.
Maryland College for Women....Box Q, Lutherville, Md.
Mount Ida School....2300 Summit St., Newton, Mass.
Gulf Park College....Box R, Gulfport, Miss.
William Woods College....Fulton, Mo.
Lindenwood College for Women....Box E, St. Charles, Mo.
Knox School for Girls....Cooperstown, N. Y.
Keuka College for Women....Keuka Park, N. Y.
Ursuline Academy....Grand Avenue, Middletown, N. Y.
Ossining School for Girls....Box 8-D, Ossining-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Putnam Hall School....Box 804, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Miss Mason's School for Girls....Box 710, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
St. Mary's Episcopal School....Box 28, Raleigh, N. C.
Glendale College....Box 1, Glendale, Ohio
Oxford College....Box 54, Oxford, Ohio
Cedar Crest College for Women....Box L, Allentown, Pa.
Birmingham School for Girls, The Mountain School....Birmingham, Pa.
Linden Hall Seminary....Box 123, Lititz, Pa.
Ogontz School....Montgomery County, Pa.
Centenary College....Box F, Cleveland, Tenn.
Ward-Belmont....Box F, Belmont Heights, Nashville, Tenn.
Sullins College....Box D, Bristol, Va.
Southern Seminary....Box 990, Buena Vista, Va.
Hollins College....Box 313, Hollins, Va.
Southern College....250 College Place, Petersburg, Va.
Virginia College....Box T, Roanoke, Va.
Stuart Hall....Box L, Staunton, Va.
Sweet Briar College....Box 13, Sweet Briar, Va.

Boys' Preparatory

Todd Seminary for Boys....Woodstock, Ill.
Boys Preparatory School....Central Ave. at 15th St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Shattuck School....Faribault, Minn.
Blair Academy....Box W, Blairstown, N. J.
Peddie School....Box 8-P, Hightstown, N. J.
Princeton Preparatory School....Princeton, N. J.
Stone School....Box 17, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Kohut School....Harrison, N. Y.
Cascadilla School....Box 118, Ithaca, N. Y.
Mackenzie School....Box 27 (On Lake Walton), Monroe, N. Y.
Cook Academy....Montour Falls, N. Y.
Irving School....Box 905, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Franklin & Marshall Academy....Box 407, Lancaster, Pa.
Mercersburg Academy....Box 103, Mercersburg, Pa.
Baylor School....P. O. Box 28, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Co-Educational

Lake Forest College....Lake Forest, Ill.
Starkey Seminary....Box 437, Lakemont, N. Y.
Social Motive Day School....Dept. H, 526 West 114th St., N. Y. City
Mrs. Burt's School for Tiny Tots....1130 Constant Ave., Peekskill, N. Y.
Grand River Institute....Box 17, Austinburg, Ohio
Wyoming Seminary....Kingston, Pa.
Montessori Country and City Schools....Wycombe and Philadelphia, Pa.
Temple University....Box 1, Philadelphia, Pa.
Maryville Polytechnic School....Maryville, Tenn.

Theological

Gordon College of Theology and Missions....Boston, Mass.

Military Schools and Colleges

Marion Institute, The Army and Navy College....Box B, Marion, Ala.
Pasadena Military Academy....Box 418, Pasadena, Cal.
San Diego Army & Navy Academy....San Diego, Cal.
Hitchcock Military Academy....San Rafael, Cal.
Western Military Academy....Box 44, Alton, Ill.
Culver Military Academy....Culver, Ind.
Kentucky Military Institute....Lyndon, Ky.
Gulf Coast Military Academy....Gulfport, Miss.
Wentworth Military Academy....187 Washington Ave., Lexington, Mo.
Bordentown Military Institute....Drawer C-7, Bordentown, N. J.
Roosevelt Military Academy....Box 15, West Englewood, N. J.
St. John's School....Box 10, Manlius, N. Y.
St. John's School....Ossining, N. Y.
Miami Military Institute....Box 72, Germantown, Ohio
Bailey Military Institute....Box L, Greenwood, S. C.
Junior Mil. Sch., formerly Castle Heights Jr. Sch....Bloomington Springs, Tenn.
Columbia Military Academy....Box D, Columbia, Tenn.
Castle Heights Military Academy....Box 100, Lebanon, Tenn.
Branham & Hughes Military Academy....Box 4, Spring Hill, Tenn.
West Texas Military Academy....San Antonio, Texas
Texas Military College....College Park, Terrell, Texas
Blackstone Military Academy....Box B, Blackstone, Va.
Randolph-Macon Academy....Box 410, Front Royal, Va.
Staunton Military Academy....Box D, Staunton, Kable Sta., Va.
Fishburne Military School....Box 404, Waynesboro, Va.
St. John's Military Academy....Box 12-H, Delafield, Wis.
Northwestern Military & Naval Academy....Lake Geneva, Wis.

Vocational and Professional

Cumnock School of Expression....Los Angeles, Cal.
American College of Physical Education....D-8, Chicago, Ill.
Bush Conservatory of Music....L. D., 839 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
Univ. of Illinois Coll. of Dentistry, Box 41, 1838 W. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.
School of Elementary & Home Education....721 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.
Northwestern University Sch. of Speech, 116 University Hall, Evanston, Ill.
Burdett Bus. Administration College....18 Boylston St., Boston, 11, Mass.
Babson Institute (Resident), 130 Washington St., Wellesley Hills, 82, Mass.
Normal School of Physical Education....Box S, Battle Creek, Mich.
Ithaca Academy of Public School Music....305 DeWitt Park, Ithaca, N. Y.
Ithaca Conservatory of Music....5 DeWitt Park, Ithaca, N. Y.
Ithaca School of Physical Education....205 DeWitt Park, Ithaca, N. Y.
Williams School of Expression....105 DeWitt Park, Ithaca, N. Y.
New York School of Social Work....103 E. 22nd St., N. Y. City, N. Y.
Training Sch. for Kindergartners Froebel League....112 E. 71st St., N.Y. City
Rochester Athenaeum & Mechanics Institute....Dept. D, Rochester, N. Y.
Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, Highland Ave. & Oak St., Cincinnati, Ohio
Ohio Mechanics Institute....Power Laundry Dept., Cincinnati, Ohio
Chattanooga Coll. of Law, 220 First Natl. Bank Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Cumberland University Law School....Box 22, Lebanon, Tenn.

Technical

University of Arizona....Tucson, Arizona
Colorado School of Mines....Box L, Golden, Col.
Bliss Electrical School....108 Takoma Ave., Washington, D. C.
Tri-State College of Engineering....10 D Street, Angola, Ind.
Michigan College of Mines....266 College Ave., Houghton, Mich.

For Backward Children

Stewart Home Training School....Box C, Frankfort, Ky.
Bancroft School....Box 133, Haddonfield, N. J.
Trowbridge Training School....Chambers Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Miss Compton's School for Girls....3809 Flad Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Miss Woods School for Exceptional Children....Box 160, Roslyn, Pa.

For Stammerers

Boston Stammerers Institute....246 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
Martin Institute of Speech Correction....405 DeWitt Park, Ithaca, N. Y.
Quigley Institute....1727 Master St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Northwestern School....2319 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

Special

Miss Arbaugh's School for Deaf Children....Vineville, Macon, Ga.
School for Exceptional Girls....600 Darrow Ave., Plainfield, N. J.
Devereux Tutoring School for Girls....Box D, Berwyn, Pa.
Acerwood Tutoring School for Boys....Box D, Devon, Pa.
Hedley School....Box D, Glenside, Pa.

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and save money five ways

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2. *No dirt and clutter to clear away.* No broken shrubbery or littered lawns or mussed-up property. It's a clean, quick job from start to finish.

3. *No future repair work.* Once on the old roof you need never worry about Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles. Over a decade ago Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles were laid over the worn-out roof of the Garden City Hotel (Long Island). In all that time not a single repair has been necessary. In fact the roof is in better shape now than when it was first laid because Asbestos Shingles toughen with age.

4. *No fire hazard in the new roof.* You know what a fire-resisting agent asbestos is. Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles are given the highest rating by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. This means that you get base rates of insurance.

5. *Saves coal. The upstairs rooms are warmer in winter.* The double roofdeck, old shingles under the new, takes care of that. Dry wood is a wonderful insulator. Outside temperatures are kept outside. You'll notice the difference next winter.

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Asbestos Shingles are noted among architects for their beauty — soft shades of gray, brown or red—rough, artistic edges, or sharp smooth ones if you wish. And they come in two shapes so that they can be laid in either of two ways—hexagonal or straight shingle method—whichever you prefer.

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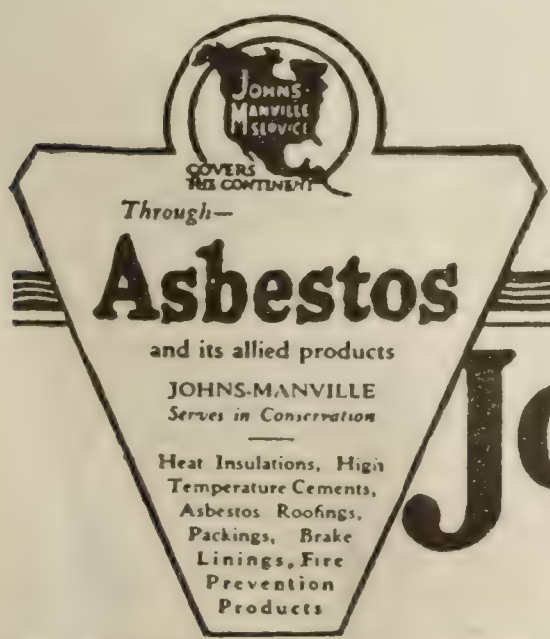

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THERE are seven desirable qualities that soap can have; seven that soap should have to be entirely satisfactory; seven that soap must have to be suitable for universal use — shampoo, bath, toilet, nursery, fine laundry.

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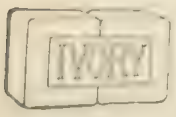

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Especially for laundry use. Also preferred by many for the bath.

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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Vol. LXX, No. 8 New York, August 20, 1921 Whole Number 1635

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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WHAT BUSINESS THINKS OF THE TARIFF

THE EFFECT UPON AMERICAN INDUSTRY being the most important question in the minds of the men who are drafting the new tariff law, it is essential that spokesmen for industry should let their representatives in Congress know what they think the effect of the proposed schedules will be. The Fordney Bill was amended somewhat before its adoption by the House on July 21, and all the Washington correspondents expect it to be pratically redrafted by the Senate. While the Senate will hold protracted hearings, and while the committee in charge will doubtless be importuned by many business interests, they are anxious for further revelations of the popular mind on the subject. In order to help the Senators who are toiling so diligently during these torrid weeks in Washington, we have asked a number of representative trade journals to tell us just what effect they believe the schedules under consideration will have on their respective industries; whether they will help to restore prosperity, and whether they will tend to raise or to lower prices. So many interests are concerned and the final form of the bill is so doubtful, that it is difficult to sum up the opinion of the trade journals which have responded to our question. In general there would seem to be a feeling that price levels are likely to be raised rather than lowered, and that tariff restrictions on imports are likely to injure our export trade. On the other hand, a number of important industries are declared to be in need of the protection furnished by a high tariff, and their journalistic spokesmen naturally welcome the assistance promised by the Fordney Bill.

Before passing on to note the impression made in the different circles of trade, it may be well to call attention to the present status of the law. The Fordney Bill, it will be remembered, greatly increases the duties existing under the Underwood Tariff. Several of its schedules simply put in permanent form provisions of the Emergency Tariff. Precise comparison with previous rates is made impossible by the new "American valuation" plan of estimating duties, and also by the large bargaining powers given the President. The bill originally included a dye-licensing section which virtually placed an embargo on competitive German dyestuffs. This feature was rejected by the House by a close vote, but the fight has been renewed in the Senate, and the advocates of the embargo are still hopeful, especially as they have the support of the Administration. Fuel-oil and asphalt were placed on the free list by the House, which also rejected a tariff on cotton and hides. Thus the bill goes to the tariff-makers of the Senate, who, as one correspondent puts it, "are satisfied that they can make a better bill." The Senate, notes another writer at the capital, "always has the benefit of House debate and of the reaction of the country to the concrete House proposition." "The new tariff bill will not be written into law until snow flies," predicts a New York *Tribune* correspondent who has been listening to tariff conversations at the Capitol. And during these months of hearings and debates the members of the Finance Committee and other interested Senators will be weighing such arguments as we will now briefly summarize.

Indicative of a new attitude of many Southerners toward political and economic questions is the declaration of *The Manufacturers Record* (Baltimore) that the tariff bill is really a "Magna Carta," as Mr. Fordney called it, "not because of any specific schedules or rates, many of which must be scrutinized and changed, but because it is the expression in statute form of a fundamental economic doctrine, allegiance to which is the price of our well-being and the warranty of a fulfilment of our industrial destiny." *The Manufacturers Record* deplores the absence of any protection for cotton and hides, but nevertheless, it says, the South must benefit enormously:

"Sugar and tobacco, peanuts, fruits, and a great variety of products come under the tonic sections of the measure. It is indeed remarkable that a bill of such ramifications should be seriously assailable by the South on two items only, important as they are. Both errors can be corrected, in which case, for the first time in its history, the South will find itself protected in all the essential elements of its industrial activity. It will have a basis for progress such as it has never had before."

Similar wholesale indorsement comes from *The Manufacturers' News* (Chicago), which thinks that while the Fordney Bill may have its weak spots, and while "it may be well to iron out some of its schedules," nevertheless, "the principle back of it apparently has the approval of nine-tenths of the factory-owners of the land. From *The Daily Metal Trade* (Cleveland), which finds the metals schedules perfectly satisfactory, comes the declaration that "every protectionist in the country, among whom are numbered hundreds of thousands more to-day than ever before, will agree that the need of tariff protection is far more widely demanded to-day by the uncertainty of world conditions than previously."

Like declarations in favor of protection come from *The Northwestern Stockman and Farmer* (Helena), which believes that a high tariff would unquestionably help the farmers, the cattlemen, and the sheepmen, and from *The Daily Drovers' Telegram* (Kansas City), which asserts that the farmer has a right to demand protection against cheap wools, cheap cotton, cheap beef, cheap corn, wheat, hides, and other articles that can be "imported and sold at a profit to foreign producers and yet be sold here under the cost of production of similar commodities of American origin." Wheat-growers naturally want higher prices for wheat, and *The Missouri Farmer* (Columbia) thinks it safe to assume that the 35-cents-per-bushel duty which the Fordney Tariff Bill imposes on foreign wheat should "send the price up sharply very shortly."

The six-cents-a-dozen duty on imported eggs has aroused great interest among poultrymen. They like it as far as it goes, but the menace of cheap Chinese eggs is so vivid in their minds

that some poultry journals are disappointed that the duty is not greater. *The Poultry Herald* (St. Paul) does not believe that the exclusion of Chinese eggs or the placing of a heavy tariff on them would increase the price of American eggs over the pre-war prices after the adjustment period. But "the continued free admission of Chinese eggs would tend to decrease the price of American eggs to the point where no one could afford to produce them, and we would soon be dependent on the filthy Chinese produce to a large extent, for no other foreign country produces eggs as cheaply." While there is encouragement for poultrymen in the proposed tariff, *Pacific Poultrycraft* (Los Angeles) thinks the rate should be raised to 12 cents per dozen in order to furnish real protection to the home industry.

CAN THE PULMOTOR REVIVE BUSINESS?
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

Turning from eggs to sugar, we note the flat assertion of *Facts About Sugar* (New York) that the "adoption of the new tariff schedule will help the industry of sugar production in the United States." The rate applied to Cuban sugar is 1.6 cents per pound as compared with one cent under the Underwood Law. This organ of the sugar business argues at great length in several editorials to prove that under existing conditions the increase in the tariff will not increase the cost to the consumer. The extra cost, it insists, will be paid by the foreign producer as increased marketing expense. The price of a world commodity like sugar, we are told, is fixt solely by world-wide supply and demand, and it is pointed out that the enactment of the Emergency Tariff (carrying the same rate on sugar as the Fordney Bill) had no effect on the market price of sugar.

The grocers who sell us our sugar and eggs, in so far as they are represented by the *Grocers' Magazine* (Boston), consider the Fordney Bill "a very fair and reasonable measure." The few changes in the duties on foods will not tend to increase the cost of living, we are told by this authority.

The Pacific Fisherman (Seattle) observes that while in many cases the duties are not as high as fishing interests desire, "the fisheries as a whole will be placed in a much stronger position than they have lately occupied through the passage of this measure."

Passing to producers of materials used in building, we note first the declaration of *The West Coast Lumberman* (Seattle), that the placing of a duty on lumber (optional with the President under the bill passed by the House) "is not likely to have any result on the final price which the consumer pays. Whatever duty is placed upon lumber will be small and will be inconsequential so far as the total price is concerned." To the secretary of the New England Hardware Dealers' Association it seems that "the proposed new tariff schedules will help the hardware industry of the country if passed in their present form, and will have a great deal to do with putting the idle workman back at his bench in the hardware plants." From another representative of the hardware business, *The Hardware Age* (New York), we get the assertion that "the new schedules will have a very marked effect in bringing about a more general prosperity in the hardware field. It will undoubtedly aid materially in putting many more men at work, and, what is more important, in keeping them at work." This editor finds the question regarding the effects of the new tariff schedules on prices in the hardware field much more difficult to answer. He says:

"I do not believe that the proposed tariff would increase prices of hardware products, and it seems rather improbable that they would lower the prices. It seems to me that it is not so important that the cost of living be lowered as that people be placed in position to earn the money with which to purchase the things they need or want. Certainly a lower cost of living would have little in its favor if workmen were idle and unable to pay even the small prices asked for commodities. If the workmen in our field can be kept at work under reasonable wage schedules, the stores will be able to sell more merchandise and the manufacturers will be able to produce more articles. This to me means a more general prosperity. Certain it is that without adequate tariff protection both labor and industry in the field which we represent faces a hard future."

Automobile Topics (New York) informs us that those provisions of the Fordney Bill "which directly concern automobiles are regarded with high favor in the industry," while "others of indirect interest also are regarded with satisfaction."

Papers like *The American Dyestuff Reporter* (New York), *Paint, Oil and Chemical Review* (Chicago), *The Color Trade Journal* (New York), and *Drugs, Oils and Paints* (Philadelphia) agree in hoping for the inclusion of the dyestuffs embargo feature in the final tariff bill. The editor of the Philadelphia paper thinks that no price is too high for the American public to pay for the establishment and maintenance of the dye industry on a large scale. The Germans, he says, "undoubtedly hope and expect eventually again to have this industry entirely in their own hands," and "no tariff alone can prevent it." It seems to *The Color Trade Journal* that the plan originally contained in the Fordney Bill is "the best effort as yet put forward to conserve and encourage the dyestuff business in this country and at the same time to give the dyestuff consumers the fairest possible opportunity of obtaining whatever they actually need from abroad and can not obtain here." The American people, we read further, "have determined to establish in this country a coal-tar chemical industry. This is the outstanding and incontrovertible point."

The tax on fuel-oil which was taken out of the Fordney Tariff Bill, in accordance with President Harding's wishes, seems essential to papers like the Oil City *Derrick*, *Texas Oil Ledger* (Fort Worth), and *Oil and Gas Journal* (Tulsa, Okla.). In general they think that free importation of oil, especially from Mexico, helps the Standard Oil companies and hurts the independents.

Turning now to those journals which are opposed to the tentative schedules of the new Republican tariff, we find two fundamental objections. One is that such high duties on imports would increase prices and thus keep up the cost of living. The other is that in raising a tariff wall against imports we would both prevent Europe from paying us its debts in goods and would also invite retaliation, thus doubly injuring our own

export business. On the eve of the passage of the Fordney Bill in the House, more than forty of the leading business institutions in Chicago sent an appeal to their Congressmen ending with these words: "We believe that in the interests of the general industries of the country and the consuming public this bill should be defeated." The signers, as the New York *Evening Post* notes, included Marshall Field & Co., Sears Roebuck & Co., and the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. It seems to *Raw Material* (New York) that the Fordney Bill "appears to have no friends at all but enemies by the millions." *Retail Selling* (Oklahoma City) asserts that a tariff like the one being drafted "will greatly increase the cost of living."

The fact that America has become a creditor instead of a debtor nation makes all the difference in the world, in the opinion of such a great banking-house as the Guaranty Trust Company, of New York, which says in the current issue of its *Guaranty Survey* that "the adoption of a tariff law with rates high enough to interfere seriously with our export trade is destined to cause serious injury to our commercial and industrial life." If the tariff bill passes in anything like its present form, says *Export Trade* (New York), "it will have a very detrimental effect on our foreign sales for a long time to come." Or, as we read in *Pacific Ports*, published in Seattle :

"Never before in the history of the United States as a foreign trader could such a high tariff work greater havoc on our international commerce. To-day is a critical day in foreign trade. Competition for the trade of the world was never so warm as now. No longer do the markets of the world have to buy in this country, as during the war years. They can buy where they will —certainly there are plenty of sellers. It is only common sense that if we shut our doors to the raw materials or goods the other fellow has to sell that he certainly is not going to buy from us."

A number of foreign-trade experts quoted in the New York *Evening Post* and the New York *News Record* agree that the

TRYING TO PUT HUMPTY DUMPTY BACK AGAIN?
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

passage of the Fordney Bill would be fatal to our growing trade with South America.

The worst feature of the Fordney Tariff Bill is the American valuation plan, in the opinion of *The International Trade Developer* (Chicago). The element of uncertainty introduced by this plan, it says, "changes importing from a business to a gamble and threatens chaos to our trade not only in those items whose competition temporarily endangers some of our industries, but in every item not on the free list."

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BANG—AS USUAL!
—Kirby in the New York *Evening World*.

Unlike some of the oil journals already quoted, we find *The California Oil World* (Los Angeles), *The Oil Weekly* (Houston), and *The Shale Review* (Denver) opposed to a tax on oil imports on the ground that it would tend to the rapid using up of our own oil resources.

In contrast with the views exprest by some farm papers, we find *American Farming* (Chicago) of the opinion that the proposed schedules are too high and place "an unwarranted burden upon the consumer." Similarly, *The Fruit Trade Journal* (New York) denounces the tax on imported fruit as "robbery pure and simple." A sugar refiner quoted in the New York *Evening Post* differs with sugar authorities previously cited in saying that "the Fordney tariff on sugar will lay a tax of $160,000,000 a year on the American people, half of which will go to the Government and the other half as a subsidy to the sugar growers." The tariff on sugar also meets with stern disapproval from *The American Bottler* (New York) and the *Southern Carbonater and Bottler* (Atlanta).

The Produce News (New York) does not believe that the new tariff will help the produce industry and fears that it might raise prices for the consumer. *The New England Grocer and Tradesman* (Boston) does not see how the new tariff schedules will particularly help the industries in which it is interested, or have any great part in restoring prosperity, and it thinks "it will increase prices." *The Indiana Grocer* (Indianapolis) also looks for an increase in the cost of living when the new rates go into effect. Higher prices are likewise seen by *The Bakers' Weekly* (New York).

It is natural to take up tobacco after considering food, and we find *The United States Tobacco Journal* (New York) very much of the opinion of *The Tobacco Leaf* (New York), that the proposed schedules will tend to raise rather than lower prices, that they "will not help our industry, will not restore prosperity, and will not put the idle to work."

Considerable opposition comes from representatives of various

textile industries. "We don't like the Fordney Bill," flatly declares *The Textile Manufacturing Record* (New York). The dye-embargo plan is savagely assailed as a "grab" by *The Textile Review* (Boston). *Dress Associated* (New York) is inclined to believe that prices on products in its field would be raised by the

THE FISHING FLEET RETURNS TO GLOUCESTER.

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

proposed tariff. A New York clothing manufacturer quoted in the New York *Evening Post* finds the duty on wool in the Fordney Bill "equal to a tax of one dollar on the amount of wool that goes into a suit of clothes." But, he continues:

"Wool passes through many hands. It goes from the grower to the spinner, to the weaver, to the manufacturer, to the retailer, to the consumer. The $1 tax pyramids all along the line. By the time it reaches the consumer it is about $3."

The all-important steel industry is hit in two ways by the Fordney Tariff Bill, says a New York *Evening Post* writer after talking with leading steel men. The duties on metals raise the cost of steel manufacturing and consequently the price to the consumer. Then, this forced increase in prices "puts the American steel industry into a position where it can not compete with its foreign rivals and is soon forced out of the export trade." *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York) objects to a tax "for the protection of closely controlled or monopolistic industries," having tin and aluminum particularly in mind. Similarly, *The American Roofer* (Chicago) finds the tariff tax "indefensible as such because it is a tax on the many for the benefit of the few."

Most of these critics have objected to the proposed tariff schedules as being too high. A smaller number are just as critical, but on the ground that the duties are too low to do any good. For instance, *The California Cultivator* (Los Angeles) and *The Cattleman* (Fort Worth) denounce the Fordney schedules as discriminating against the producers of food and raiment in not placing sufficient protection on such things as hides, meats, live stock, wool, and cotton. The Cincinnati *Live Stock Record* declares the free-listing of hides "malicious," and *The Bean-Bag* (Lansing, Mich.) objects because two cents a pound is so "mighty little." *The New England Dairyman* (Boston) finds the proposed tariff on dairy products altogether too low; it does not believe that an adequate tariff will necessarily increase costs to the consumer.

RUM SHIPS THAT PASS IN THE NIGHT

A MYSTERY OF THE SEA probably was cleared up when a bootlegging schooner recently was seized off Atlantic City, for since then there has been no report of "pirate" or "phantom" Soviet ships. But, points out the New York *Times*, "a puzzling international legal question was raised at the same time." For the aforementioned schooner, the *Henry L. Marshall*, was under British registry, and was outside the three-mile limit when overhauled by the coast-guard cutter *Seneca*. Therefore, contends the Brooklyn *Eagle*, she was beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, since "on the high seas police powers over a merchant vessel can only be exercised by the nation whose flag she flies." At Washington, however, the Attorney-General's office maintains that it has evidence of a conspiracy to violate our customs laws and the Volstead Act. Moreover, we are told, there are penalties for unloading cargo without a customs permit, or changing cargo from one ship to another within the twelve-mile limit, or throwing cargo overboard except in case of danger. All of which leads the Albany *Journal* to deplore the "constant trouble" which prohibition causes and to fear that the seizure of the *Marshall* will "precipitate a controversy" with Great Britain. "There is little doubt," agrees the neighboring *Knickerbocker Press*, "that the action of the *Seneca* would lead to the threat of war if international relations were not in their present halcyon condition."

"It is high time the three-mile limit of jurisdiction were changed when a liquor smuggler can lie just outside this limit and wiggle his fingers at Uncle Sam," maintains the Washington *Herald*; "it is useless as a protection against smuggling." The *Marshall* is the fourth ship of the alleged rum-running fleet

THE SEA SERPENT OF 1921

Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service

to fall into the hands of Federal agents, others being the *Curfew*, seized off the coast of Florida; the *Jennie T.*, seized at New Haven, and the *Pocomoke*, seized at Atlantic City, we are told by New York papers. The charges in each instance are said to be the same: conspiracy to evade the laws against

smuggling. "But conspiracy is usually a difficult charge to prove," notes the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, which goes on:

"To the layman it would seem as if the seizure of the *Marshall* on the ocean beyond the limits of our jurisdiction requires a better explanation than that of conspiracy. True, the vessel

"I NEVER WAS ON THE DULL, TAME SHORE,
BUT I LOVED THE OCEAN MORE AND MORE!"

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*.

may have sold liquor to any customer who had money and his own means of transportation. But by doing so, did her owners engage in smuggling? The moment a customer ran his boat inside the three-mile limit he came directly under United States law. There was nothing to prevent a coast-guard cutter from lying alongside the *Marshall* in a position to observe what was going on. The cutter would have been within her rights in doing that. She could chase a motor-boat which had taken liquor from the British vessel and seize it; she would then be dealing with a smuggler. But on the open ocean the Government is not supposed to concern itself with the doings of a vessel of another government.

"It may be argued that no vessel can lawfully dispose of a cargo at sea in violation of her charter and clearance papers. But if this British schooner is a lawbreaker, is it not to England that she must answer? Can the United States bring her to account?

"Smuggling must be stopt. That goes without saying. Vessels like the *Marshall* must be suppresst. But how are we to proceed against a foreign craft when that craft is not within our jurisdiction?"

"We must take care in enforcing prohibition that we do not overstep the law," agrees the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, which reminds us that "the United States went to war with Great Britain in 1812 to prove that British ships had no right to enforce British rights on the high seas." The *Marshall*, however, in the opinion of the Providence *Journal*, was "hovering" about our coast. As this paper explains:

"The British Hovering Act was passed nearly two hundred years ago. It assumes for revenue purposes a jurisdiction of four leagues offshore, by prohibiting foreign goods to be transshipped within that distance without payment of the customs duties. Our revenue laws contain a similar provision, and judicial authority in each country has confirmed its general terms as not inconsistent with international law, which restricts to one league the exercise of every nation's sovereignty beyond its coasts. There have been only a few adjudicated cases under these statutes, however, and it does not appear from any of them that the right to make seizures under a nation's revenue laws in time of peace, beyond the three-mile limit, has been definitely or unreservedly admitted."

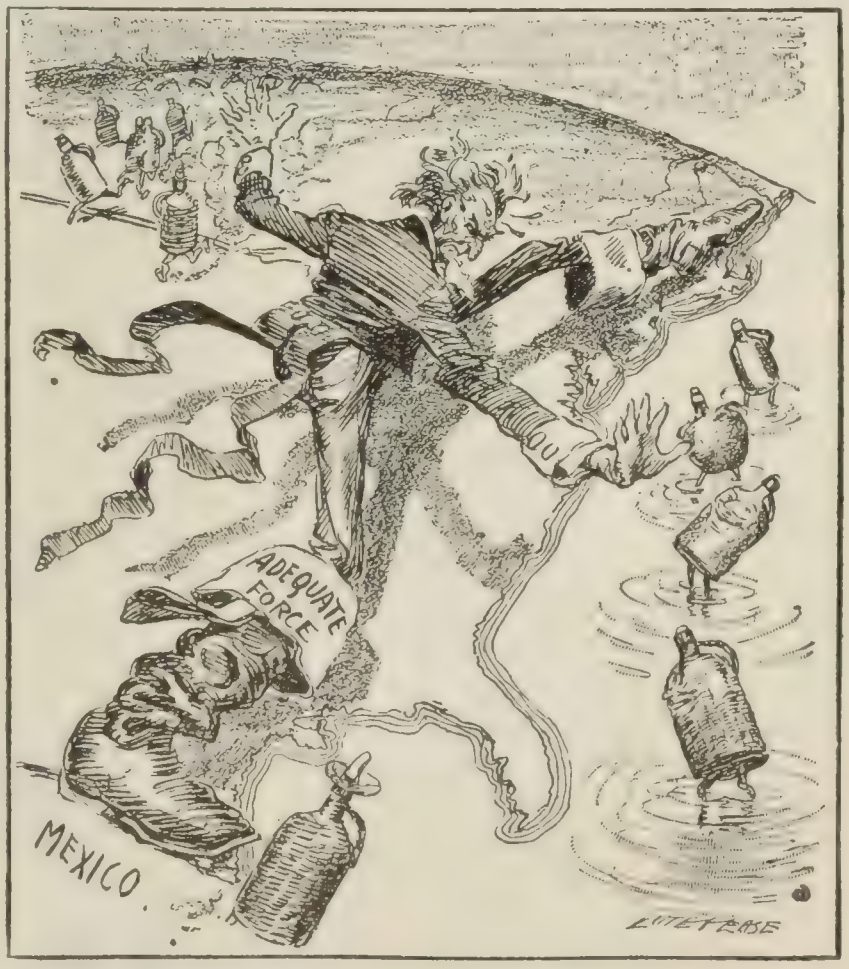
"If, to enforce prohibition, we violate international law by seizing foreign vessels on the high seas, we at once lose the protection that we demand for our own vessels on the high seas," argues the Springfield *Union*. Moreover, adds the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "it is no crime to sell liquor on the high seas, and no Congress can ever make it so." As *The Eagle* sees it:

"Even if the prosecutors are sustained in their contention they are not likely to put an end to rum-running by ship. The high seas are broad, the source of supply in the West Indies is near, and the profits, under the prices to be obtained here for sound liquors, is large enough to afford constant temptation. Blockade-running in time of war is regarded as an act of high merit by those persons relieved by it, and there are thirsty men who will take a like view of rum-running and stand ready to reward liberally its successful practitioners."

At the present moment, however, what the New York *Tribune* terms "the greatest peace-time fleets that have been put into activity by the Government since the days of piracy" are now engaged in running down the rum-runner. "The lower (New York) harbor is dotted with airplanes," notes this paper, "and they are going to patrol the coast north and south of New York." The traffic which they are going to suppress is carried on not only in coastwise ships, says *The Tribune*, but a fleet of fast motor-boats carry wet cargoes ashore at strategic points, and are there met by motor-trucks which distribute the smuggled liquor, valued at millions of dollars, along the coast. Obviously, it is not a poor man's game.

Many editors speculate as to the outcome of the war on rum-running. Typical of these is the Rochester *Times-Union*. Concludes this paper:

"Ways were found of dealing with slave-ships upon the high seas. When other countries have this sort of thing called to



WHEN UNCLE GETS HIS SEVEN-LEAGUE BOOTS.

—Pease in the Newark *Evening News*.

their attention they are not going to insist upon being in league with bootleggers.

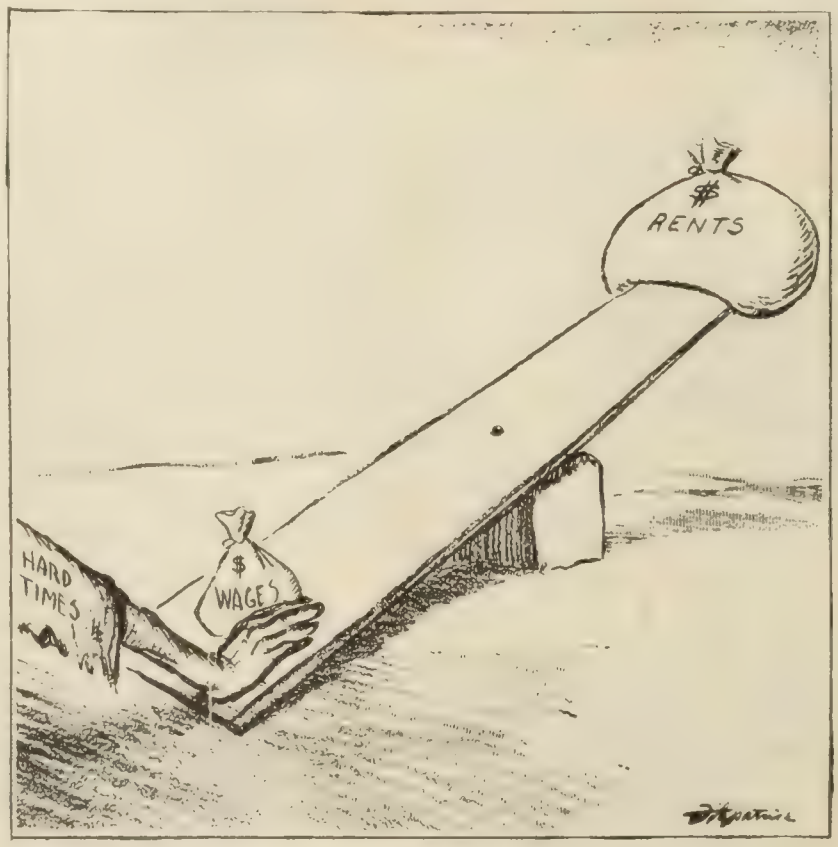
"This country cuts quite a figure in the world's affairs. Its protest against such an abuse of international rights will not long go unheeded. Some negotiation and explanation may be required, but in the end no country is likely to insist upon backing up men who are working hand in glove with our lawbreakers."

HOOVER'S PLAN TO PROVIDE MORE HOMES

THE BILLIONS OF DOLLARS now on deposit in savings institutions throughout the country, and a percentage of the Postal-Savings System's millions could be diverted to home-building, rather than to commercial purposes, under a plan proposed by Secretary of Commerce Hoover. "This is a sound idea that would accomplish a great good," believes the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*. In fact, notes the Indianapolis *News*, "it is perhaps the most promising current contribution to the movement to stimulate building operations." That something must be done is generally agreed. One of the anomalies of our present economic system—"or lack of system"—as the Baltimore *Evening Sun* puts it, "is the fact that while the country is suffering from a shortage of houses, members of the building trades are idle one-third of the time because of lack of work."

In urging the diversion of savings-bank funds to home-building uses, Mr. Hoover states that in his opinion insurance companies and the other classes of banks do not loan for home-building purposes more than 15 per cent. of their deposits or savings assets. Therefore, he declares:

"The chief reliance in credit for home-building must be upon our savings institutions. If we examine these institutions, we will find that the total sum of money available of this type, either in mutual savings-banks, building-and-loan associations, or in savings departments of national or State banks and trust companies, or in the assets of our insurance companies, will all aggregate somewhere about $22,000,000,000."



TOUCH THE OTHER END.

Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

"But there is no panacea for the housing shortage," warns Mr. Hoover; "we have got to get to the bottom of this whole matter, develop efficiency, and eliminate waste." Other obstacles to be overcome before we, as a nation, can be as comfortably housed as we were in 1914, he points out, are the high prices of building materials, of transportation, and of labor; the reduced income in many occupations; the conspiracies in restraint of trade; the restrictions on effort by organized labor; Federal taxation, and waste. For, as the Boston *News Bureau* points out, "no industry has a worse record as a waster of time and materials than the building industry." Through idleness for which they are not to blame, asserts the New York *Globe*, "the building-trades workers lose half a billion dollars in wages each year."

Nor is that all, we are told by the Atlanta *Journal*. "Since war times cut short the building of homes," maintains this paper, "the dearth of homes has become a menace to the country's contentment and prosperity." Continues *The Journal:*

"Authorities reckon that today there are 117 families to each 100 American homes and that at least 1,200,000 additional houses are required to supply the deficiency. The consequences are manifold and deep-reaching. Peril to health, distress of mind, burdensome rentals, depleted earnings, individual dissatisfaction, social unrest—all rise in a sullen stream and will continue to swell until relief from the sorely inadequate housing of to-day is forthcoming."

The "vicious circle" which discourages building is seen by the Baltimore *Evening Sun* in "the abnormally high cost of building materials, excessive labor costs, and high interest rates." At any rate, census figures show that less than one-half of the families of the United States own their own homes. In view of this fact, believes the Canton *News*, "it is important that everything possible be done to encourage home-building." "Certainly there is lack of capital for building at the present time," maintains the Houston *Post;* "therefore access to a new reservoir of funds would be an important development in relieving the housing crisis." Continues this paper:

"The home should have first call on the family's savings. A savings-account in a bank is a fine thing, but it is a better thing after the family's home has been paid for. Every family's first savings-account should be represented by a home, something which has a moral and social value infinitely greater than a sum of money lying in a bank drawing a small interest return.

"Saving and buying a home is a somewhat more difficult task than merely saving without a particular end in view. It requires courage, concentration of purpose, constant industry, and sometimes inconvenience to buy a home and pay it out, but the process of self-denial builds character and makes a better citizen of the home-owner in the end.

"As between the two classes of savers, those who save money and those who save homes, the latter are to be preferred."

At the same time, points out this paper in a later editorial:

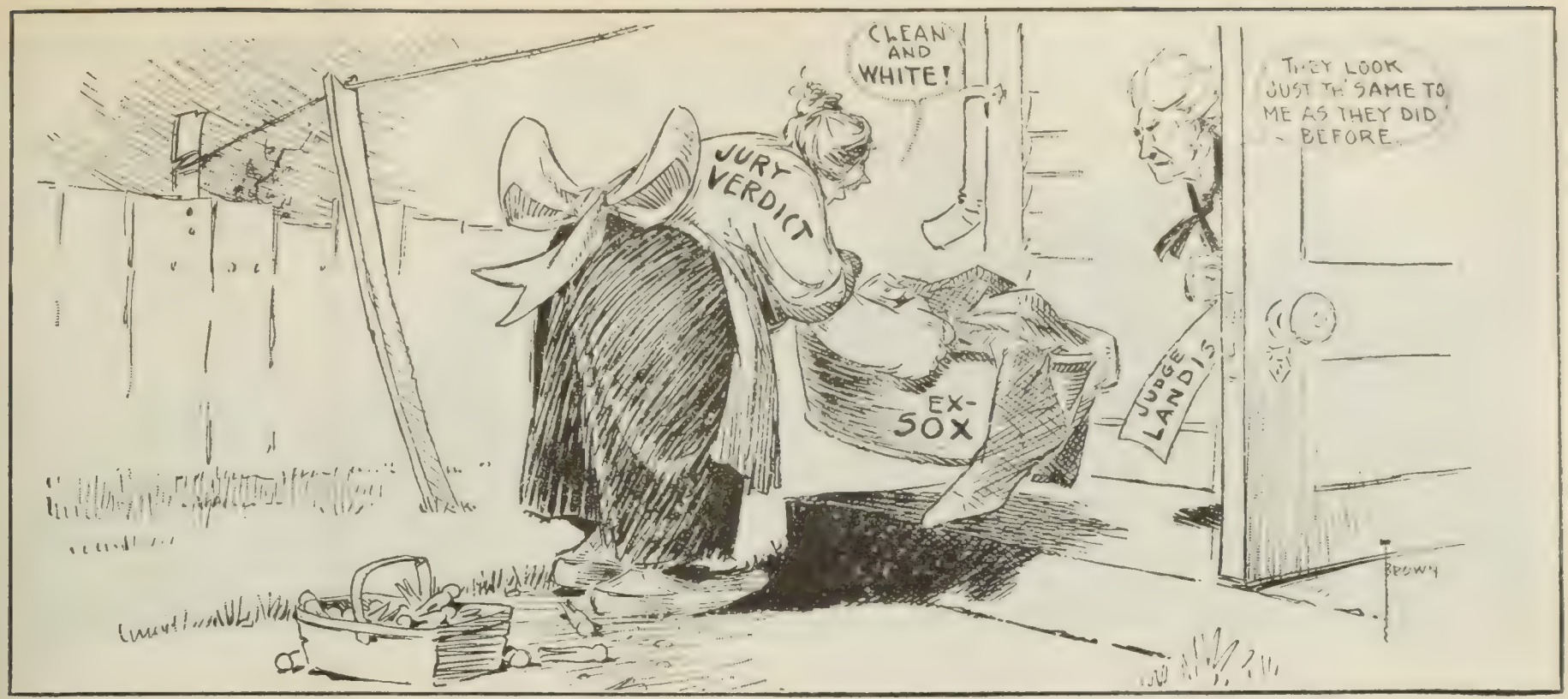
"Savings investments in securities can not be quickly converted at all times, except by throwing them upon the market, and that process might be dangerous. It would be highly undesirable at this time to have a general liquidation of securities held as collateral, for not only the holding banks, but the securities themselves, might suffer grievously.

"But after making all due allowance, there are several billions of savings-credits that might easily go into home-building now without affecting the banks or the securities held by the banks."

There yet remains the danger of a drop in real estate, notes the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, "in which case banks would not want to lend as much money on construction as they formerly did." The Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, however, maintains that the Hoover plan is "a questionable remedy." In this paper's opinion:

"Were the banks to follow Mr. Hoover's suggestion and employ a greater proportion of their funds in housing enterprise the question may reasonably be raised whether the end to be attained justified the means. Our entire banking and credit structure is built upon the assumption that depositors can receive their funds largely upon demand and in certain cases upon limited notice. Investments in houses and apartments are among the least liquid assets that a bank can carry. Its ability to realize cash upon them is conditioned upon a score of circumstances over which it has no control whatever. At a time like the present, when the banks find themselves carrying frozen credits in enterprises that have been regarded in the past as highly liquid, it will be hard to convince them that a greater proportion of their funds should be loaned for housing.

"Like so many of the maladjustments that appear in industry at the present time, the housing shortage will work itself out in accordance with established economic laws. To solve the problem by changing the character of bank investments, as Mr. Hoover suggests, carries with it danger to our credit structure out of all proportion to the good it might accomplish."



A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION. —Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.

MAKING THE "BLACK SOX" WHITE AGAIN

THE "BLACK SOX" have been "laundered officially," announced an Associated Press correspondent, and the baseball-loving public as represented by editors and writers on the sporting pages received with surprize, disappointment, and chagrin the news that a Chicago jury had found the accused members of the "White Sox" ball team not guilty of "throwing" the "World's Series." To one writer such a verdict seems a "travesty," while another declares it "as stunning and disturbing as the original disclosure." The seven former members of the Chicago American League baseball team, who had helped win the championship of their own league, were dubbed the "Black Sox," it will be recalled, while they were under suspicion of having conspired with a group of gamblers to play in such a way as to lose the "world's championship" of 1919 to Cincinnati, the champion team of the National circuit. They are now cleared of the charge so far as the law is concerned. Thus, the "greatest scandal in the history of American baseball" completes its day in court, and goes out to take its chances before that "despot of American baseballdom," Judge Landis, and a jury composed of the followers of the game.

The verdict in this larger court, as delivered by Judge Landis and backed up by the sporting writers of the country, is anything but an acquittal. Even while the 1919 World's Series was in progress, recalls a writer in the Chicago *Tribune*, giving a brief résumé of the history of the case:

"There were persistent reports in sporting circles that the White Sox were 'throwing' games to Cincinnati. After Cincinnati won, these reports were whispered all through that winter and continued during the 1920 baseball season. It was not until September, however, that the scandal was given publicity. President Comiskey, of the White Sox, and other baseball officials had hired detectives to investigate the alleged 'fixing,' but with no definite results. Then in September, 1920, a rumor was spread that a game between the Cubs and Philadelphia had been fixt for Philadelphia to win. This led to a thorough inquiry into the gambling end of baseball, and eventually uncovered the 1919 World's-Series scandal.

"When the news first was published William Maharg, of Philadelphia, a former pugilist, volunteered a confession. He said he and William [Bill] Burns, the former White Sox pitcher, had acted as go-between for the indicted players and the gamblers who sought to fix the series. His story named the Sox players who were later indicted.

"Maharg's story was followed by confessions by Eddie Cicotte, Claude Williams, and Joe Jackson. They later repudiated the confessions, however, and demanded trials."

MUFFED.
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*.

The state's case, resting largely on the evidence of "informers," was rendered harder when, as the Baltimore *News* observes, "the judge charged the jury that for conviction the law required proof of intent of the players not merely to throw baseball games, but to defraud the public and others." Following the acquittal, the presiding judge, after vainly endeavoring to stop the cheering of some five hundred spectators, permitted it to go on and publicly congratulated the jury. The jurors themselves carried the vindicated players out on their shoulders, and all joined in a protracted "celebration." "Rather surprizing," the Syracuse *Herald* calls this feature of the trial; and the Baltimore *News* calls it a situation that "baffles interpretation." The Buffalo *Times* is almost alone in accepting the legal verdict at its face value. In a brief editorial, headed "Clean Sox," we read:

"The acquittal of the White

MORE EFFECTIVE THAN CLUBS, AND LESS DANGEROUS THAN BULLETS.

Philadelphia police volunteers, in the rôle of an angry mob, being driven back, weeping, choking, and sputtering, by a wave of tear gas.

Sox ought to be an everlasting lesson to this country not to form opinions until it has heard the testimony.

"The men who were vindicated in Chicago yesterday are to be congratulated in a larger sense than what would be coming to them if they had escaped on technicalities.

"They were found not guilty on a show-down of all the facts before a jury, and the presiding judge added his approval to the verdict which means so much to the unjustly accused men."

This defense of the accused players is swamped by the protests of editors and sports writers who agree with Cullen Cain, of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, that—

"It was a petty and hollow triumph, that verdict of twelve men under the law, and those paltry cheers and that maudlin song.

"No mere jury can acquit the Black Sox. They 'threw' ball games, according to their own testimony before a grand jury, and lo, the ball will come back to them again and again, and that jury verdict will avail nothing at all against its return."

Judge Landis, dictator of Big-League baseball, immediately announced that the acquitted players would never be permitted to play in the big leagues again, and similar statements have been made by the heads of "minor" leagues. Charles Comiskey, owner of the acquitted men's ball club, said that he could never trust these men again, and these "second and third verdicts in the case of the Chicago Black Sox," says the New York *Evening World*, "are better than the first." For—

"The supreme court of baseball is not governed by the same restrictions as a court of law. It is concerned primarily in protecting the game and not the technical rights of the players.

"There are no two sides to the case. If the crooks who were acquitted try to show their faces in decent sporting circles they should be boycotted and blackballed."

Judge Landis's dictum is reassuring, agrees the sporting editor of the Boston *Globe*, who rejoices that "the welfare of the game is not in the hands of juries," and the Brooklyn *Citizen* asserts that, "broadly speaking, there is not the least doubt that the charge of treachery to the public in the matter of the gambling combination has been fully established." The acquittal shows "a dangerous lesion in the American moral sense," believes the Washington *Evening Star*. In general agreement with this adverse attitude are ranged such papers as the Providence *Journal*, the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*, the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, the Chicago *Tribune*, the Boston *Post*, the Cincinnati *Times*, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, the Newark *News*, the Montgomery (Ala.) *Journal*, the Indianapolis *News*, and numerous others.

An astonishing feature of the situation, the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* calls to mind, is the fact that the sensational claims of crooked sport have not hurt baseball. "After columns of words, intended to show what a hard, hard blow baseball had received in the disclosures that several stars had betrayed their teammates, their employers, and the confiding public," the editor goes on, "it was shown by the business accounts of the White Sox that the 1920 receipts exceeded the returns of 1919 by approximately $500,000."

KNOCK-OUT GAS FOR MOBS

"BLOODSHED WAS NECESSARY" to disperse the mob which stormed the court-house at Lexington a couple of years ago, agreed a dozen editors at that time, and the Pittsburgh *Sun* noted after the riots in Chicago, Washington, Knoxville, and Boston that, "if mobs were met with bullets instead of applause, they would be less fashionable." But bullets as mob-quellers now belong to the Dark Ages, if we are to believe the enthusiasts who have been experimenting with "mob gas" in Philadelphia and New York. Gutta-percha hand-grenades containing chemical gas which chokes the victim and causes a copious flow of tears is "the most effective scheme thus far devised for the suppression of riots," say the hundreds of policemen who volunteered to carry out the tests. For, with the little hand-grenades "a handful of men can disperse thousands of rioters," declares a Philadelphia dispatch to the New York *Tribune*.

In the Philadelphia tests five policemen, equipped with five tear-gas grenades each, were able to check the onrush of a "mob" of 200 brother officers. In another test, a few grenades thrown into a vacant house routed the "criminals" and so incapacitated them that capture was easy, and in still another test an "automobile bandit" was checked by a tear-gas grenade thrown into the car. As the Sacramento *Bee* explains:

"The gas in the bombs is not of a dangerous character. Its effect is simply to cause choking and gasping for breath on the part of the victim for a comparatively short period; but during this period his resistance is reduced to the zero point."

"One of these bombs or grenades is equal to a hundred police clubs in a riot," declared the officer in charge, after the Philadelphia test; "equipped with a gas mask, one policeman can be more effective than a dozen mounted men or men with fire hose." As a reporter for the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* tells us:

"Introduction of the 'tear gas' into police use is the work

of Major De Lanoy. He has invented a bomb for that special purpose. It is similar in some respects to the deadly grenade. It resembles the bulb end of a syringe and has a piston-shaped contraption running down into the neck. A pin is drawn, the head is hit a sharp blow and the bomb cast away. There is an explosion of a small quantity of black powder in the head of the bomb and the gas is sprayed in all directions and rises and spreads in a dense cloud."

This same paper, however, refuses to take the tear-gas grenade seriously. "These are warm days," *The Ledger* points out; "the folk at City Hall, like the rest of us, need diversion." Likewise, the New York *Evening World* is inclined to minimize the power of the new crime deterrent. The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, however, declares that—

"This method of dealing with offenders against the peace has many obvious advantages. It is humane, for one thing. Riding down or shooting into a mob may cause needless injuries or deaths, sometimes of innocent bystanders. Furthermore, the disabling tears take all the fight out of those who shed them; they can think only of getting out of range of the horrid fumes. Since mobs are not often intentionally criminal, to be able to suppress them without violence is a great point gained."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

GOLF is an ideal diversion, but a ruinous disease.—*Forbes.*

MAYBE business is looking up to see if taxes are coming down.—*Higginsville (Mo.) Jeffersonian.*

ONE way to make government expenses light is to place them in the spot-light.—*Boston Post.*

FAMINE controls Russia. Here at last is an authority America can recognize.—*Fort Wayne News.*

FOR a land of liberty, we consume a surprizing amount of tar and feathers.—*North Adams (Mass.) Herald.*

THE only part of the Far-East controversy that brings us any cheer at present is the "far" part.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THRIFT is the art of buying a complexion to match a hat instead of buying a hat to match a complexion.—*Sioux City Journal.*

CENSUS statistics for Chicago show a foreign-born population of 805,482. Why go abroad for a League of Nations?—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE railroads might as well learn now as later that the country can't support rates in the style in which they were raised.—*Baltimore Sun.*

WE might save time and point a moral by locating our cemeteries at points where automobile highways make sharp turns.—*Baltimore Sun.*

IN view of the present situation we should say that if the United States grants the Philippines independence with strings, they might well be purse-strings.—*Manila Bulletin.*

LLOYD GEORGE, speaking of relations with France, declares "Plain speaking generally leads to good understanding." He and Lord Northcliffe should understand each other perfectly.—*Springfield Republican.*

FREE verse: the triumph of mind over meter.—*Life.*

WAGE slave: Any lucky chap who has a job.—*Kokomo (Ind.) Tribune.*

SOVIET Russia's problem is to get its meals without getting its deserts.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

DOUBTLESS Turkey will charge her defeats to Prophet and loss.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

NOW that business is on the mourners' bench, there is every reason to expect a revival.—*Baltimore Sun.*

WE are inclined to believe that in the matter of disarmament the United States will wait for Weeks.—*Manila Bulletin.*

EUROPE is slowly recovering from the belief that our foreign policy is an endowment policy.—*Little Falls (Minn.) Transcript.*

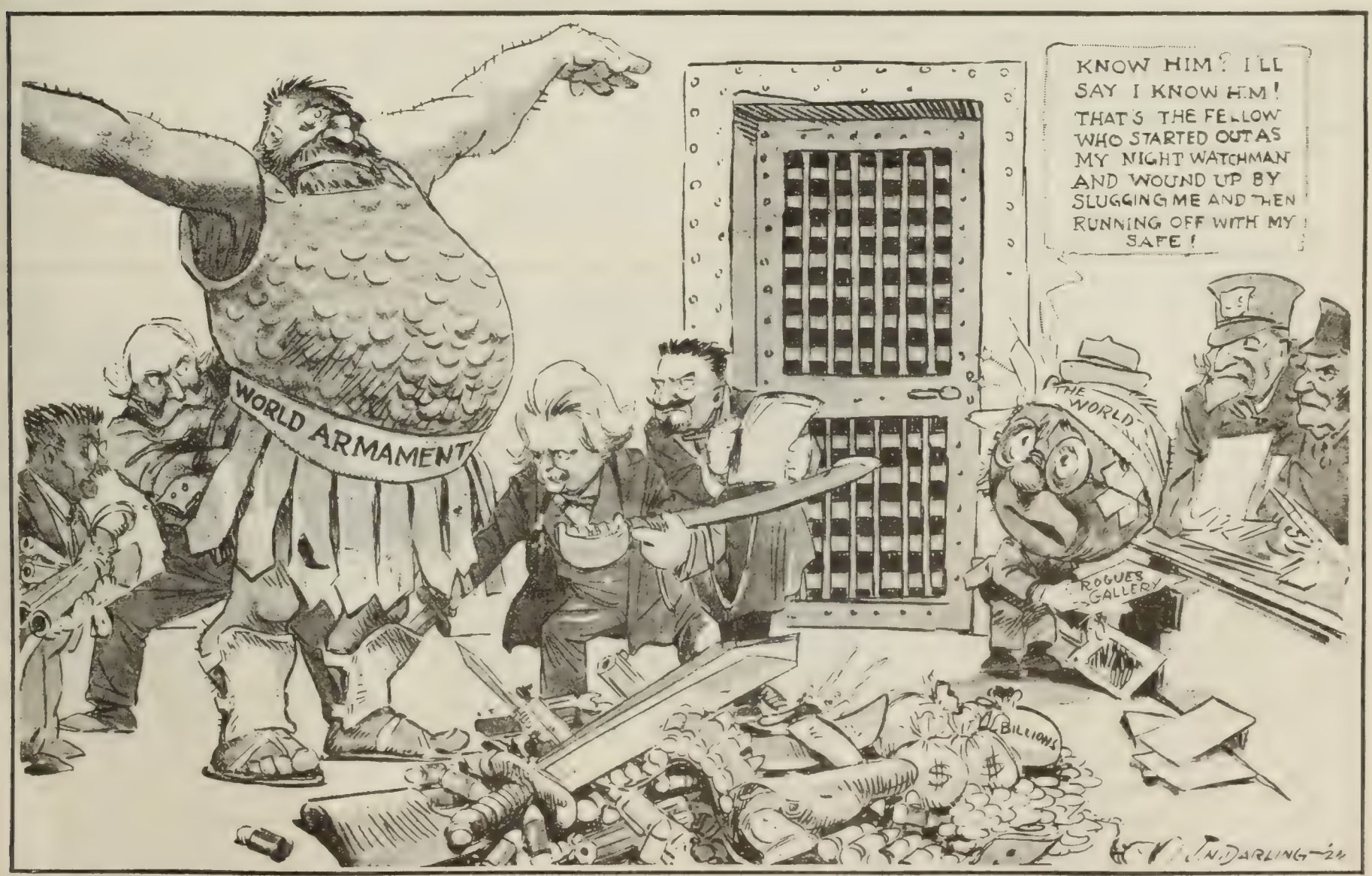
THE trouble with Europe is that it has learned to define patriotism as a perennial desire to kill a neighbor.—*De Kalb (Ill.) Chronicle.*

MEN have learned to make almost everything out of cotton except a regular profit for the growers.—*Lansing (Mich.) Capitol News.*

THE one obstacle to a white-collar union such as is being organized in Chicago probably will be found to be the laundry.—*Kansas City Times.*

THE idleness of 5,000,000 persons is explained by the circumstance that employers can't afford to pay the price and the idlers can evidently afford to remain idle.—*Houston Post.*

LOOKING back at it now, we acknowledge that Germany's violation of Belgium couldn't have been any worse if Belgium had contained undeveloped oil-fields.—*Anderson (Ind.) Herald.*



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THE "BILLIONAIRE KID," ALIAS "BLOODY MIKE."

Now that they've got him, it's difficult to conceive of a jury that would let him go again. —Darling in *Collier's.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

GRIM WAR AND THE ROSY-FINGERED DAWN.
Advance-guard of Greek officers laying out the day's work.

WHAT GREEK VICTORY MEANS

DESPITE THE BITTEREST OPPOSITION of France and of Italy and in the face of Britain's openly declared neutrality, while America stood as "a disinterested and indifferent onlooker," Greece has obtained the "greatest successes that ever crowned the Greek arms" and attained to dominance in the Near East. Thus triumphantly Greek editors exclaim as they point to the taking of Eski-Shehr in a brilliant offensive of less than ten days by a Greek army fighting Turkey single-handed "under the most critical circumstances ever encountered by a country which for ten successive years has had a more or less continuous war on its hands." *Atlantis*, a New York Greek newspaper, tells us that Eski-Shehr was the greatest fortress of Nationalist Turkey, the citadel of Turkish hopes, and the "greatest argument of all the enemies of Hellenism," and it adds:

"The Turkish resistance so laboriously built up by Mustafa Kemal, under the double assistance extended to him by the Bolsheviki and the French, who do not mind cooperating when it comes to fighting against the Greeks, has crumbled along the entire front on a line more than 250 miles long stretching from Yeni-Shehr, in the north, clear through to Tchivril, in the south. The official reports from both the Greek and Turkish sources confirm the enormous losses suffered by the defenders of the Turkish positions who have been outmaneuvered and outfought by the Greek command in every phase of this offensive.

"A conservative estimate of the Turkish losses is given by the fact that in Kutaya alone nearly 30,000 prisoners fell into Greek hands, with 200 cannon and enormous quantities of supplies and ammunition of all kinds, while the booty taken in Eski-Shehr is still to be counted. From the Black Sea to the Lycaonian and Pisidian frontiers, and from the Ægean seacoast for a distance of 150 miles, a territory larger than Italy and almost as large as the States of New York and New Jersey is held to-day by the Greek troops with nothing to stay their advance to Angora except the demoralized remnants of the scattered Kemalist forces."

Another New York Greek newspaper, *The National Herald*, advises us that if the Greek Army had been defeated, "not only Asia Minor would have been endangered, but also Thrace would be threatened by the Turks and Bulgarians, and this danger would have been immediate and certain. If Thrace had fallen, eastern Macedonia would naturally have succumbed in turn, because once the bulk of the Greek armies in Asia Minor had been crusht, Greece would have been powerless to resist even smaller enemies." What is more, this Venizelist organ notes that if the Greek Army had not won, not only would the Liberals of Greece have had to bemoan national disaster, but that on the ruins of their party, whose chiefest fame is the "glorious and brilliant Treaty of Sèvres:" When Greece rejected the Allied offer of mediation and launched her offensive against Turkey, says the Athens daily *Kathimerini*, a pro-government journal, she did so because she firmly believed her national existence depended on this struggle. Its object is first and foremost to complete the "liberative task of Greece, by which the Greeks will be permitted to live peacefully in future and mind their own business instead of exhausting themselves in constant sacrifices for the freedom of their enslaved brothers." This newspaper adds that "our friends will recognize us and respect our rights and interests in the case of victory, while they will despise and reject us in the case of defeat. In this war are involved the economic independence of Greece, the individual welfare of every Greek citizen, and the whole life of Greece as a nation and a political organism." The Athens *Athenaiki*, which represents the Reformist party, now cooperating with the Popular party in power, observes:

"Europe has always considered Turkey barbarous and uncivilized in order, apparently, to justify its constant intervention in Turkish affairs—an intervention, by the way, which has never been unselfish and disinterested. But Europe has never felt the obligation of the destruction and the annihilation of the Turkish state, which has been the dark spot of twentieth-century civilization. It is really distressing that even in this hour of its last agony the Ottoman Empire should find many supporters, many devoted champions, and many admirers of Turkish barbarism."

Among the opposition or Venizelist organs we find the same spirit of national unity, and *Patris* says that the aims of the new war are merely the aims of the Liberal party, and "altho the Sèvres Treaty was an important mile-stone in the evolution of Greek national liberation, it did not confirm that liberation in complete form." All the Sèvres Treaty proposed to do was to "restrict the boundaries of the Ottoman state, to secure the protection of national minorities, and by its Thirty-sixth Article to eliminate the Turks from Constantinople, and to give hope of

the establishment of such a régime in that city as would correspond with the aspirations of Hellenism." Thus in the new campaign the Government not only has the full support of the Liberals, but also their sincere cooperation, *Patris* proceeds, for they are "ready to applaud its success and yet reserve their right of criticism should the Government deserve criticism." The idea that Greece fought against unorganized and panic-stricken Kemalist bands is flatly dismissed by the Venizelist *Eleftheros Typos*, which fully appreciates an enemy about whom even the French General Gouraud spoke with much respect, and it informs us that:

"Drawn up against Greece were legions in which there was an officer for every four privates. These troops rested on very strong positions and had the advantage of internal communication and of plenty of ammunition. . . . The defeat of these Turkish forces by Greece alone without any foreign cooperation, without any foreign technical assistance, will always remain as the greatest triumph of the Greek armies and will strengthen our international position. Moreover, this Greek victory will wreck all the chances of Turco-Bolshevik cooperation in the Near East and will tend to the pacification of that entire region."

Turning now to the Turkish press, we find the Kemalist semiofficial organ, *Yeni Gioun*, of Angora, saying of the opening phases of the campaign that:

"The only advantage of the National Turkish organization is the fact that, in case of retreat, the Kemalists will be approaching their base, while the Greek lines of communication would be lengthened. The Greeks enjoy an undisputed advantage over us, which consists in their abundance of ammunition and in their excellent military organization. This truth we must acknowledge, however bitter it be to do so. . . . What Turkey must not forget is, that whoever has the money will win the war; but in any case it will be impossible for us to throw the Greeks into the sea."

These forecasts by a military expert seem to have been confirmed by events. On the other hand the Nationalist *Vakit*, of Constantinople, claims that Smyrna is Turkish, and as long as a single Greek soldier remains there it will mean the "annihilation of the Turkish race." At the same time we are told that Thrace is a Turkish country, "a fact that can be proved by plebiscite"; and finally, Constantinople must be made "secure against future attacks." How these places will remain under Turkish direction, in view of the overwhelmingly Turkish defeat, is explained by the Constantinople *Sabah*, which says that according to both King Constantine and Mr. Venizelos the aims of Greece are the liberation of her enslaved kin, and the utter annihilation of the Turks, whether they be Nationalists, Old Turks, or Young Turks. This daily adds:

"For this reason we consider the new war most important because we have no friends at all—not even the Bolsheviki. We do not know what armed assistance the Soviets have given to the Turkish Nationalists in Anatolia. We know, however, that they have tortured Azerbaijan, and we are afraid that they are coveting Constantinople just as the Russia of the Czars coveted it. At any rate, we affirm that the Turkish struggle will not be solved by the sword, but by the decision of the Great Powers in accordance with their interests and policy."

A BATTLE-SHIP BY ANY OTHER NAME

The Greek flag-ship *Lemnos*, formerly the U. S. S. *Idaho*.

Meanwhile, the Powers, that is, the Allies, are blamed by the Turkish *Tevhiti Evkiar* because after the armistice they "entrusted Greece with the pacification of the Near East," and it continues:

"The consequences of that original mistake are suffered today not only by the Turks and the Moslems, but also by the whole world. The occupation of Smyrna by Greece has brought about the miraculous resurrection of Turkey, and it is up to the Powers to recognize that the continuance of Greece in Anatolia is the greatest menace to world peace. The Greeks must be forced by the Allies to abandon that territory whether they will or no."

Another Constantinople daily, the *Peyan-Sabah*, which supports the Sultan's Government, observes:

"Must we accept the river Sangarius as the western boundary of our country and the Caucasus as its eastern boundary? This is the pass to which we have been brought, and we must admit that this idea was first inspired in our enemies by our own Turanist party, which always insisted upon the transfer of Turkey to the east, and demanded that even our capital be moved to Anatolia. It is by this Turanist policy that our hold on European territory was shaken. But Turkey, reduced to a small Asiatic state on a par with Georgia and Azerbaijan, will eventually disappear militarily and economically, as those little states will disappear under the colossus of the Russian Empire which will undoubtedly reappear in the future. . . . Constantinople, therefore, must be preserved for Turkey, because the past has shown that Turkish occupation of Constantinople has frustrated the Russian advance in 1829 and 1878. . . . And the European Powers should recognize the mistakes they have committed during the last Great War, and prevent the passing of Constantinople to the Greeks who are coveting it, and who, weak and uncivilized as they are, nevertheless, are dangerous."

CAMEL TRANSPORT CAPTURED FROM THE TURKS BY THE GREEKS.

BOLSHEVISM'S HARVEST OF FAMINE

IT IS CHILDISH to blame the Russian famine on the drought, for Russia has always had periodic droughts, but under efficient government the supplies of other sections helped out the stricken territory. This is the cry of many French newspapers which aver that Bolshevism has rendered first aid to famine by teaching the farmers the folly of producing crops to be robbed of them, and also by letting transport systems rot. If famine is to be banished so it can not return next year, then Lenine and Trotzky must be deposed from their autocratic seat; and meanwhile Mr. Hoover "would do well to see that relief supplies do not go to the feeding of Trotzky's new armies." The Paris *Gaulois* says that Lenine and Trotzky now behold the fruits of their labors and they are wondering "whether the fidelity of their Asiatic body-guard will assure them the last piece of bread in Russia." This Paris daily adds that the two Bolshevik leaders have "accepted the conditions of Hoover, and they will accept any conditions which permit them to maintain the abuse of power by which they have cast Russia into the abyss." Russia is not suffering from drought but from Bolshevism, declares the Paris *Journal des Débats*, and "whatever sympathy is inspired by the plight of the hundreds of thousands about to die, we do not hesitate to say that a nation of more than 100,000,000 which submits to the tyranny of several hundred assassins and profiteers; that a people whose soldiers abandoned their allies—that such a people has in some degree deserved its fate, and that we have the right, before imposing on ourselves sacrifices to save them, to lay down certain conditions."

THE NEW CZAR OF RUSSIA.

—*Kolokol* (New York).

The conditions, of course, are that the Soviet Government be ousted, and the Paris *Figaro* suggests that relief supplies to be sent by the committees of aid "should serve to reanimate the great Russian body and not to give new virulence to the germs of death, which are Lenine and Trotzky." The *Echo de Paris* praises Herbert Hoover's plan to save Russian babies and women, but calls attention to Trotzky's recent orders for raising fresh regiments for the "approaching war," and warns Mr. Hoover to be on his guard against "strengthening the 'Red' Army." Remember the fine promises of the Bolsheviki, observes the Paris *Liberté*, and—

"Look at the result: Transport is disorganized; the czarist bureaucracy is replaced by a new one, more numerous and more venal; farmers, robbed and persecuted, cease to cultivate except for their own needs, and millions starve. Lenine and his accomplices, shut up in the Kremlin and guarded with more care than any czar, have been obliged, in order to hold on a little longer, to appeal to the capitalist governments. Now Europe and America are called to feed a country which used to be a big exporter of grain.

"Hoover is the man to meet the difficulties. He is not the man to let himself be duped by the men of the Soviets. He has made his conditions, as the Supreme Council will make its conditions. What is most important is that the authors of this frightful cataclysm be thrown out. Their failure is such that they must at once give way to others. It is announced that they are consenting to take men of other parties into their councils. That is not enough. They must get out entirely."

In Germany, the Berlin *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* believes that the Soviet Government will be weakened if Russia receives relief from the outside world, because this will be a plain demonstration to the Russians that their Communist leaders have let them starve and their rescue had to be effected through the intervention of a capitalistic world. At the same time this newspaper points out that Soviet adherents and officials can not remain neutral while foreigners are carrying on relief work because this work will imperil the Soviet position. Therefore, we are told to look forward to sabotage on the part of the Bolsheviki.

PARIS MEDITATES ON JERSEY CITY

TO THE GLORY OF VERDUN add the calamity of Jersey City, is the lament of some Paris journals which ease their sorrow over the defeat of Carpentier by Dempsey by reminding their readers that France remains preeminent in military science and other fields of intellectual activity; and then, after all, they say, "the whole affair has been absurdly overadvertised." The savants of France unfortunately can not "compete in press notice with Tek [sic] Rickard, the clever Yankee who managed the great match," notes a writer in *La Revue Hebdomadaire* (Paris), who cries: "In mercy, newspapers of France, let ye be less concerned with current events and have more conscience, since you are so powerful, in your care of the defense of the future of your country and the education of your youth!" The Jersey City combat was "less a boxing triumph than a publicity triumph," and there has been nothing funnier, he believes, than the long list of interviews, prophecies, and rumors which preceded the fight, and which would have made the two pugilists ridiculous if they were not so essentially respectable as simple athletes. The whole story of the fight is told in the record that Carpentier is a middle-weight who tried to best a heavy-weight, and "there is nothing calamitous or catastrophic in this fact." The writer then singles out for respect among all the sport writers of the French metropolis one Marcel Delarbre, who "greatly honored himself by holding aloof from the press barrage loosed in honor of a fight that was worthy of only a few paragraphs." This gentleman, who contributes to several Paris newspapers, on the day of the "great event" pointed a moral by an account of a notable charity in the French Alps. This charity proceeds from a bequest of the late Mr. Brunier who left his fortune to encourage the growth of French families in the French Alps. On the day of the fight Le Touring-Club gave savings-bank accounts to seven mothers of families who are wives of Alpine guides and whose children together number sixty-five, born and living in the French Alps. The grave, dignified, and nonogenarian *Revue des Deux Mondes* observes:

"We must learn and consider well the lesson of this defeat at sport. This lesson is perhaps that we should encourage our young men to train their bodies and cultivate their skill and strength. France desires this, not only because she wishes her children to live long and healthily, not only because in this world

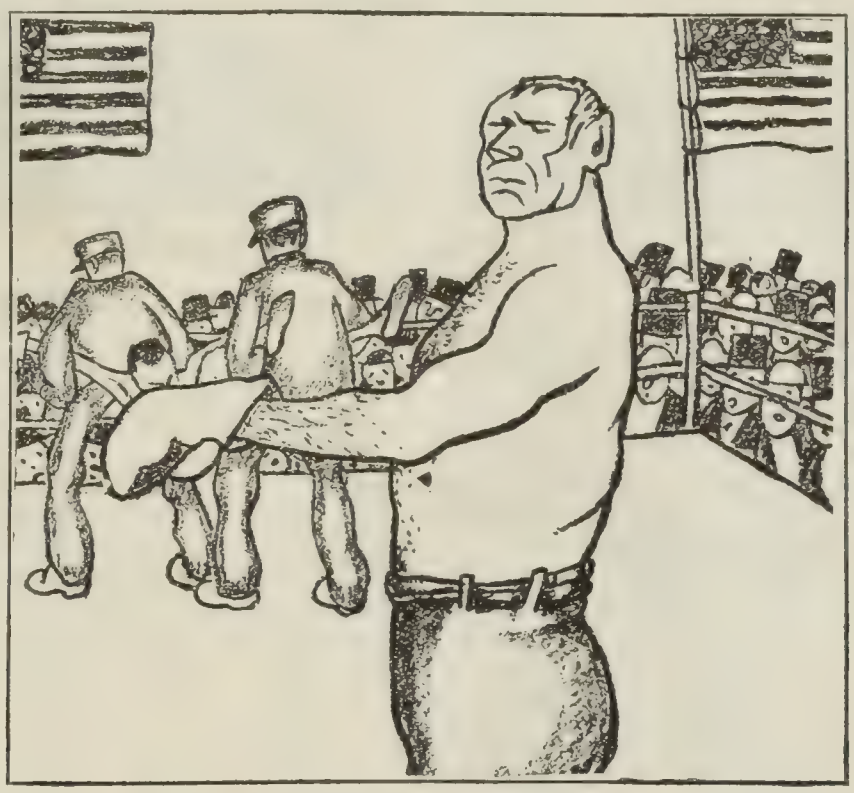
of steel, war is not dead, and therefore muscles of steel are in demand, but also because—as the Greeks have shown—the rare and delicate flowers of poetry and of science thrive more readily in brains that crown healthy, robust, and beautiful bodies."

"Take it with a smile," suggests *La Victoire*, and—

"Let us console ourselves by remembering that for several centuries past we hold the World Championship Title in letters, science, and art, and that since the Marne and Verdun we hold the World Championship Title in military science. Yet if these consolations are insufficient, let us remember that Dempsey is the compatriot of 2,000,000 mighty lads who came from the other side of the Atlantic to deal a mighty blow and thrust the *Boche* beyond our boundaries. Let us remember that we didn't complain then that the Americans were heavy-weights."

A SOUTH-AFRICAN VIEW OF RACE INEQUALITY

THE OBSTACLE TO FRIENDSHIP between Australia and Japan is not so much the White-Australia policy of the Australians as misunderstanding of that policy by the Japanese, according to Premier Hughes, of Australia, and the Natal *Mercury* believes that there is probably a large element of truth in the Premier's statement. The Japanese have the sensitiveness of "newcomers in the comity of civilized nations," according to this South-African journal, and assume that the desire of the Australians to keep their land as a preserve for the white race is "an assertion of Australian superiority and Japanese inferiority." But this is not so, for the Australians admire the bravery and patriotism of the Japanese and acclaim their magnificent achievements, but in the words of Mr. Hughes, "we have our ideals and they have theirs." This leads the Natal *Mercury* to observe:



A SWISS EXPLANATION.

DEMPSEY—"Of course I had to lick the Frenchman because we Americans have made peace with Germany."

—*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

"The fact is that Australia, California, and British Columbia have stumbled instinctively upon a profound ethnological truth, the neglect of which has been disastrous throughout the world's history. There are races of mankind, separated in all probability from a very early period in human evolution, so incompatible that intimate association between them, whether physical or otherwise, is impossible without detriment. Many of the most troublesome of the problems with which the world is vexed to-day are due to the interplay of incompatible races. If the Tatar invaders of Europe many centuries ago had been stopt at the Karpathians and the Pripet Marshes, the Germans in 1914 would have been in all likelihood as peaceable and freedom-loving a people as the Dutch, the Danes, or the Norwegians. If the conquests of those Tatar invaders had been complete as far west as the Rhine, the material civilization of Germany in 1914 would have been little more advanced than that of Turkestan."

Whether the differences between "two mutually unassimilable races justify the use of the term superiority and inferiority" is a point on which they may well agree to differ, but this Natal daily reminds us of the natural tendency to consider such differences in these terms. The essential thing is that differences do exist and "constitute a grave danger where the mingling of incompatible races is permitted." When the facts are more fully appreciated, we are told, it will be recognized generally, as Mr. Hughes now recognizes, that this incompatibility is no bar to peaceful and even friendly relations between white and yellow races or white and brown or brown and black. Perhaps the strongest recommendation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is that it has "helped greatly and will help greatly to tide over the dangerous period of misunderstanding and suspicion before the mutual understanding can be reached which must form the sure foundation of a lasting peace." Mr. Hughes shows in his speech, we read further, that under the necessity for justifying the White-Australia policy to the Empire at large, Australian public opinion has traveled far toward understanding the ethnological realities upon which its instinctive revolt against yellow immigration has been based. Then, turning toward America, this South-African newspaper remarks:

"America, a law unto herself, has had an only partially adequate substitute for this stimulus in the divergence of opinion between the Western and Eastern States. The average Californian would probably confess to a strong 'prejudice' against the Japanese. The Easterners generally are still under the influence of the humanitarian philosophers of the eighteenth century—we recalled the other day in a different connection that Napoleon once remarked that it might have been better for the world if neither he nor Rousseau had ever been born—and have displayed until recently little inclination to sympathize with Western antagonism to the Japanese. But recent legislation has shown that American public opinion, not only in the West, but also in the Middle West and the East, is beginning to realize that even some of the races hitherto classed as European are unassimilable in an Anglo-Saxon community. This must help substantially to a general recognition by all parties of the real character of the objection to indiscriminate intermingling by migration of races which have differed radically through millenniums of divergent evolution. When that general understanding is finally achieved, all danger of friction between the predominantly Anglo-Saxon Commonwealth of Nations known as the British Empire and the predominantly Anglo-Saxon American republic, by reason of differences in their attitude toward the 'yellow' races, will disappear."

JAPAN'S INVESTMENTS IN CHINA — Americans and Europeans accuse Japan of acquiring large interests and rights by making loans to China, but in doing so they are guilty of error, declares the Tokyo *Kokumin*, which admits that Japan has loaned money to China, but says it is mostly loaned under conditions unfavorable to Japan. We read then:

"Great Britain has the largest credits in China, but her loans are all covered by adequate securities and will not be affected in whatever financial difficulties China may be involved. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and other British financial organs control the money and silver markets in China and do not allow the peoples of other countries to invade the field. America is the first to demand rights and interests. She has propaganda and exploitation to herself, but she has never made actual investments. If other countries obtain rights and influence by expending capital and labor, America tries to obtain all possible things without making any sacrifice. We are in a line with Great Britain in regard to the disbursement of capital and labor, but are unable to obtain such rights and securities as are acquired by Great Britain. The fact is that what is wanted by us is taken away by America. It may even be said that it is America which stands to profit by our investments in China."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

TO ABOLISH "CHINA'S SORROW"

THE YELLOW RIVER is "China's Sorrow," because it is the source of flood and famine. To restrain the flood and turn the famine into abundance, thereby changing the river into China's Joy, is a mere matter of expenditure. About the cost of one big famine would do it, and John R. Freeman, a consultng engineer of Providence, R. I., would like, he says, to be Emperor of China for just five years, so that he could put into operation a plan of his own for accomplishing all this. Mr. Freeman's scheme and its presumptive results are detailed by Charles K. Edmunds, in an article entitled "Taming the Yellow River," contributed to *Asia* (New York). As a constructive bit of engineering, philanthropy, and profitable finance, this simultaneous abolition of flood and famine, whether undertaken by public or private enterprise, should prove attractive in more than one way. Mr. Edmunds suggests that the financial aid of the new consortium might be brought into play to accomplish it. He begins his article with a bit of dialog heard in a Washington club, as follows:

"'I want to be Emperor of China.'

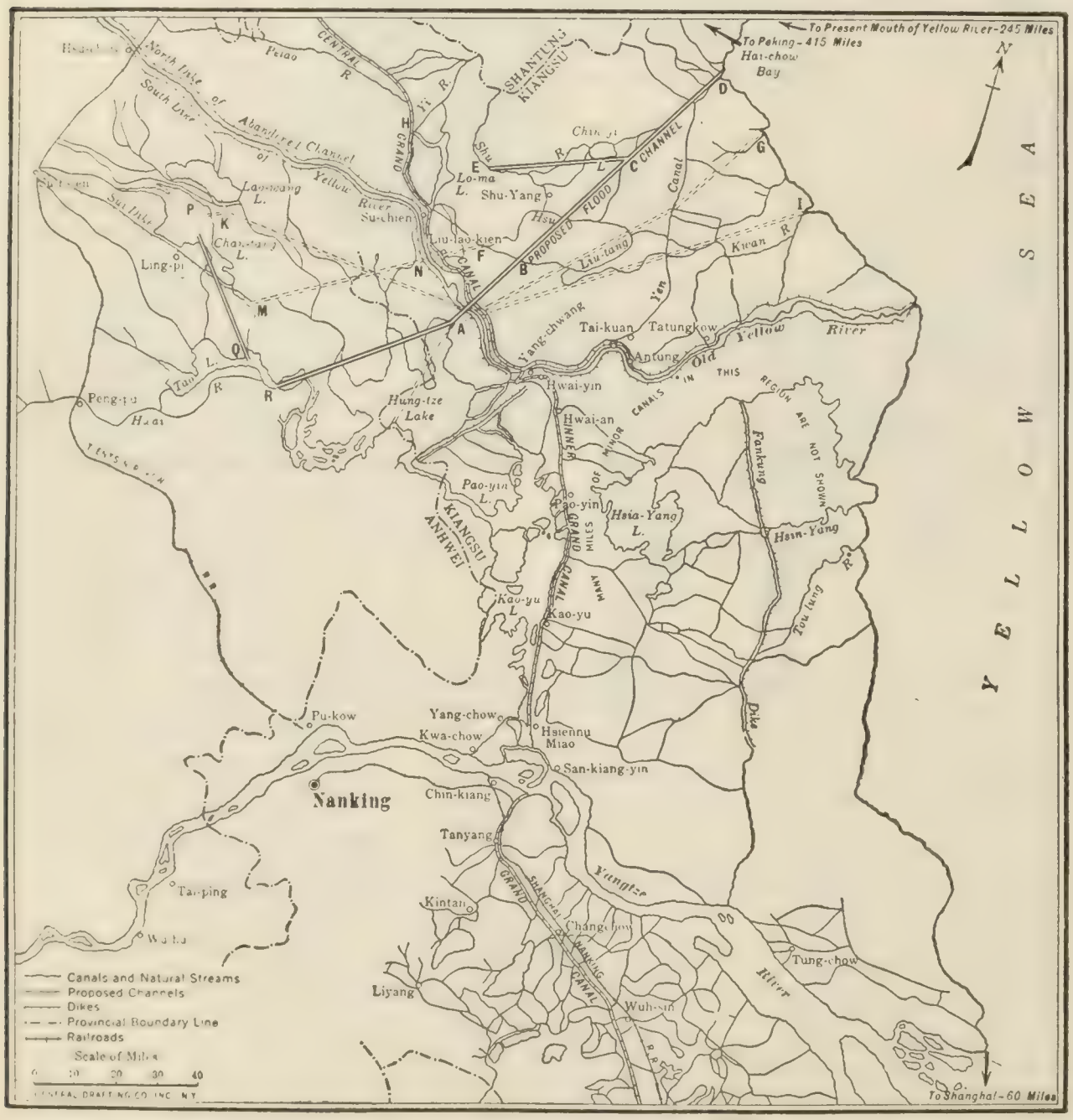
"He was an American of middle age, compactly and powerfully built, with friendly eyes and quiet voice. His hearers perceptibly leaned forward. It was evident that he had a real idea.

"'Emperor of China for five years,' he continued. 'And I want the job in order to do just one thing—to tame the Yellow River.'

"He smiled. But there was little doubt in the minds of his hearers that he knew what he was talking about in the matter of taming rivers. 'To tame the Yellow River' would mean to convert it from 'China's Sorrow' to a beneficent stream watering a very upper 'Valley of the Nile.' It would reclaim a strip of waste-land five miles wide by 250 miles long, sufficient for more than a hundred thousand fertile Chinese farms, and would forever prevent such outbreaks of the river through its dikes as that which in 1887 is said to have killed by flood and famine more than a million people.

"John R. Freeman, of Providence, is the man who would control the Yellow River. He is final consultant on many of the country's greatest projects, including the water-supply system of New York City, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, some of the chief problems of the Panama Canal, and some of America's largest water-power developments. The foundation of his interest in the control of the Yellow River is his regard for the Chinese people and his respect for their civilization and culture. As consulting engineer for the American International Corporation and the Chinese Government, he went to China to improve the Grand Canal. The Yellow River crosses the Grand Canal. It was therefore necessary for him to study the Yellow River.

"His study of the problem of flood relief in China may lead to a work larger than the Panama Canal and greater in immediate humanitarian results. It now seems probable that all of the construction costs can be recovered in the increased value of the lands reclaimed."

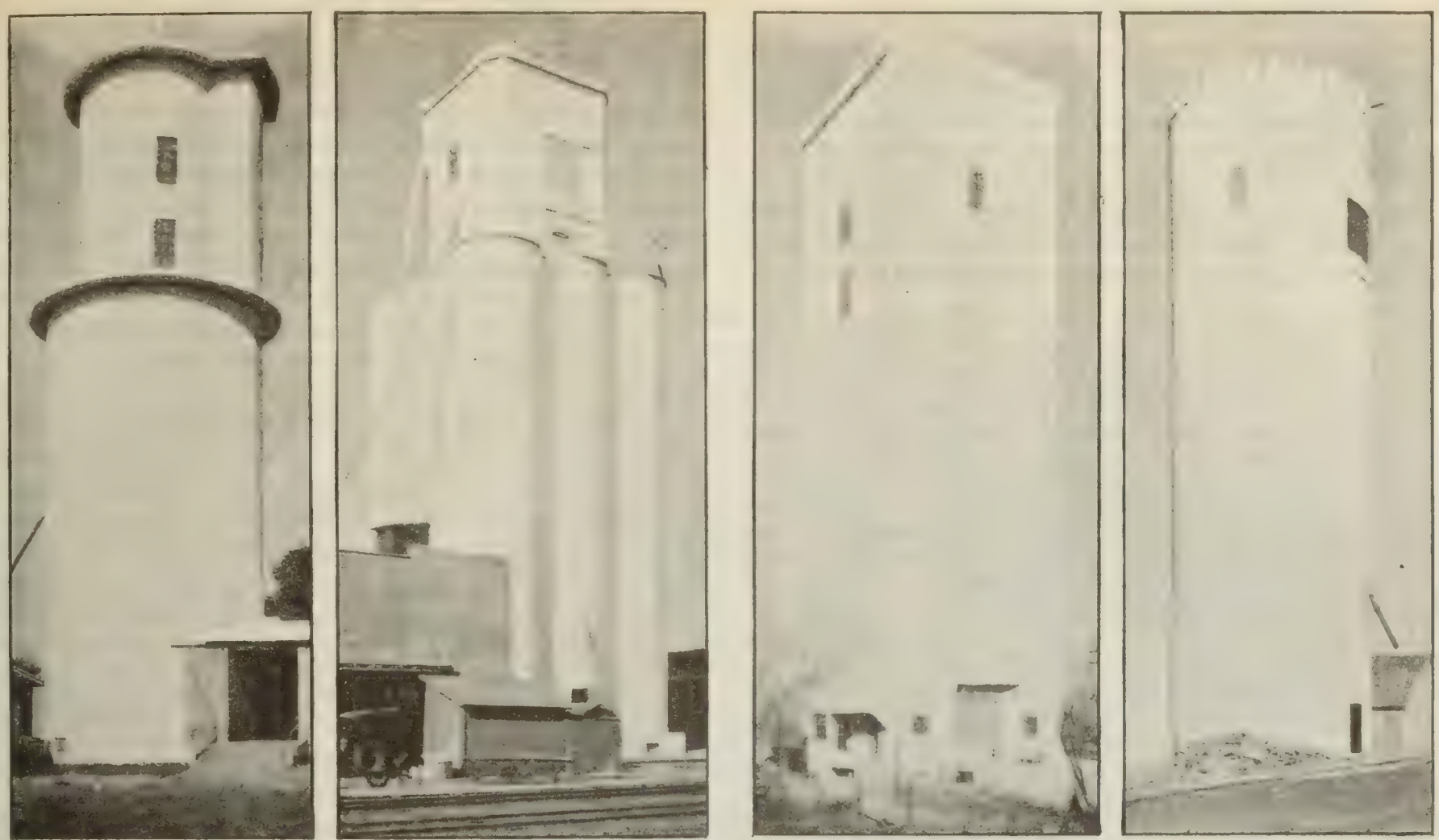


PLAN FOR PREVENTING FLOOD AND FAMINE IN SHANTUNG AND KIANGSU.

The Yellow River, by digging its own deep channel to the sea, would be converted from "China's Sorrow" into a navigable stream, and reclaim millions of acres of waste-land.

Mr. Freeman would make the river dig its own channel, from which it could not escape—a work which, if done by dredging-machines, would cost over $100,000,000. In flood times it now steadily deepens the channel. Therefore, he says, if its normal velocity be increased to the rate which will dig up the silt and transport it to the sea, a permanent deepening will result. This may be effected by confining it to a narrow channel for 250 to 300 miles. The new banks would be protected by stone riprap built much as the Chinese have built them for a thousand years, or by modern concrete sheet piling reenforced with bamboo instead of steel. We read further:

"This dangerous part of the Yellow River flows through a vast delta plain of sediment hundreds of feet deep, easily cut into by a swift current. But, as Mr. Freeman's figures show, despite the fact that the river carries more than 99 per cent. of



Illustrations by courtesy of "Concrete," Detroit.

FOUR TYPES OF CONCRETE GRAIN ELEVATORS.

its mud to the ocean, the small fraction it drops along its course has raised the river bed about 10 or 15 feet above the surrounding plain, and in floods the water surface inside the dike is 25 or 30 feet above the plain outside.

"The river now curves and wanders at will out of its main channel, whenever swollen by floods. Along this course, Mr. Freeman would dig two very deep parallel ditches, each about 70 feet wide, leaving between them a strip of land about a quarter of a mile wide and 250 to 300 miles long. The earth thus excavated would form new dikes about 25 feet high. These new dikes would mark the edges of the new course of the river, running in straight lines 10 to 20 miles long.

"Into the new straight channels he would turn the river. Its own scour would eat away the 1,800 feet of land lying between and make the main channel. Mr. Freeman would then proceed to train the river to fill with silt the area two to three miles wide on each bank between the new and the old dike. Huge concrete pipes, 12 feet in diameter, built through the new dikes from the river, below flood-level, would permit the silt-laden river water to be drawn off in flood seasons to overflow the country between the new dikes and the old. Silt thus deposited would in time fill up this space, making the new walls of the river eventually two to three miles thick and imprisoning it for all time. Furthermore, China would have along the Yellow River an area of new, fertile, river-bottom lands five miles wide and 200 to 300 miles long, fully protected from flood."

Such is only one part of the plan. But the whole delta region of Shantung and Kiangsu is a network of rivers, lakes, and streams. Frequently floods spread over hundreds of square miles, spoiling the crops, drowning the farm animals, and starving the people. At present, most of the streams drain into the Grand Canal and thence an undue portion flows into the Yangtze. Freeman would apply his Yellow-River method to drain these directly to sea to the east rather than to the Yangtze. To quote further:

"He would spend only $6,000,000 in man and machine labor and as the result make the waters do $24,000,000 worth of dredging and scouring. He would dam up the lakes at different levels as successive reservoirs to hold flood waters, and from these reservoirs he would build irrigation ditches carrying water to the surrounding country during drought.

"The combined projects in Kiangsu Province could be completed in ten years. They would create 1,700,000 acres of new land, some of it reclaimed swamp-lands of the lake and river region. The Yellow River and the new channel would be made navigable streams. China would be given a new port, Haichow, the sea-terminus of a system of water transportation into the interior.

"Here is a constructive piece of work to prevent recurring famines, an opportunity for Americans to initiate and back financially—with the possible cooperation of a public increasingly interested in China and its government—a great humanitarian plan, which could be undertaken either by a corporation that could guarantee sound construction and a reasonably good investment return, or by a semiofficial public body such as the Red Cross, or by the Chinese Government itself, under suitable engineering counsel and management, with the financial aid of the new consortium."

CONCRETE GRAIN ELEVATORS FOR COUNTRY USE—An almost complete change in the methods of constructing country grain elevators, with the employment of concrete in place of wood, has recently taken place, we are told by A. J. R. Curtis, writing in *Concrete* (Detroit). Seldom, he says, has one material of construction replaced another in so short a time. Only a few years ago the concrete country elevator was a rare exception; to-day in many parts of the country scarcely a wooden elevator less than five years old can be found. He continues:

"Concrete construction of terminal elevators had been found to reduce the fire hazard to almost nothing, cut down insurance on structure and contents, and make the probabilities of dust explosions more remote; in case of such a disaster, the concrete elevator prevents the destruction of the grain by fire. There is no longer any excuse for fire losses in grain storage.

"Concrete country elevators have other practical advantages. The concrete workhouse is free from cracks and crevices, therefore easy to keep clean and free from collection of dust; concrete boot-tanks are water-tight and do not have to be replaced; concrete floors and areaways are easy to truck over and maintenance-proof, and concrete grain tanks are absolutely free from vermin, rust, rot, and rats. Depreciation of a concrete elevator is practically negligible."

HOW FAST DO BIRDS FLY?

THE SPEED OF BIRDS has been much exaggerated, we are told by an editorial writer in *The Scientific American* (New York). Every one, he says, who has watched the flight of the swifter birds has made his own estimate. The speeds attained by the carrier-pigeon, the duck, and the faster of the sea-birds have formed the subject of endless guesswork. Birds incapable of doing more than 40 to 50 miles an hour have been credited with 100 and over. He continues:

"We remember reading somewhere the serious statement by a man, who was both naturalist and huntsman, that when he was lying in wait for ducks he had more than once seen a flock of geese pass overhead across a certain measured stretch of landscape that must have been going at least 120 miles an hour.

"Now the fact of the matter is that nothing is more difficult than to judge of the speed of any object through the air by mere human observation. Foreshortening due to perspective alone renders it impossible to tell just when a moving object passes above some fixt point on the ground, and almost invariably the estimated speed is far beyond the actual. At the present time the highest well-authenticated speed is that of homing-pigeons, some of which have reached a speed of 60 miles an hour.

"But now comes Col. R. Meinertzhagen, a noted ornithologist in Great Britain, who has recently published some data on this subject in *The Ibis*, which is the leading English journal devoted to bird life. The Colonel states that during his antiaircraft duties in the course of the war, he trained his men in instrumental work by making them take observations of the flight of birds. These he collected and then confirmed their results by instrumental work himself. He tells us that the speed of birds, as thus accurately ascertained, is far below what it is popularly believed to be, varying from 20 to 40 miles for the smaller *Passeres* to from 40 to 50 miles an hour in the case of waders. Those speeds represent steady flight; but when a bird is frightened by an enemy, or when it is pouncing upon its prey, it can accelerate greatly for a limited time. He estimates that for a short distance the swift can reach a speed of 100 miles an hour.

"The airplane, therefore, has greatly surpassed the swiftness of the birds both in its power of sustained speed and in its maximum speed. From 100 to 120 miles an hour can be maintained by many of the standard machines, and we know that last year the racing speed was carried up to from 180 to 190 miles per hour.

"Where the birds still greatly surpass the human flying-machines is in the matter of taking off and alighting. The sea-birds, and all birds, in fact, by changing the angle of incidence of their wings, are able to reduce their landing speed at a rate which the airplane and the seaplane can not approach."

THE RAT-KILLER'S FAILURE—The typical nine lives of the cat are apparently surpassed by her enemy the rat. Efforts to exterminate the rat as a plague-carrier have resulted only in increasing its reproduction rate and swelling its numbers, according to Dr. A. K. Chalmers, medical officer to the port of Glasgow. Says *The British Medical Journal* (London), reporting a meeting of the [British] Association of Port Sanitary Authorities, at which the doctor spoke:

"Dr. Chalmers pointed out that tho plague was primarily a disease of rats, there was no evidence that the rat plague in Eastern countries had diminished the number of rats; millions of rats had died of it in India, but there were as many there to-day as twenty years ago; not only were they numerically as strong, but from a bacteriological point of view their position was even stronger, since they might suffer from a chronic, non-fatal, but transmissible form of the disease. Again, at Copenhagen, when the authorities set out to trap and kill rats, the average catch was about 300,000; it was rapidly reduced by half, but remained at 150,000 for some time. It appeared that as fast as rats were killed the birth-rate rose; it was only by the adoption of a special policy which consisted in killing the females and liberating the males, who fought and exterminated each other, that the catch was reduced to 90,000. The general opinion of the meeting seemed to be that tho it was possible to diminish the number of rats on ships it was impossible to exterminate them in the ports."

WAITING TO BE UP TO DATE

SHALL NEEDED PUBLIC WORKS be held up pending the possible discovery of future scientific improvements? An affirmative answer, thinks *The Engineering News-Record* (New York) would effectively stop all impending present-day construction, for there are few lines of engineering to-day that are not constantly being broadened, extended, and changed to take advantage of newly found scientific laws. To illustrate this point and to show the difficulties through which a city may have to pass on its way toward obtaining public improvements, the experience of Milwaukee is cited. This city recently planned a filtration plant for sewage disposal. We read:

"When plans were well started questions arose as to cost. Then came a report from a committee of the local section of the American Chemical Society. In effect it says that filtration should not be started because present-day filtration methods are in all probability antiquated and because within a few years, by taking advantage of new discoveries in chemistry, vastly improved filtration methods will be developed. Politically some say, and scientifically others aver, this report by the chemists was not pleasing to the Socialists. Harrison P. Eddy, a consulting engineer, was called in to advise on water treatment. He counsels an immediate start on plans for water treatment and simultaneously further experiments along the lines suggested by the chemists. He is not optimistic of the attainment of the far-reaching results the chemists predict. In his opinion any change in design suggested by further chemical studies will not be material and can be made quickly.

"A decidedly new angle is presented in this argument of the chemists for deferment—an argument, if accepted as valid, that would be perfectly effective in stopping work on any filtration project in the country. Such an argument for a halting policy has rarely if ever been brought forward seriously in an important engineering matter. Because of its nature and because of its being brought forward by men without experience in water treatment, it must inevitably arouse decided objections on the part of sanitary engineers."

OUR HEALTHY COLLEGE WOMEN—Exceedingly low death-rates among graduates of women's colleges in the United States are reported in *The Statistical Bulletin* of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. (New York). This publication cites a recently completed study covering the mortality experience, after graduation, of 15,561 women, which shows that at 20 to 64 years of age the death-rate is only 3.24 per 1,000. Between 25 and 34 years, where nearly one-half of the total observations were centered, the death-rate was 2.77 per 1,000. Among women in the general population of the United States Registration Area the death-rate at this age period was more than twice as high—namely, 6.10 per 1,000. The writer goes on to say:

"These favorable figures seem to be due to several important causes. First, there is the selective effect of the secondary and collegiate educational process. Those physically unfit to pursue studies usually drop from the rolls. College women also come from a superior home environment; the presumption is that for nearly all of them economic and domestic circumstances have been such as to conduce to better health than the average. These women, during their lives in a college environment, also benefit from periodical medical examination and from prescribed physical exercise much more than women in the general population. After graduation many of them enter professional pursuits where the risk of death is at a minimum. Less than one-half of them are married and, therefore, not exposed to the grave risks of child-bearing. Not less important is the favorable effect of the whole of college education on the right conduct of life.

"The favorable death-rates of graduates of women's colleges clearly indicate that the prevailing mortality among women in the general population is far in excess of what it should be. An excess of nearly 100 per cent. in the death-rate of women in general over the rate for this special group is indicative of numerous factors of life-wastage which could be controlled by intelligent community effort."

A NEW ERA IN TRANSPORTATION

THIS COMPREHENSIVE TERM is considered justifiable by N. H. Kastl, writing in *Export American Industries* (New York), in view of the container system now being adopted on some of the railroads. This system, which involves the transportation of closed and locked containers, like huge safes, directly from consigner to consignee, has already been roughly described in these columns, but Mr. Kastl's article gives details, and outlines the advantages already realized and the probable extension of the system which he thinks may even in time be used for export service. He says that altho the initial costs of equipment are great, and it involves the scrapping of a great many cars still in good condition, the economies will more than justify the change. The largest saving, he says, will be made in the settlement of claims for breakage, theft, etc., in transit. He continues:

"During recent years claims have become one of the heaviest items in the railroad budget. In 1920, American railroads paid in claims $125,000,000. In 1914 they amounted to only $33,000,000. But other results will, as time goes on, be of far greater consequence. Chief among these will be the increased use of rolling-stock and a greater moving service not only from the rolling-stock but from trucks, drays, and other freight-handling equipment. Most of the freight congestion has arisen from the fact that it has been almost impossible to keep the rolling-stock in a liquid state. The car shortage was intensified because it was impossible to obtain the maximum service from the existing stock of cars. Terminals were choked with cars. waiting to be unloaded, and high demurrage charges failed to impress the shippers with the necessity for emptying cars and turning them back into active service. The use of the container-cars will practically eliminate congestion at terminals and in freight warehouses.

"There is a great time saving also, since the average unloading time for express containers is under a minute and a half and for freight containers, which are much larger and heavier, about eighteen minutes. On the first trial trip of an express container-car from New York to Chicago, all the nine containers were taken off the car in twenty-two minutes. A truck delivered the first container to a department store a mile from the railway terminal in thirty-eight minutes. Another container was delivered at its ultimate destination, five miles away, in one hour and fifteen minutes. All nine were unlocked by the various consignees, unpacked and returned to the car, ready to start back to New York, within two hours after they had been delivered.

"The greater mobility of rolling-stock will bring many other advantages in its wake. If the railroads can depend on a fairly constant movement, on schedule time, of all of their available cars, they can reduce the total number of cars which are necessary to handle their freight traffic."

Another great saving under the new order will be in the reduction of the large personnel now required to keep track of freight and express shipments. Under the present system it is necessary to check an individual shipment every time it changes hands. The amount of detail involved is enormous. He says:

"The direct shipment of goods from factory or warehouse to consignee cuts down the checking up of goods to the minimum and makes freight shipment almost as simple as parcel post. The greater safety of shipments by means of container-cars will eliminate a large proportion of the claims for damages which now exist. Thus a great reduction in railroad personnel will be achieved.

"There are two types of container-cars, the freight type and the express type. The express type of car is built for handling in passenger-trains and the freight type of standard construction for use in freight-trains. The express type of car is interchangeable with standard passenger equipment. It has blind vestibule buffers to take the shock and passenger-trucks and air-brake equipment. The low sides are provided with guides that hold the containers firmly in position.

Courtesy of the New York Central Company.

UNLOADING A CONTAINER-CAR.

This type of freight and express car is said to usher in a new era in commodity transportation.

"The freight-train type of car is the regular fifty-foot freight-car. It is provided with containers of two sizes, seven and fourteen feet in length respectively. Three large containers may be used to a car, or two large and two small. They are of wood reenforced with steel.

"The new system of freight transportation is as yet only in its infancy. Large-scale production of the necessary compartment-car equipment is already begun and plans for supplementary terminal equipment have been initiated so that the maximum of service may be attained as soon as the system is put into extensive operation. Numerous adaptations of the present types of containers are contemplated. Smaller containers will probably be added to meet the needs of smaller shippers, and doubtless various combinations of compartments on the individual cars will be arranged as the traffic increases in volume. It is planned also to equip the compartment-cars with refrigerating systems so that perishable foods may be shipped.

"It is quite possible also that in the future this direct service from shipper to consignee may be extended to the export trade. The time may come when a shipment of goods may be put into a container in Chicago and opened weeks later in Melbourne. A new era in commodity transportation is beginning, and all things seem possible to the traffic experts, who see in the new scheme a solution of most of the major problems of shipping by freight and express, saving in time, in waste, and in risk of shipment."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

CARUSO

GOLDEN IS THE WORD that has sprung to every lip to measure the loss to the world sustained in the death of Caruso. Golden was the voice with which he was endowed, supported by an art that was worthy of the metal. Golden also was the heart that has ceased to beat, which delighted in the profuse spending of the great sums that his art commanded. Such qualities explain the immense space devoted by the daily

AS HE SAW HIMSELF.

Caruso's art as a caricaturist is well known, and many of his friends treasure these expressions of the lighter side of his nature.

press to the passing in Naples of this operatic favorite after a struggle with sickness in which he had seemed to be emerging the victor. The public loved him, and he was also esteemed by his artist companions. "As Caruso succeeded no one, there can be no successor to him," says Antonio Scotti, quoted by the New York *Times*, "He is and always will be supreme, the one greatest tenor." "It is a wonderful thing," says Mme. Marcella Sembrich to a representative of the same paper, "to be able to say of him that he was loved by all his associates. There never were any jealousies existing between them. He was above all that, he was so big-hearted, so broad-minded, so much the truly great artist, the perfect gentleman. His death is a great loss to the musical world." Tributes to his personal worth and appraisements of his position as an artist abound. Among them all is one of peculiar interest, written by the late James G. Huneker for the New York *World* during the early stages of the singer's illness. Before the tribute was needed both the writer and the printer who set up the article preceded the tenor into the land of shadows. We quote in part:

"Enrico Caruso is dead. There have been and will be other tenors, yet for this generation his memory is something sacred and apart. It is doubtful if the Metropolitan Opera-House will again echo such golden music as made by his throat—that is, doubtful in our time. When he first came here not two decades ago there was a rich fruitiness to his tones that evoked such disparate images as the sound of a French horn and a golden autumnal sunset. Always the word golden comes to the lips. Golden, with a thrilling human fiber. Not the finished vocal artist that he developed into; nevertheless, there was something indescribably fresh, luminous, and youthful in the singing of the early Caruso. I had heard him in London before he sang here, which, alas! was to be his last home. Veteran as I was, I could hardly trust my ears when he poured forth a golden stream of music, and with effortless art. It needed no critical clairvoyancy to predict that a star of the first magnitude had arisen in the firmament of art. That was in 1902, and since then this star grew in luster and beauty till the day of his death. Caruso had not even then achieved his grand artistic climax. He was ever a prodigious student.

"There will not be any critical dispute as to Caruso's place in the history of his art. Even in the brief span of life accorded the present writer Caruso looms formidably. Originally a lyric he ended as a heroic tenor. His vocal range was extraordinary. In his repertoire he demonstrated his catholicity. From Meyerbeer's 'Les Huguenots' to Flotow's 'Marta,' from 'Rigoletto' to 'Pagliacci,' there are few lyric works that he missed. 'La Forza del Destino' was revived for him by Mr. Gatti-Casazza, and he could squander his extraordinary art on such a trifle as Mascagni's 'Lodoletta.' But to all his undertakings he brought a refreshing sincerity and tonal beauty. It is not to be denied that he was happier in Italian than French music; his *Rhadames* outshone his *Faust*. Nevertheless, he overcame the seemingly insuperable difficulties of a foreign style and diction, and his *John of Leyden* in 'Le Prophete' and *Eleazer* in 'La Juive' rank among his greatest achievements, not to mention his *Samson*. There was the note of the grand manner in the assumption of *John* and incomparable pathos in the delineation of Halévy's persecuted and vengeful old Hebrew. As an actor he grew amazingly in the last decade of his artistic career. Compare his light-hearted, frivolous *Duke* in 'Rigoletto' with the venerable Jew in 'La Juive.' Then we realize how far intense study intelligently directed may carry a singer. It has often been a cause of critical wonderment why Caruso never sang the music of Richard Wagner. What a *Lohengrin* he would have been, what a *Parsifal*, yes, even a *Tristan!* He knew every note of these rôles. Once for my delectation he hummed the plaintive measures of the dying *Tristan*. Tears came to my eyes, so penetratingly sweet was his tone, so pathetic his phrasing."

While others review his past, Arthur Brisbane, in the New York *American*, takes a look into his future:

"Was there also, perhaps, intense interest and excitement in heaven yesterday as the famous singer arrived? We can not imagine dead, level uniformity anywhere, least of all in heaven. Uniformity would make life horrible. There must be varying degrees of beauty in celestial as in earthly singing.

"Was there interest above in Caruso's arrival? And how will it seem to him after living as a star to find himself one in a chorus of many billions? These are questions that may be asked most reverently. The power that delighted a few on this earth for a short time must surely be used to delight endless hosts through all eternity.

"We learn also from Caruso, in too practical America, that mere *utility* is not everything. There was absolutely nothing *useful*, from the cold, materialistic point of view, in all Caruso's life. He did not add anything to the wealth of the world. He dealt not in steel, beef, cotton, or gold.

"Yet his was the most important 'business,' that of making men happy. And if we could weigh spiritual values, and effects,

we probably should find that by stimulating human minds, and feeding the spirit, Caruso did in his lifetime more to increase human energy, and thus to increase human wealth, than any one of the great industrial kings.

"If, as we are bound to believe, human beings meet, know themselves, and know each other in the future, what intense delight it will be for Verdi to hear his song about the woman as changeable as a feather in the wind sung by the greatest voice that ever sang it.

"All the musicians will gather around. Beethoven with head bent and hands behind his back; Wagner, the powerful creator; Bach, according to Beethoven, king of them all, will crowd to meet the new spirit.

"And when they ask him about the earth, how it is getting along, what of its degree of civilization, Caruso may answer, 'Well, at any time, 3,000 or 4,000 would pay from $2 to $8 for a seat to hear me sing. And 100,000 would pay from $5 to $100 to see two men fight.'

"The spirits will say, 'Caruso, you ought to be glad to get out of such a miserable planet. Please sing us something.'"

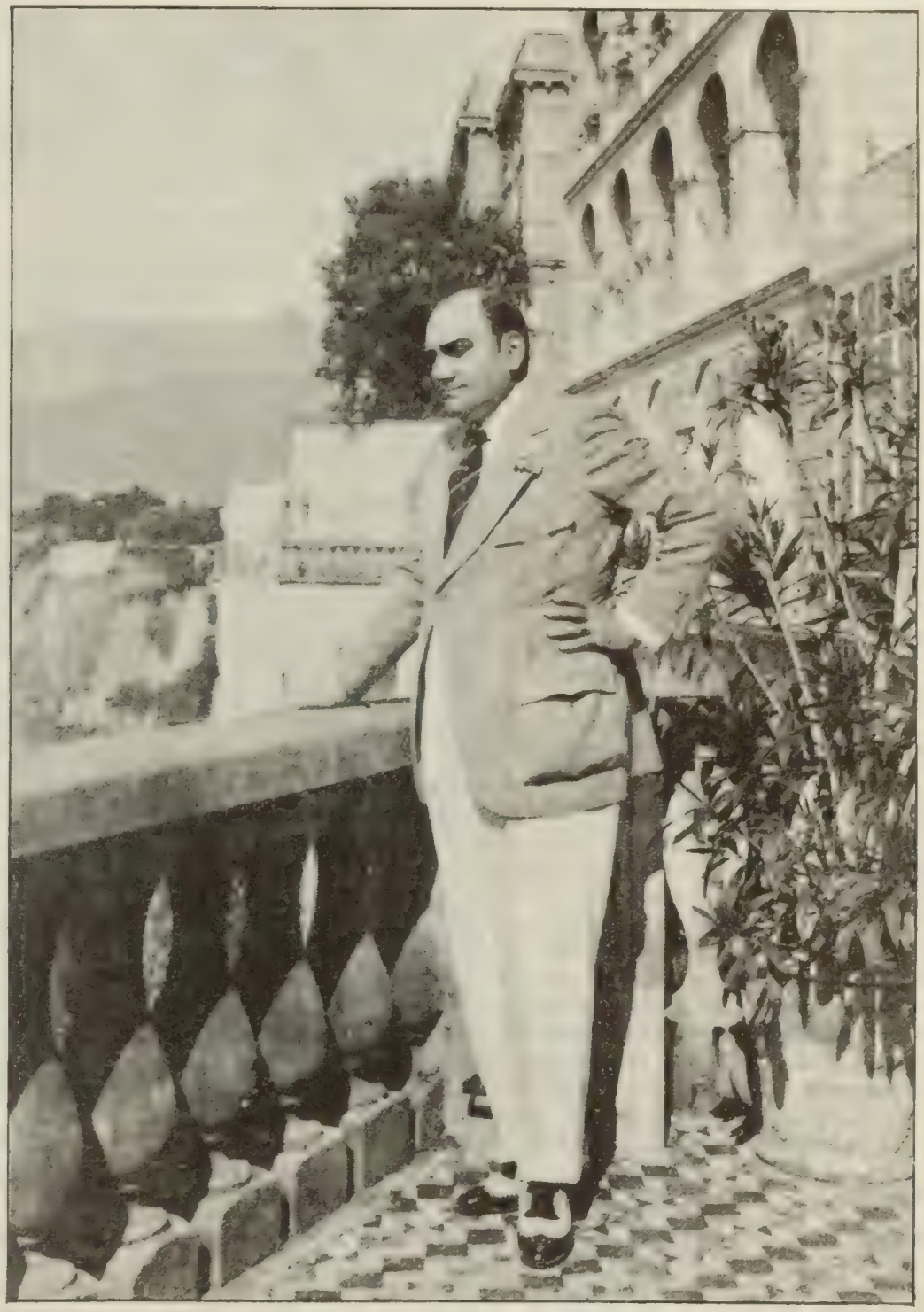
But Caruso surely would not forget the faces that hung upon his notes. "From the moment of his first appearance on the Metropolitan Opera-House stage in 1903, singing 'Donna è mobile' as it never had been sung before, until Christmas eve a year ago, when he sang last in 'La Juive,'" says a writer in the New York *Evening Post*, "he gave his all to his beloved art, and never did he face an empty seat whenever he sang." Then the same writer says in conclusion:

"Caruso was a true artist. He knew well how great was his stature but never presumed upon it. He suffered much mental anguish because of the difficulty in living up to his reputation. 'Alas,' he once said, 'people envy me without knowing all my cares, without realizing the efforts I have to make over and over again to remain on a level with my renown.' That was Caruso. He was indefatigable in his work. He never shirked. He never failed to attend rehearsals, and well as he knew his rôles he was always ready to do his full share, for the veriest detail of a production must be perfect no matter how much it took out of him. That, combined with his wonderful voice and superb acting, made him great."

The Chicago *Tribune*, mindful of its own city's operatic resources, observes a certain discretion in its appraisement of the man who was essentially of New York:

"Critics and historians of music will indeed differ in placing Caruso. The public which glorified him will not bother about the question whether he ranks among the greatest or is worthy to be remembered with Mario, Rubini, Davide, Campanini [not our late conductor], or Jean De Reszke. What is certain is that he possest a voice worthy the term so generally applied to it—'the golden'—and a temperament which exprest the simpler emotions with tremendous effect. Rubini, it is recorded, possest a special gift for expressing pathos, and this undoubtedly was a chief factor of Caruso's appeal. Yet he sang a wide range of rôles with immense success and could be counted to pack any house from orchestra rail to gallery.

"As an actor and artist he fell short of the high level maintained by such a man as Jean De Reszke or Muratore, and his appeal was to the spinal column rather than the cerebrum. But this hardly affected his great vogue even in a period which has shown an expansion of the dramatic as distinguished from the lyric content of opera. He ministered to the pleasure of multitudes who seek the theater for sensation rather than thought, and nature had endowed him vocally more generously than any male singer, probably than any singer, male or female, of this generation. So he lived and died a popular idol and earned an enduring place in the history of grand opera and of the vocal art."



From World Wide Photos.

LOOKING OVER THE BAY OF NAPLES.

Caruso's last portrait, taken on the terrace of his hotel in Sorrento, just a few days before his death, showing apparently his return to health.

SCHOOL-TEACHERS OF TWO CONTINENTS

THE PENDULUM swings back again in the teaching profession. Falling salaries in commercial pursuits and a big increase in salaries of teachers, coupled with lack of employment, is responsible for the rush of teachers back to the schools, according to information furnished by the Bureau of Education. Schools that had to close last year through lack of teachers may reopen and find their old problem solved. Nearly 600,000 instructors, which is approximately the normal force, are preparing to fill the places of this profession. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* in a digest of the report of the Bureau of Education gives a brighter picture of the life of the school-teacher who had aroused so much public sympathy. It is apparent that all communities have responded to this need. We read:

"The average salary of elementary teachers is generally above $1,000 a year, according to a survey made by the bureau officials. The average salary of high-school teachers is $1,677 a year, the survey shows. This represents an increase of 52 per cent. since 1918 for high-school teachers. Salaries of elementary-school teachers are believed to have increased in like

proportion, altho the bureau has made no detailed survey of the situation in the grades.

"In 1918 the lowest range of salaries paid in elementary schools was slightly above $600 a year. Now, however, State legislatures, school boards, and local officials in all States are hastening to boost salaries, the reports show. This movement began about a year ago. In California high-school teachers receive more than $2,000 a year. This State pays more than any other. In Virginia high-school teachers receive only slightly more than $1,000 a year. This is the State of lowest salaries in high-school work.

"There are about 70,000 teachers giving their entire time to work in high schools. This class of school suffered least from the shortage of instructors when the war began to draw thousands from the school rostrums. Salaries always have been higher in the high-school service than in the elementary schools. When the high schools began to lose teachers there was a drift of teachers in that direction from elementary grades. This, it would seem, would have discouraged the increase in salaries in the high schools. Government officials are unable to explain why high-school salaries took such a big jump.

"In the elementary schools when the shortage of teachers was greatest more than 20,000 teachers were needed. Schools were forced to close in some districts because there were no teachers. In several sections of the country students received an average of but ninety days' instruction in the school year of nine months."

Those who have emerged from days of leanness and find that salary increase gives them a brighter outlook upon life may compare their state with their brothers in England. F. W. M. Cox, writes in the London *Outlook* of what he names "the disesteemed profession." Over there is a social discrimination which adds a bitterness to the teacher's poverty that his American compeer does not feel. We read:

"The Great War gave many a pedagog the first glimpse of life he had ever had. This was no mimic combat of the playing-fields; it was life, bare and blatant. One schoolmaster soldier said to me: 'For the first time in my life I know what it means to live as a man among men. Khaki is the only wear for effectual disguise. While wearing it I was able to put off respectability and to assume manhood; and it was the proudest time in all my career when I found that I was in no essential different from my fellows. I conquered the diffidence which most schoolmasters feel in the presence of any grown-up company. But since I got back to my own work I find my robust methods and ways of regarding things have the effect of a chill wind upon such of my colleagues as have not shared my experience. The boys, however, think vastly more of me.' . . . . . .

"What, then, are some of the things that this career connotes? For one thing it means, only too often, celibacy without the dignity of the vow; a certain culture without adequate leisure or books; and, by no means least in the list of deprivations, a taste for the beautiful without the wherewithal to satisfy it by travel or human fellowship. But perhaps the cruelest stroke of all is that women find the schoolmaster uninteresting; while his circumstances are such as by no means outweigh this lack of attraction. Thus, if he dares to think of marriage, his choice of a wife is, for the most part, very circumscribed. He hangs upon the skirt of society, exiled by his education from any community of taste with the manual worker or the small trader and too poor to associate with those who have leisure and cultivation. His is the pariah profession.

"Thus it comes about that, for the most part, humor is dried up at its source. At best there remains a turn for sardonic phrase which shrivels kindly feelings; while at worst there is the schoolmaster joke—rousing sycophantic laughter of inwardly groaning schoolboys. Sometimes you may find a teacher who has wit—for wit is verbal and he deals in words—but rarely do you find one who sees the humor of a position—since school life leads to few new situations at all, and boys are rarely humorists. Their subtlety is that of the savage, and I have been told that red Indians do not laugh.

"Here, then, is an avocation with nothing in it of the picturesque, with no scope for the great gesture, with no heroisms possible but that of renunciation. Yet we are told, and I hold it true, that teaching is a noble calling. Its business is the evocation of light from darkness, and some men at least succeed in bringing the illumination if only of a rushlight into dark corners of the human mind. Of one such I heard the other day as I was traveling by train. Two old schoolfellows were comparing notes. 'Do you remember X?' said one. 'He taught us literature, you will recall. He would slouch in, his gown half off his shoulders, his hands in his pockets, and begin to talk with seeming aimlessness about books. Yet, when he went out, one felt one had learned a good deal. He's dead now. But how he did love books!'"

BY A SCANDINAVIAN SEARCH-LIGHT

THE AVERAGE TASTE of the American reader is better than the average taste of the Englishman or Frenchman or Italian, but much worse than the average taste of the Norwegian, Swede, or Dane. Here is a pronouncement that startles because it sets up an unfamiliar standard. It is made by Maurice Francis Egan, former American Minister to Denmark and addrest to the people whom Mr. Egan served in a diplomatic capacity. So, having been schooled so often by our better-known European friends, we may learn something from those who are in part strangers. "The chief defect of the American reader," as Mr. Egan sums it up in *The American Scandinavian Review*, "is that he looks on reading as an amusement rather than a mental nourishment. It is not an essential part of his life, because 'culture,' while desirable, has no national character; and the circumstances of his every-day life, which the newspapers fill with excitement when rapid and transient amusements are lacking, prevent the use of that leisure which is necessary to the real enjoyment of books." Mr. Egan disposes of the implied slur that we are a newspaper-reading people by insisting that our newspapers are worth reading, and, barring the fact that they may fall short of the quality of the London *Times*, they are by no means the "glimpse of the news, one or two serious leaders, and a *feuilleton* of our Continental friends across the sea." But Mr. Egan writes for Scandinavians:

"There was never a time when our people read more books than they do at present. In spite of the high cost of paper and the prohibitory tax which the economic results of the war have placed on the production of books and periodicals, the average American reads more new books than he ever did before; and, until the present financial stringency came upon us, he did not seem to care what he paid for them. Compared with the intense interest which the people of the Scandinavian countries take in their national literature, we Americans make a rather bad showing; and a worse show where the music of our few national composers is concerned; but to say that we are not a reading people, or that we have no canons of taste or judgment, is to state an untruth. Our taste is eclectic. 'Shore Acres' and ''Way Down East' appeal to us when Strindberg and Hauptmann and Ibsen rather bore us; but given any foreign novel or drama with intense human interest, which carries with it the triumph of a moral idea, and to a man we will read it with pleasure. One can not imagine Harold Bell Wright or Gene Stratton Porter admitted to the French Academy, or receiving the plaudits of those literary circles in England of which Mr. Wells and Mr. Maxwell are shining lights, or being approved by Mrs. Meynell or the late Walter Pater; but they have their place, and there are very good reasons why their enthusiastic readers should neither be scorned nor censured."

Further than this he finds:

"It is interesting to know that the autobiography of Benjamin Franklin gains readers every day; that the 'Education of Henry Adams' is still one of the most popular books of the time, and that Mr. Wells's amazing interpretation of history is a matter for excited discussion in all reading-circles in the United States. It is regrettable that translations from the Scandinavian literature or history are not so popularly read as they might be. This is because they lack what the average American demands in all his books—cheerfulness, a touch of humor, and a lesson which will teach him to be more contented with life. The average American may not be deeply in love with life; he is not so materialistic as he is generally represented to be, and the frank materialism of the modern European novel, in spite of its rather visionary idealism, which is without humor or gaiety, does not appeal to him. He is not gay, in the Continental sense, but he wants to live humorously and cheerfully; and, being a worker, and finding

work to be endured for its results rather than enjoyed for its pleasure, he prefers to forget it when it is done, but not recklessly or pessimistically."

Mr. Egan notes that the vogue of the war books is over as far as grown persons are concerned, yet he declares that the children who frequent libraries are still devouring them with eagerness. In fact:

"There is just at this moment an intense interest shown by readers in the psychology of Woodrow Wilson and his relations to the Peace Conference; and likewise a growing desire to know the attitude of the various cabinets of Europe since the war ceased. There can be no better indication that the outlook of Americans is broadening than this. As a people, we have just discovered Europe. It is true that since the novels of Turgenef appeared in the '70's an interest in the life of the Russian people began to grow, not only among those who are professionally interested in literature, but among all classes of people. In France, the literary circles of Paris determine the tastes of the people who read. London and Madrid and Berlin have the same preeminence, because the professedly cultured class make very potent groups in those cities; but with us it is different. New York does not control the tastes of what is called the 'provinces'; and literary circles are so scattered throughout our country, and so intensely interested in the practise if not in the art of reading, that a book worth while seems suddenly to spring into popularity without the support of the professional critics.

"Our people read autobiographies and biographies, and the taste for these is growing. It was the maxim of a successful editor of my acquaintance that Americans would always read about 'Cannons,' as he called persons important in the public eye, intimate personalities of any kind which might be looked on as revelations of the soul or mind or character, very rich people, and new religious manifestations. A book, for instance, dealing with the life to come, one containing a code of morality which might be adapted to every-day life, or a book making a synthesis between spirit and matter were always, he said, sure of success. He held very truthfully that the American people are at heart very reverential and spiritual. He pointed to the great vogue of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps's 'Gates Ajar' as an example of this, and argued that any system of practical religion which embodied maxims of righteousness, not too ascetic, was sure of a general acceptance. To this, he insisted, was due the spread of interest in the publications of Mrs. Eddy, the writings of the Rev. Dr. Hillis, of Plymouth Church, and of the novelists, Harold Bell Wright and Mrs. Gene Stratton Porter, who head the list of best-sellers in this year of grace, 1921."

THE YOUNG CARUSO WITH LINA CAVALIERI.

The great tenor is shown here in the rôle of *Rudolpho* in "La Bohême," in a picture taken during his early days at the Metropolitan Opera-House.

As to poetry, the "average American" earns the reputation of being willing to read "anything that appeals to him, irrespective of whether it is 'classic' or *vers libre*." For it is "the truth of the appeal" that concerns him, and, in spite of all aspersions on his taste, he "will tolerate permanently no book that is unreal in its attitude toward life, intolerant in its lack of human sympathy, or fundamentally wrong."

READING FOR BUSINESS

OUT OF COLLEGE, who reads for other than pastime or entertainment? The chairman of the Public Service Commission of New York assumes that some also read for instruction, and in *The Credit Monthly* (New York) has some suggestions for those who seek "a right grounding in business knowledge." Speaking personally:

"A man is prone to speak or write of those things that interest him most. They are the children of his admiration. Sometimes they are called his hobbies. Even at the risk of being accused as the rider of a hobby, may I mention a few books which have imprest me most deeply and from which I have derived much inspiration. They are 'The Federalist,' 'Lombard Street,' by Walter Bagehot; 'Principles of Political Economy,' by John Stuart Mill; 'Wealth of Nations,' by Adam Smith, and 'Spirit of Laws,' by Montesquieu. When Montesquieu said that 'Each citizen contributes to the revenues of the state a portion of his property in order that his tenure of the rest may be secure,' he gave a definition of taxation that is so clear that one does not have to search further in order to know the very heart of the principle of taxation.

"Bagehot, in his 'Lombard Street,' gives us an exposition of English banking which is so fundamentally descriptive that it will live for all time. Mill, in his 'Political Economy,' lays bare the economic fallacies of the ages and points unerringly the way of true political thought in its relation to the material progress of the race. Adam Smith developed the political philosophy of the writers of the French school and embedded his findings in the conscience of English-speaking peoples.

"It is commonly thought that 'The Federalist,' a body of essays written by Hamilton, Madison, and Jay, for the purpose of interpreting and popularizing the Constitution of the United States and securing its adoption by the States, is a strictly political work. In one sense it is, but at the same time it is one of the best guides to a right appreciation of the business side of our national life in our entire inheritance of public writings.

"These works I have mentioned are some of the foundation-stones of that background which I consider so requisite to a right grounding in business knowledge as that knowledge is stimulated by business reading."

Business consists in more than writing letters. Just for example:

"If a credit man should receive a letter from an important customer asking his advice upon the business situation, it is not only necessary that he should know the best form of construction, and the most approved method of polite business intercourse, but it is fully as important that he should understand the history of industrial depressions. Drawing upon the reservoir of his knowledge he can better describe the business situation and aid his customer with wholesome advice if he has what I described in my last article as 'background.'"

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

"SELLING" RELIGION

"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" is just as true of the Church as of business, because, as the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* argues, "the same great force that is used with such signal success in making known the worth and importance of purely material things of life will have equal potency in spreading the spiritual truths that underlie the outward manifestations of religion." Churches in Cincinnati, Chattanooga, Columbus, and other cities have taken up the idea with great success, we are told in various accounts, and the conservative Episcopal Church has recently indorsed the principle in two important conferences and launched an advertising campaign. "If cigarets, breakfast foods, life insurance, and motor-cars are susceptible of successful advertising campaigns," suggests the Episcopal Church's announcement of its new policy, why not "the greatest thing in the world—religion?" If authority were needed for the use of this modern method of propaganda, it is found abundantly by present-day writers in the theory and practise of the early church. Church bells, steeples, and varicolored windows were the first forms of outdoor advertising, and, it is said further, "the fathers of Christianity surpassed their age in the field of publicity." In addition, we have Christ's notable injunction: "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven."

Courtesy of Mr. William H. Johns, of the George Batten Company, New York.

USING A BILL-BOARD TO ADVERTISE THE CHURCH.

Advertising the message of the Church, then, "is like advertising a general commodity, such as bread. Every one needs it. It is 'the bread of life,'" writes Francis H. Case in a "Handbook of Church Advertising" (The Abingdon Press) for pastors and congregations who are inexperienced in "selling" religion. The author quotes largely from professional advertisement writers, experts in publicity, clergymen, and newspaper men, and affords instances in which church advertising has been undertaken with remarkably successful results. Newspapers, posters, billboards, motion-pictures—all offer themselves as legitimate means of advertising the Church, and the same vitality and sincerity which business requires shall be exprest in its messages should be demanded by the Church in its publicity. The efficacy of newspaper advertising, says the writer, was well demonstrated in connection with the Methodist centenary celebration at Columbus. On the advice of William C. Rankin, advertising counselor, every daily paper in Ohio, with the exception of the Sunday editions, was used to advertise the centenary, while at the same time all the sporting pages were given over to write-ups of a prize-fight to be held in Toledo on July 4. It was predicted that the Toledo affair would draw an attendance of 100,000, while the centenary would be poorly patronized. The results showed only 40,000 at Toledo and 125,000 at Columbus.

It is to be remembered, however, that "the goal of church advertising is not the Church. It is not the building of any temporary structure. It is not the making of a name for any one who in the rôle of pastor is guiding the spiritual lives of a church group. The goal of church advertising is identical with the goal of the Church. All advertising must stand this supreme test." Moreover, we must continually remind ourselves that "church advertising is an aid to, not a substitute for, religion."

The Northern Baptists, we are told, expended more money for display in advertising in the spring of 1920 than any denomination ever appropriated before for newspaper and magazine space in one year, and the writer quotes the director of this publicity, Mr. Lupton A. Wilkinson, as saying: "If the results were measured coldly and from the standpoint of money alone, that appropriation would rank as one of the wisest a religious body ever made." The future of church advertising, and the vital need of the Church for its increase, lies, however, far removed from the financial campaign. As Mr. Wilkinson is quoted further:

"Only lack of constructive effort on the part of the advertising profession can delay the day when religion will tell its story from the educational and inspirational standpoint, from month to month and week to week, in the great organs of written salesmanship. A campaign of common-sense sermonizing in the press, on a scale surpassing any industrial display campaign, is certainly within the range of events which the advertising man can bring to pass.

"It is the glory of the Church that the argument of efficiency alone will never convert the Church whole-heartedly to advertising as a major tool. The question which I have had constantly to face in the development of the advertising idea among Baptists is: 'Is it Biblical? Does it follow the basic principles of the New Testament, or is it some material substitute for the proper way of advancing the kingdom of Christ?'

"This attitude is a problem the advertising man must face. If industry had to be sold, painstakingly and with infinite skill, is it not natural that the Church, which feels it has a sacred trust, should demand that it be shown in the matter of ultimate spiritual gain?

"That which is most likely to hold back the progress of church advertising is the attitude that religion and religious leaders are out of date and that advertising is the *summum bonum* which will save the Church. If a man holds to those beliefs, he should, in justice to himself, his profession, and the Church, devote his energy to some other section of the advertising field.

"For the Church has the divine fire within it. It is the highest expression of the idealistic impulse in man, the spirit of aspiration that distinguishes him from the lower orders. Advertising must, to achieve full fellowship, come to the Church, not with a boast to improve, but with a sincere and humble desire to be of service.

"Advertising owes the Church far more than the Church will ever owe advertising, and if you are skeptical enough to doubt that, note for a while how consistently the unselfish ideal set forth in the Sermon on the Mount illuminates the higher levels of industrial display copy."

"Advertising is a weapon of the Church militant," avers Mr. Case in his book, and "when properly made use of it suggests the presence of missionary zeal. It is not the method of shameless self-exaltation or of wanton intrusion into the shop and market-place. It is, rather, the method of the one in the parable of our Lord who went out into the highways and hedges and compelled others to come in." For instance, "the boldness of Peter on the day of Pentecost is not unlike the spirit of the modern Church that has set its heart upon a campaign of witnessing to the truth of which it is the custodian." As the Cincinnati *Commercial Tribune* states the case, "if this matter of Christianity was vital in the beginning, it must be until the end. If the churches have anything in the way of a worth-while message, they certainly want to get it across. Not too many people can have this most important information spiritually discerned. It is the mission of the Church to get this information to all."

A CONVERTIBLE CHURCH

THE PROBLEM of churching the mountaineer in a remote section of Pennsylvania is to be effectually solved by James R. Mellon, brother of the Secretary of the Treasury, who has conceived the idea of a building which by a shifting of scenes, as it were, will house all denominations at different times and be made suitable for both Catholic and Protestant. For twenty years, Mr. Mellon writes in *The New Era Magazine* (Presbyterian), he has had a summer estate on the top of the Laurel Hill Mountains, eleven miles north of the old town of Ligonier, on the Lincoln Highway, where, because of the distance they must travel, the people are said rarely to attend services. Catholics could go to a church seven miles away, where services were conducted once a month. But churches of other denominations were too far away for the farmers and their families to attend. Confronted with this condition, Mr. Mellon conceived the idea of constructing a building so arranged that it could be used as a Catholic church at one time and a Protestant church at another time. Mr. Thomas M. Rodgers, of Devon, Pa., the architect who restored old Independence Hall some years ago, is the architect of this novel church, the plans of which might well be considered for similar situations existing in other parts of the country. Appropriately enough, the church is to be known as the Church of the Wilderness. Its design is thus explained by Mr. Mellon:

"Imagine yourself sitting in a room 60 by 60 with seats; then, at one side in the middle is an opening about 20 feet wide where the pulpit should be. On the outside of this wall but within the building is a railroad-track with three altars, the same as three cars; the middle one would be Protestant, for any denomination, that is, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, or the like. Should it be a day for the Catholics, they, too, would designate the time of their service, this train would be moved along so that the Catholic altar would come in front of this opening where the altar should be. This altar has sliding lattice doors which are locked up by the priest and opened when he wishes to have services, and when his service is over he locks his altar up and goes away. What the Catholics desire is to have their own altar consecrated to their own use. There seems to be no objection to preaching from their consecrated altar to their members sitting in a public hall or church. Then should the Episcopalians desire to have services, their car would be run to the opening and the Catholic car run into a room which just fits it so that it would be entirely isolated and taken care of until they wished to use it again. In like manner, the Episcopal altar would have all the necessary equipment and could be locked up and moved into a recess after being locked up. But at all times, when neither the Catholic nor Episcopal services were being held, the Protestant pulpit would be visible in the church, where Sunday-school services, also preaching of any denomination, could take place. Accommodations in this pulpit are to be provided for the Baptists, and a small lake in front of the church building could be used if they desired baptisms."

THE COUNTRY CHILD'S HANDICAP

THE COUNTRY CHILD receives only half the educational facilities afforded the city child, and, in fact, his struggle for the good things of life, even for mere existence, is so unequal as to demand the serious attention of sociologists, according to a survey made by Prof. Mabel Carney, of Columbia University. The rural school-child, she says, is actually suffering from serious physical neglect despite his more healthful environment. His education depends largely upon untrained teachers and slipshod methods, and the physical defects which make him a dullard in school go practically unattended and often unnoticed. The underlying cause of this distressing situation, so far as the schools are concerned, says Miss Carney, as she is quoted in the New York *Tribune*, is the small salary paid the country teacher. Forty per cent. of the teachers in rural communities receive less than $600 a year, 24 per cent. less than $500, and 11 per cent. less than $400. The United States as a whole is spending $40 for each city child's education. For each country child it is expending $24. Furthermore, there was an actual shortage of 18,000 teachers in the country districts in September, 1920. And of 300,000 rural teachers in the United States, about half have not completed a four years' high-school course, while 10 per cent. have finished only seven or eight grades of the elementary school. One-third of all the rural teachers have had no professional preparation whatever. Less than 2 per cent. are normal-school graduates.

The work of investigating educational conditions in rural districts was conducted under the auspices of the departments of rural education and educational administration of Columbia University, with Professor Carney as one of the leaders in the movement. As quoted in *The Tribune*, she declares indignantly:

"No greater unfairness in the annals of education can be found than the inequality which exists in the rural field. Almost half the school-children of the United States, about 8,000,000, attend one- and two-teacher rural schools. These children receive their education in 210,000 box-car buildings, many of them dilapidated and neglected.

"Their school term averages 137 days a year, as against 184 days for city children. This means that the country child has an elementary-school course of only six years, where the city child, with better teachers, has eight years. In addition, the average daily attendance of the country child is 65 per cent., as against 80 per cent. for the city child.

"In the matter of higher education, a study made by the Bureau of Education shows that the average country child has one-sixth as many opportunities for a high-school education as the city child. It is also estimated that 90 per cent. of country children never go further than the rural school.

"In matters of health the situation is even more serious, the death-rate in rural areas being five times as high as in New York City. Forty-eight per cent. of country children have defective teeth, but only 33 per cent. of city children are so neglected. Twenty-eight per cent. of country children have affections of

the tonsils and 23 per cent. adenoids, while urban figures are 16 and 12 per cent., respectively.

"In ear defects country children are four times as badly off as city children, while eye defects run 23 per cent. for rural pupils and only 12 per cent. for urban. Sixteen per cent. of country children suffer from malnutrition and generally improper feeding, while only 7 per cent. of city children suffer from similar causes.

"The whole story of the plight of the country school-child may be summed up by the statement that the rural child's chance of getting an education is little better than half afforded the city child. The country boy or girl is getting only about one-half the teaching ability, one-half the health protection, less than half the supervision, and not quite half the efficient administration of his school affairs that is everywhere accorded his more fortunate city cousin."

"DEAD HANDS" IN THE CHURCH

WHETHER "DEAD HANDS" shall in any way control their future policies is a question which is deeply agitating some representative Baptists since the acceptance by their Home Mission Society of a gift of $1,500,000 which may be expended only under certain creedal conditions. The controversy is between the conservative and liberal elements, the former holding that safety lies only in a strict creedal adherence, and the latter fearing that an unchangeable position on doctrine would prevent proper religious growth and result in the fossilization of faith. The question is, therefore, of more than curious interest to other denominations, some of which are occasionally confronted with a similar struggle between the two extremes of thought. The donation to the Baptist Home Mission Society provides that "no part of the income from the gift can be used in paying for the expenses of missionaries or colporteurs who do not believe in (1) the inspiration and supreme authority of the Holy Scriptures; (2) the Deity of our Lord Jesus Christ, his incarnation, his atoning death, his bodily resurrection, and his return; (3) that Baptist churches, composed of those who have been baptized into fellowship on a confession of their faith in Christ as their Redeemer and Lord, are commissioned to make their chief business the evangelization of the world."

Dr. Shailer Mathews attacks the Board in a vigorous article in *The Independent* (New York) for accepting the gift, declaring that there is wide-spread opposition to such acceptance, due, not to the theological views incorporated in the conditions attached to the trust, but to the fact that Baptists have always consistently refused to subject their workers to creedal tests. Dr. Mathews thinks that—

"If all this were simply an expression of divergent theologies it might be the cause for anxiety, tho hardly for apprehension. What we really face, however, is an organized and heavily financed propaganda against the teachings of modern science, the application of Christianity to social reconstruction, together with an attempt to control by the power of money the convictions and the message of the Christian evangelists and preachers. No amount of misrepresentation of opponents as disloyal to the fundamental growth of Christianity can obscure this fact. Evidence of this new movement has been gathering for several years. Its leaders make no concealment of their purposes. College and seminary faculties are being attacked and wherever possible removed under the guise of a loyalty to the Bible and hostility to radicalism."

Another who regards it as unwholesome to accept a gift with such a creedal condition as to its disbursement is Dr. Carter Helm Jones, of the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia. If any of the missionaries or officers of the Home Mission Society departs from this creedal statement in public addresses, we are told, the money is to be withdrawn and given to an institution. So "it is no more than human," Dr. Jones is quoted in the religious press as saying, "that the officials of the institution which would receive the money if the creedal statement is not lived up to, will spy upon officials and missionaries of the Home Mission Society, watching their public utterances and perhaps dragging the Society into the courts in an effort to prove that the conditions had not been lived up to." In this connection, the attempt of the so-called Fundamentalists to prevail on the Baptists to formulate a creed to check "the growing liberalism" among Baptist educators and ministers is met by Dr. Jones with these objections, as quoted in *The Reformed Church Messenger*. Such a creed should not be adopted, he says—

"1. Because a creed fetters thought, stagnates investigation, fossilizes faith, and 'marks the place where somebody got tired of thinking.

"2. It impresses external authority upon a free spirit, and a Baptist objects to any pope, bishop, or council who comes to him and says, 'You must do so and so.

"3. It gives dead hands control over living people. Why should religion be static when everything else is progressive? Why should colleges, which keep abreast of the times, have creedal tests attached to them which enable a dead hand to pull them back and sepulchral voices to cry, 'Stop!'

"4. A creed promotes inquisition, giving some people a right to sit in judgment upon their brethren, carrying with it the danger that men will be afraid to write or speak what they think, lest they be attainted for heresey, and the heresy-hunter shall be abroad in the land.

"5. It leads to casuistry and to intellectual, if not moral, dishonesty.

"6. The adoption of hard-and-fast creeds shows a lack of faith. Does the truth need a chaperon? Why not trust truth without any penalties? Are we not to trust our children, even as our creedless Baptist ancestors trusted us? It is, moreover, a lack of faith in God. God doesn't need a fence built around him. Who shall define God? Shall it be the creed-makers?

"7. It violates our noblest Baptist traditions. Creedless, we have welcomed men and women of every variety of opinion. Shall we now cease to trust each other? A committee has been appointed to investigate our Baptist universities and colleges. I do not know what they will report, but I know that if we close the door upon their Baptist inheritance and shut out the sunlight from the hills, 'Ichabod' will be written over our portals."

The statement of belief on which the gift is conditioned seems innocent enough in this particular case, thinks *The Baptist*, official organ of the denomination, but "its practical effect would depend upon the attitude of the men whose duty was that of interpretation and who might conceive it in such a way as to destroy or nullify the educational or social work of the denomination." On the other hand, *The Watchman-Examiner*, of the same denomination, is frankly glad that the donor of the gift had the courage to attach such "conditions, so sane and so Scriptural, which are the accepted views of an overwhelming majority" of the Baptists. Usually, it admits, "gifts should be made unconditionally, because our societies can be trusted to administer our money in the fear of God; but in this day of doubt and unbelief, we are glad to have the issue raised, and to have one of our great societies put itself on record as standing for the very things for which the noble men stood who founded it years ago." As for "the creedal test bugbear,"

"The donor was not attempting to establish a creedal test; he was simply insisting that the Home Mission Society should not use his money in supporting missionaries who do not believe in the great Christian verities.

"Inquiry into a man's beliefs is no violation of the principle of soul liberty. The vital question is, shall our societies have doctrinal standards by which to judge of the fitness of candidates for missionary work? As a matter of fact, we have such standards now, tho they are unwritten standards. Which of our societies would send out a missionary who denies that the immersion of a believer in water is the only Christian baptism? Now, as a matter of fact, is it not even more important that a man shall believe in that which baptism pictures forth and signifies?"

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CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

THE reverence of the feeling of these lines, and the reticence from more definite expression give them a religious value for readers beyond the sphere of the London *Outlook*, where they first appeared:

O HAND UNSEEN

By Edward Davison

O hand unseen be gentle and kind to me,
  Touch me in desperate hour
When I forget thy guidance; tho I be
  Impatient of thy power
  Yet doth my heart elect
To turn along that way thou dost direct
  To meet the ultimate end,
Content on thee, thee only, to depend.

Put forth thy healing fingers: close mine eyes
  When on the hill of sleep
I slip entangled in my memories,
  And weep, or seem to weep,
  Because of those uptorn—
O not alone the rose but even the thorn
  That has her beauty, too,
Far lovelier than ever yet I knew.

Wake me with urgent influence to the sun,
  With Sleep's dark summit past,
And when the happy morning is begun
  Be visible at last.
  Descend in mantling light
Below the clouds till I behold thee bright
  Where thou dost intervene
And bless me with thy peace, O hand unseen!

Poets paying compliments to each other always furnish an edifying sight especially when they don't wait to make them elegies. For some such reason *The Nation* (New York), doubtless, offers us this:

TO CARL SANDBURG

By Amy Lowell

I think I am cousin-german to Endymion,
Certainly I have loved the moon a long time.

I have seen her, a faint conceit of silver,
Shooting little silver arrows into a marsh pool at twilight.
I have seen her, high, round, majestic,
Making herself a jewel of fire out of a sea bay.
I have seen the morning moon, grievously battered,
Limping down a colored sky.
To-night I saw an evening moon
Dodging between tree-branches
Through a singing silence of crickets,
And a man was singing songs to a black-backed guitar.

To-day I saw a country I knew well but had never seen.
A country where corn runs a mile or more to a tree-line,
A country where a river, brown as bronze, streaked green with the flowing heads of water-plants,
Slips between a field of apples and a field of wheat.
A country where the eye seeks a long way
And comes back on the curve of a round sky,
Satisfied with greens and blues, tired with the stretch and exhilarated by it.

The moon stops a moment in a hole between leaves
And tells me a new story,
A story of a man who lives in a house with a pear-tree before the door,
A story of little green pears changing and ripening,
Of long catalpa pods turning yellow through September days.
There is a woman in the house, and children,
And, out beyond, the corn-fields are sleeping and the trees are whispering to the fireflies.
So I have seen the man's country, and heard his songs before there are words to them.
And the moon said to me: "This now I give you," and went on, stepping through the leaves.
And the man went on singing, picking out his accompaniment softly on the black-backed guitar.

Women of Scotland propose evidently no longer to model their habits on the morals of the old ballads. The August *Century* gives us the spirited revolt of one who has a mind to her own way of life and thinks her suitor, who wishes to make her over, would do well to change to her way of thinking:

THE PRINKIN' LEDDIE

By Elinor Wylie

The Hielan' lassies are a' for spinnin',
The Lowlan' lassies for prinkin' an' pinnin':
My daddie w'u'd chide me, an' so w'u'd my minnie,
If I s'u'd bring hame sic a prinkin' leddie.
—Old Ballad.

Now haud your tongue, ye haverin' coward,
For while I'm young I'll go flounced and flowered,
In lutestring striped like the strings o' a fiddle,
Wi' gowden girdles aboot my middle.

In your Hielan' glen, when the rain pours steady,
Ye'll be gay an' glad for a prinkin' leddie,
When the rocks are all bare an' the turf is all sodden,
An' the lassies go sad in their homespun an' hodden.

My silks are stiff wi' patterns o' siller,
I've an ermine hood like the hat o' a miller,
I've chains o' coral like rowan-berries,
An' a cramoisie mantle that came frae Paris.

Ye'll be glad for the glint o' its scarlet linin'
When the larks are up an' the sun is shinin';
When the winds are up an' ower the heather,
Your heart'll be gay wi' my gowden feather.

When the skies are low an' the earth is frozen,
Ye'll be gay an' glad for the leddie ye've chosen;
When ower the snow I go prinkin' an' prancin'
In my wee red slippers, were made for dancin'.

It's better a leddie like Solomon's lily
Than one that'll run like a Hielan' gillie
A-linkin' it ower the leas, my laddie,
In a raggedy kilt an' a belted plaidie.

Political quarrels in England furnish more than Mr. Punch with subjects for satire. The *Westminster Gazette* (London) gives these reflections on one that has achieved international celebrity:

TANTAE-NE ANIMIS!

By R. M. F.

The *Times*, it seems, Lord C. doth rate
An Oriental potentate,
Who holds all lesser folk as null,
And deems himself The Great Mogul.

It may be true. If so, what then
About the *Times's* own Lord N.,
Who, judging by what some aver,
Himself's Olympian Jupiter?

It makes one think, it makes one smile,
To hear this Lord that Lord revile
—The despot of Olympian rank
Accuse the mere Mogul of swank!

Yet what know we, poor earthen clods,
Of wars between Moguls and Gods?
Ours but to stare at scenes like this,
And gasp, "*Tantae-ne animis* . . . !"

Walter de la Mare is one of the English moderns about whom plays the spirit of cult. This specimen from the London *Spectator* shows, perhaps, that he is not unworthy of the admiration of his chosen few:

A SIGN

By Walter de la Mare

How shall I know when the end of things is coming?
The dark swifts flitting, the drone-bees humming;
The fly in the window-pane bedazedly strumming;
Ice on the water-brooks their clear chimes dumbing—
How shall I know that the end of things is coming?

The stars in their stations will shine glamourous in the black;
Emptiness, as ever, haunt the great Star Sack;
And Venus, proud and beautiful, go down to meet the day,
Pale in phosphorescence of the green sea spray—
How shall I know that the end of things is coming?

Head asleep on pillow; the peewits at their crying;
A strange face in dreams to my rapt fantasma sighing;
Silence beyond words of anguished passion;
Or stammering an answer in the tongue's cold fashion—
How shall I know that the end of things is coming?

Haply on strange roads I shall be, the moorland's vague around me;
Or counting up a fortune to which Destiny hath bound me;
Or—Vanity of Vanities—the honey of the Fair;
Or a graybeard, lost to memory, on the cobbles in my chair—
How shall I know that the end of things is coming?

The drummers will be drumming; the fiddlers at their thrumming;
Nuns at their beads; the mummers at their mumming;
Heaven's solemn Seraph stooped weary o'er his summing;
The palsied fingers plucking, the way-worn feet numbing—
  And the end of things coming.

Some poets resent being used merely to fill a magazine page. *Poetry* can not be accused of making such use of this, tho in such manner it serves our purpose. Our readers will be just as grateful:

IT VANISHED

To C. A. B.

By Grace Hodsdon Boutelle

Can it matter to you and me
Where the hurrying years have fled,
Since they told me you ceased to be,
Since the day when they called you dead?
Death? As a cobweb spun
By night on the dew-drenched grass,
It vanished . . . I saw you pass
With your face to the rising sun.

The Charm of Your Smile Is in Your Teeth

With the sparkle of clean white teeth missing from the mouth of the mask, the joy and the charm of the smile is gone. The slightest contraction of lips to hide teeth that are not white and clean destroys the charm of a natural smile.

If your teeth are subject to decay, look to the cause. Perhaps it is "Acid-Mouth," the condition responsible for so many bad, ugly, painful teeth. Pebeco Tooth Paste will cleanse and whiten the teeth and counteract "Acid-Mouth." Regular use of Pebeco, night and morning, will help you keep your teeth and gums fresh and healthy, and tend to check the destructive work of "Acid-Mouth."

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Nineteen out of twenty people are said to have "Acid-Mouth." Here is a way to find out the condition of *your* mouth: Moisten a blue Litmus Test Paper on your tongue. If it turns pink, you have "Acid-Mouth," the condition that causes so much tooth decay. Now brush your teeth and gums thoroughly with Pebeco. Place another Litmus Test Paper on your tongue. It will not change color, proving that Pebeco Tooth-Paste tends to counteract "Acid-Mouth."

Just send your name on a postcard for the Litmus Test Papers and 10-Day Trial Tube of Pebeco. We will gladly mail both, free.

Lehn & Fink New York Inc.

When Ed Wetherbee got lost a mile and a half from home—

"That's funny!" he exclaimed. "There's Bill Preston's old barn, but what's it doing on *this* fine road? It used to be on the bumpy old road that runs past my home.

"By George! it *is* our road. No wonder I felt lost—just look at the way they've changed it."

After a long absence, Ed Wetherbee was on his way back home for a visit. He had always looked upon run-down roads that were either dusty or muddy all the time as characteristic of his home town. Now he could hardly believe that he was home.

The next day he heard the story of "Fairport's" great step forward. Smooth, dry, dustless Tarvia roads radiated in every direction. Road traffic had increased tremendously. The farmers got their loads to town quickly and easily and were more prosperous. The local stores were doing more business. Property values had gone up. A fine graded school had been built. There was hustle and bustle everywhere.

In short, "Fairport" was on the map at last —and good roads did it!

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If you will write to the nearest office regarding road conditions or problems in your vicinity, the matter will have the prompt attention of experienced engineers. This service is free for the asking. If you want *better roads* and *lower taxes*, this Department can greatly assist you.

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PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

"CARUSO IS NOT DEAD"

THE BAD NEWS FROM SORRENTO was carried by a newspaper reporter into New York's Little Italy. Nobody would believe it. Caruso dead? "A shrug of the shoulders follows a blank stare," reports the newspaper man; "black eyes, almost hostile at first, soften to a friendly pity. 'Do you believe that! Why, I saw him in the pictures Sunday. He looked fine; he is not dead!'" Authorities in the world of art and opinion agree that Caruso is not dead, at least not in the sense in which so many great singers have died before, since his golden voice, at least, is given immortality in wax records. Little Italy is more literal-minded. The Italian fruit man on Mulberry Street, the "stern-visaged Roman matron ladling out pickles from a tub," the Neapolitan barber who hums one of Caruso's airs while he clips and scrapes—all agree that the great singer can not possibly be dead, that he will soon come back to America. Even when the first newspaper extras appeared, bearing the announcement in huge black head-lines, Little Italy was irritated rather than convinced. One excited Italian, a barber by vocation, by avocation a music-lover, tore a bundle of the extras from a newsboy and threw them in the gutter, shouting that the reports were lies, all lies, that such art could not die. That is the burden of their refrain, writes the investigating newspaper man in the New York *Evening Post:*

He will come back. Can any one with such a divine gift die? Art is immortal, and that golden voice will go on singing forever. Just as the followers of Friedrich Barbarossa believed against all testimony to his death that their Emperor was sitting in a cave on the mountainside with his crown of gold and his long red beard, waiting, waiting for the day to come to return once more to the faithful, so the heart of Little Italy will not be swerved from its allegiance to its idol. He is not dead. He will come back.

It is the same everywhere, in the *pasticerrias*, the *panetterias*, and the *trattorias*—either cold suspicion as to the possible motive of spreading such a false report or polite but unchangeable belief that Caruso is not dead, but will return.

"He is in Italy," said a young woman; then turning to an old woman who sat by her, white-haired, black-eyed, and with a face like carved ivory, she said something in Italian rapidly. The old woman, who had been sitting impassive, staring out with unseeing eyes on the confusion about her, slowly shook her head and turned to look at the speaker; then in a deep, guttural voice she spoke a few words in Italian.

"See," cried the young woman triumphantly, "she says so, too; she has heard him. He will come back; he is not dead."

The man in the music-store, who has the name of Caruso displayed everywhere, turned scornfully to a large phonograph for his answer and put on a record of Caruso's making. "You will hear him again," he said; "he will make many more records, but none more beautiful than this."

In a café several polite patrons held tiny cups suspended in deference to the entrance of a visitor, but there was no trace of belief on their dark, handsome faces. A game of cards had been in progress and the winner was counting his winnings with a languid air of bored acceptance. "Caruso! Ah, yes! We know him. No, he is not dead. Only last Sunday we have seen how well he is in Italy, But he will return."

The winner pocketed his money, took up his tiny cup with grace, and added his confirmation to this view of affairs with a fine shrug of the shoulders and a gesture of outspread palms all at once.

"Some people believe everything," he said with charming accent, "but it is not good. We know Caruso will come back."

Another courier, not a foreign newspaper man but a true Italian and therefore more trustworthy, carried the same news into Little Italy and found more credence for it. The courier was Giuseppe Vantresca, a native of Naples, who bought an afternoon paper extra, as the story goes in the New York *Call*, then "turned his produce-laden truck around and sped home with the bad news to the old mother, who knew the great Caruso when he was an infant." The bad news traveled fast:

Barefooted urchins, deserting the water-flooded gutters where a fleet of cigar-box boats was sailing, spread the report up and down the streets.

Fruit-venders left their stands, merchants forgot their customers, and joined the old and the young in a procession to the tenement where the lone paper had already been torn to pieces by the anxious people.

Old women, with skirts knee-high, paddled through the pools

Wide World Photo

WHEN HE WAS "ALMOST WELL AGAIN."

For some time after his return to Italy, Caruso seemed to have recovered. He is shown here, with his wife and daughter Gloria, on the hotel balcony in Sorrento, overlooking the Bay of Naples. The picture was taken not long before the fatal attack which ended his life on August 3.

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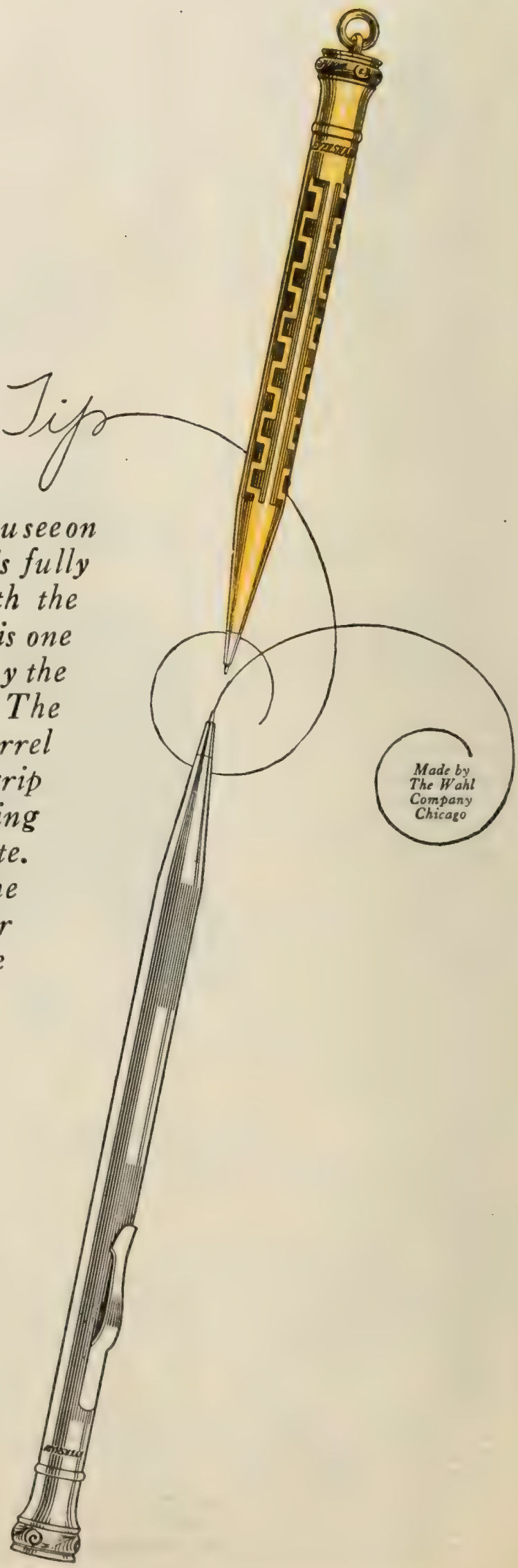
THE WAHL COMPANY, Chicago

EVERSHARP



of water in the street to two big rubber-coated Irish cops who stood under a protecting awning at Sullivan and Prince streets.

"Is Caruso dead?" they asked the two big coppers, who have come to be accepted as the official bureau of information in the settlement.

"That's what the papers say," they were told.

Then the tears came.

"Better wait a while. Maybe it's just a report," the coppers said, and the old women took new heart. They went back to the hallways of the tenement, where they stood in anxious groups, or up to the top floors, where they leaned out the windows, waiting to hear the news.

When the streets were swarmed with a regiment of newsies bawling "Extra!" in tones that echoed off the buildings, hope vanished, and Little Italy turned itself over to mourning.

The newsboys sold out without moving a step. The old folks of the settlement, to whom English meant nothing, bought papers and had the news interpreted to them by the youngsters.

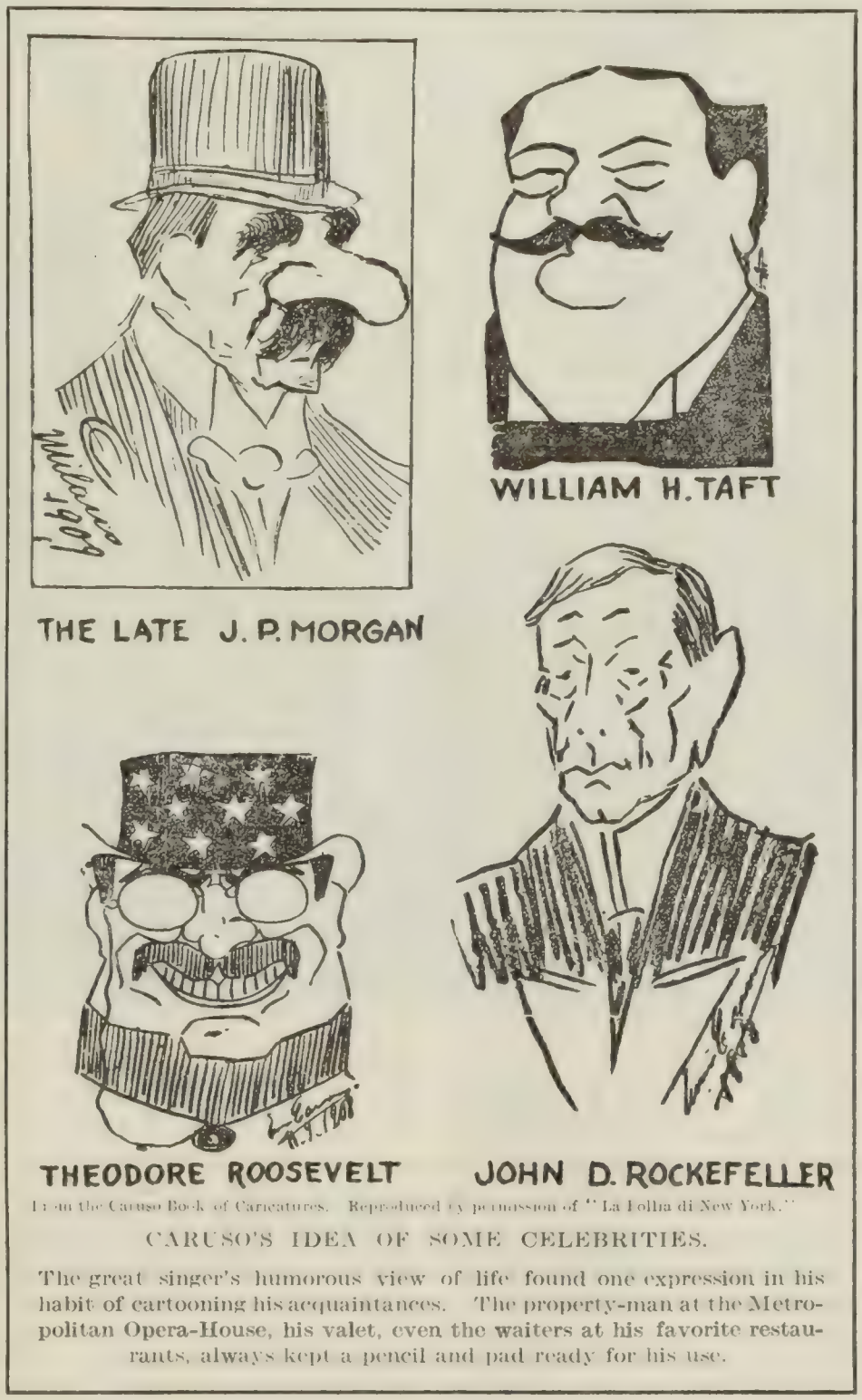
They exprest themselves in Italian wails. They crossed themselves, said a prayer for the dead, and then trudged home through the water.

In Tony Pizzard's poolroom on Houston Street the youths and the old men gathered.

"The one grand Italian is gone. Great as Christopher Columbus, greater than all others," mourned the old weather-beaten fruit-dealer from the corner.

"It's good he die in Italy if he havva to die. He belong to Italy," mourned another.

Others recounted, with a glisten of the eyes through restrained tears, of the many times that the great Caruso had visited Little Italy, how the baskets had come to the poor and the sick around Christmas time from the great Caruso, how little Pietro Cagna, the singing bootblack from Sullivan Street, had been sent to Italy by the great Caruso to learn to be a great tenor.



From the Caruso Book of Caricatures. Reproduced by permission of "La Follia di New York."

CARUSO'S IDEA OF SOME CELEBRITIES.

The great singer's humorous view of life found one expression in his habit of cartooning his acquaintances. The property-man at the Metropolitan Opera-House, his valet, even the waiters at his favorite restaurants, always kept a pencil and pad ready for his use.

At the Metropolitan Opera-House, whose entrances were heavily draped in black, functionaries of high and low degree were recalling stories of the dead King of Tenors. They told of his generosity, his bubbling humor. Emil Seidl, for many years technical director of the Metropolitan, has gathered several anecdotes, which are presented, with many others, by the New York *Times*. A typical Caruso trick, Mr. Seidl said, was "to noise it about that he was eagerly looking for a certain person." This person would find it out and immediately drop whatever he was doing to see what Caruso wanted. Then—

Caruso would see him coming and stroll unconcernedly away as tho this man were the last one in the world he had wanted to see. Then, when the man finally caught him, he would say happily, "Why, hello! I just wanted to see you, that's all."

The tenor had many ways of his own for drawing attention behind the scenes—ways which seem strange for a man who could command the attention of thousands with a single note of his voice. He would snap at his ear with one finger and manage to produce in this way a loud, popping noise. One of his favorite laughter-getting tricks was a way he had of rolling up one ear in a tight coil and then letting it unroll slowly and finally straighten out into its natural position. This trick he would perform in the most unlikely places, delighting in putting a strain on the composure of the supers, who, in full view of the audience, were constrained to remain serious, while he, carefully concealed from the audience, was making the ear go through its antics.

It is said that none of the chorus ever moved while Caruso took curtain calls, so interested were they in observing him. He would go out and bow, and, the instant he was back of the curtain, cut a few capers, snap his fingers, or make funny faces. The last time he answered a curtain call in "Samson," he grasped the hands of the little boy who takes a part in that opera and danced an improvised ballet in the wings. Then, when the applause became persistent, he showed himself before the curtain again.

Some other side-lights on the character of the singer are credited to Frank Garlichs, treasurer of the Metropolitan Company. He began his reminiscences with the story of Caruso's Christmas customs:

At the last performance Mr. Caruso gave before Christmas he would play Santa Claus. Two years ago he filled a big soup-plate with $5, $10, and $20 gold pieces, and between the acts and after the performance he walked around, giving them to everybody he passed. He stopt the ballet-girls on the stage, and the stage-hands, and gave them his presents. Finally, when he saw that he could not get around, he called in an assistant Santa, his secretary, Mr. Zirato, who helped him. We used to receive all sorts of mementoes from him — scarf-pins, watches, pens.

Once a member of the company died and left his family in hard straits. Caruso saw the contribution-list that was to be circulated to help them and signed it first of all for $500. Then the rest of us came along with our twenty and thirty and fifty. That was always the way. He was first in anything charitable. A member of the staff once started to purchase some property, but did not have the money to complete the transaction. Somehow Caruso must have heard of it. He called the man into his dressing-room and lent him the amount without further parley.

The telephone girl, whom Caruso has well-nigh immortalized with a cartoon in his book, sits just inside the stage door of the house, and all the artists pass her as they come in. Caruso was especially entertained by her laugh. He would always come prepared to greet her with his best comical expression so as to produce her finest laughter. Finally, one of her performances pleased him so much that the next day he presented her with a new spring bonnet. A bonnet in exchange for a laugh! Why not, if it pleased him to hear her?

Apparently nothing could interfere with his playing Santa Claus on Christmas. In the last performance he ever gave, "La Juive," on Christmas eve of last year, those about him could see the agony beneath his make-up as he struggled with the pains that were already torturing him. As part of his costume, he wore a big money-pouch. No one thought that he would remember his old custom, sick as he was, but at the first chance he began passing out his gold pieces. At the end of the first act, Rothier, the basso, caught him as he seemed about to fall and carried him off the stage. His chest was tightly bound with plaster, and in the great efforts he made that night he had

actually burst the bands about him. But he did not forget to play Santa Claus!

While he was convalescing from his series of operations he received hundreds of letters from all parts of the world. A friend who called upon him found these letters all being filed carefully away. "Aren't you going to answer them?" the friend asked. "Surely!" answered Caruso from his bed, "but I must answer them myself. I can not merely send a form letter to those who wish me well. And I must answer the children's first of all."

Caruso's fortitude in the face of misfortune has been related again and again, notes the gatherer of the *Times* anecdotes, yet his friends never tire of repeating it. At the end of a performance of "Tosca" about three years ago we are told:

The tenor faced the sham firing-squad and at the crack of the guns fell "lifeless" to the ground. Not a sign did he give that anything unusual had happened, but when the act terminated, which it does fortunately very shortly after that climax, it was discovered that he had struck his nose and crusht it. The surgeon was immediately called, and, as he wiped the blood from the singer's face and drest the wound, tears of pain ran down his cheeks despite himself. Yet his spirits were not to be dimmed, and those who were near him reported that he said, "Well, at least I will not have to worry about singing through my nose for some time."

On another occasion he came into the Opera-House to sing at a special matinée. It was a stormy afternoon, and only the name of Caruso on the bill could have made the crowd brave the weather. Because of threatening symptoms of illness, the attempt was made to dissuade him from giving the performance. He seldom inquired about the house, but this afternoon he asked, "Well, are we crowded?" He was told that the house was three-quarters full. And he answered, "Then I am going to sing. These people came through the rain and wind to hear me, and nothing can stop me from going on."

Caruso was very fond of New York, as is mentioned by many of those who bring a final tribute of some story or anecdote connected with him. The other cities seemed to him provincial—

And if he had some little inconvenience in another big city he was known to say, "That's all we can expect in the provinces." For eleven years he lived at the Knickerbocker Hotel, where he occupied for five or six months each year an eighteen-room suite, which had been altered into eight rooms on plans based upon sketches he had made himself. He planned a special room for his wardrobe, which he never kept at the Opera-House, but had ready at hand near his own rooms in case some mood tempted him to don one of his many costumes. With him were always his secretary and two valets. On his return from his European trips he often brought back with him one or two of his countrymen whom he had picked up somewhere and whom he fathered while they remained in this country.

His dwelling was not a hotel to him. His warm temperament made the great building and the many who lived in it a home to him, and home he called it, and felt himself a member of the hotel family. James B. Regan, head of the hotel, was to him "papa" and Mrs. Regan was "mother." He heard the news that the hotel was to become a business building while he was on a tour in Cuba, and felt the loss as deeply as another man would feel the destruction of his own house. On first learning that he could no more return to the hotel, he cabled to Mr. Regan:

"Informed by press of sale of Knickerbocker. Am very glad for your business, but very sorry for me. Never thought I was going to be put out from my place and my family. Hope you will still consider me as one of your boys. To you and mother my deepest affections. Caruso."

He could not get the thought of moving out of his mind, and five days later cabled again to Mr. Regan: "Can not resign from thought that I shall have to leave place and people who were part of my own self. Lots of affection for mother and you. Caruso."

"He always had his own table reserved for him in the main dining-room," said Mr. Regan, "and ate luncheon after having taken his morning walk. It seemed that he could not get through a meal without the spice of drawing a caricature of some one near him. For this reason, it was the custom of the *maître d'hôtel* to have a pad and pencil always placed at his table.

"His lovable ways earned him the same place among the employees of the hotel that he held at the Opera-House—not only his generosity, but his consideration for others. Sometimes when he wanted to see me, he would first send down his secretary, who would ask if Mr. Caruso could speak to me over the phone without inconveniencing me. At that, I would go up-stairs, and after we had finished the business he would talk to me about the letters he had received. 'Look at that one, papa,' he would say. 'Is that not an irresistible appeal? I must do something for that poor man.' "

James Huneker, the critic, wrote an obituary for Caruso when the singer seemed near death, nearly a year ago, and himself died before Caruso's recent death made the publication of the delayed obituary timely. Huneker has a characteristic chapter, called "Caruso on Wheels," in his book, "Bedouins" (Scribners). After telling how he arrived in Philadelphia on the Opera Company's special train, Mr. Huneker continues:

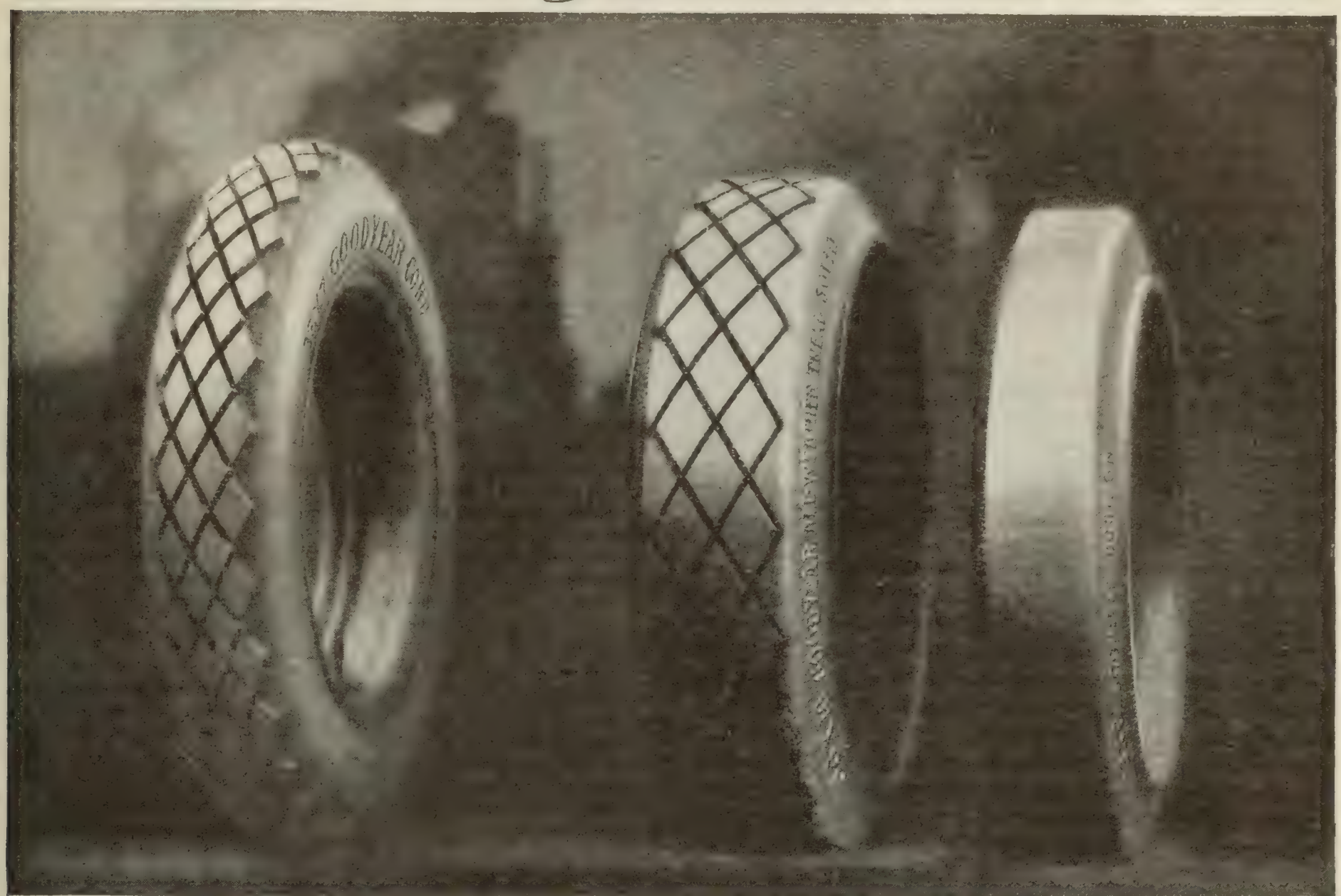
"And then something happened. Not far from us a circle of spectators enclosed as a focal point the natty person of Enrico Caruso and a Red-Cross girl. Evidently curiosity had ascended to the blood-heat mark of the human thermometer. With difficulty was the mass kept from swamping the border of safety and, literally, embracing the well-beloved Italian tenor. What was he doing in such a place at the uncanny hour of 2.30 P.M.?

"Singers operate their throats all night and sleep out the daylight. It was not difficult to guess that he was going to Philadelphia on the Metropolitan Opera-House special, which, during the season, leaves every Tuesday at 2.54, returning some time after two o'clock the next morning. The present intermezzo piqued my interest. I shouldered my diminutive frame through the mob, exclaiming, 'Tickets, please,' and because of this official camouflage soon reached the center of attraction. Attired in garb of fashionable hue and cut, Signor Caruso held earnest converse with a pretty Red-Cross nurse, whose face beamed with joy. Something had been given her which pleased her sense of the fitness of things, and later I heard that Caruso had enrolled the names of his two sons as members of the Red Cross Association; both lads were then fighting in the Italian Army; Caruso is patriotic.

"'Say, ain't dat guy Caroos?' was asked of me by one of the chaps at the newsstand. 'Doesn't he get $10,000 a night?' he further queried. 'More,' I replied. 'Well, he don't look it,' came the unexpected comment. Young America thus paid tribute to the absence of fuss and feathers in the personality of the singer. It is true Caruso does not look like the typical tenor of Italian opera, nor does he behave like one. There he was, happy as a boy out on a lark, the dingy December day not depressing him, and his spirits so high that we expected him to waltz with that gentle nurse on the finest dancing esplanade in the world. Nor did the young lady seem averse from the diversion. To the disappointment of the crowd—by this time grown to monstrous size—Caruso did not dance, contenting himself with lustily caroling a basketful of precious high notes as he descended to his drawing-room car. Manager Gatti-Casazza would have shuddered if he had been present. His supreme vocal planet prodigally wasting his golden wing in a hall bigger than the Metropolitan Opera-House and no box-office in view! Besides, it was flying in the face of nature. Tenors always bundle up to the eyebrows; they do not speak, much less vocalize, and usually are as cross as the proverbial bear. Caruso, who has defied doctors and vocal hygiene since he opened his magical mouth, is a false beacon to other singers. His care-free behavior should be shunned by lesser men who attempt to bend the bow of this great singing Ulysses.

"But Caruso is careful about tobacco. He does not enter the compartment where others smoke. He prefers the odor of his own choice cigarets. I never saw him without one, either in mouth or fingers. The despair he is of any throat specialist. He sits in company with his old friends, Signor Scognomillo, otherwise the Man-Mountain. Sits and smokes. He is to sing and so he doesn't talk, only smokes, or makes caricatures. Returning is another tale. In hilarious mood, he orders *carte-blanche* supper for the chorus. He plays pranks on his fellow passengers. Even that most potent, grave, and bearded signor, Manager Gatti, is forced to smile. Caruso is irresistible. He recalls the far-away days when he sang two operas every Sunday in the Teatro Mercadante, at Naples, or the good old summer time at Salerno, when, during *entr'actes*, he would drop a string from his dressing-room window and draw up the fond prize—sardine and cream-cheese sandwiches. He was thin in those youthful days, and thin boys always have hollow legs that must be filled. Prosperity has not spoiled Caruso. He is human and tolerant, with a big heart, and he is devoid of professional megalomania. In common with oldsters I have railed betimes at altered musical tastes and often declared that in the days of my youth there were better singers. I still abide by this belief. There were vocal giants in those days; but there was not Enrico Caruso."

GOODYEAR



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HOW CHARLIE HELPED JOHN WIN THE WAR

THEY HAD BEEN CHARLIE AND JOHN back in Lincoln, Neb., and they were still Charlie and John when they met again in France, the one as chief purchasing agent and in charge of supplies, and the other as General commanding the American Expeditionary Force. It was John who directed the big machine, but it was Charlie who eased it, and greased it, and fed it so that it never failed to go "over the top." In Washington one day, when they were sitting talking together of the great moments to come, a friend remarked that Pershing would become the great hero of the war, etc. John answered, says Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes in "A Diary of the Great War" (Houghton Mifflin Company): "Tell me one man who started in this war in supreme command who lasted. What I am going to do is simply the best I can, and there is nothing in what you say worth thinking about." But John did last and fulfilled his friend's prophecy, and when Charlie saw him again in France, he wrote that John was "the man for this emergency. He has an immense faculty for disposing of things. He is not only a great soldier, but he has great common sense and tremendous energy." John, in turn, recognized the ability of friend Charlie, and, in the latter's own words, made him "an important element in the war." Thus the two worked together like old war-horses, each taut in his traces and pulling hard.

General Dawes was eager to learn, and he soon found, he says, that "humbleness and naturalness are the great protection against ignorance. I feel that I learned much in military life from the beginning by letting those 'who knew' know that I did not know, but that I wanted to learn. This was especially the case in my association with English officers. To 'put on a front' because of my rank would have condemned me to perpetual ignorance, and so I sat at the feet of my inferiors in rank constantly, and will continue to do so in order to acquire knowledge." Friends were made quickly, and General Dawes's refreshing spirit of *camaraderie* was quite understood when, instead of using "Your Excellency" in addressing the Belgian Minister of Finance, Mr. Van de Vyvere, whom he had known before, he called him "Boss," saying that this was "the American way of conveying an idea of companionability and good-fellowship as well as authority." The diary is full of rapid-fire commentary, and shows how busy General Dawes kept himself as well as how he sometimes felt about things, as, for instance:

In the flush of victory after the war when only the more spectacular things or strategical things are remembered by the many, the memory of mornings like this will recur at least to me; for they indicate the quicksands that are ever under the feet of those in high responsibility. If they cross them, the world acclaims them. If they sink, the level landscape of the future will be unmarked by the evidence of their fruitless and heroic struggle. So in the advance, so in the rear. So with life and in battle; so with reputations both at the front and in the rear, which must support the front.

Unquestionably the French and English desire to dissipate the American Army to a large extent. While John is at the front, an attack is being made on his management of the rear. If he can not advance his army farther because his rear is disorganized, they say, then why not let the French and English take over more of his troops in their sectors. The danger in the argument is that they are right—unless they are wrong about the state of the rear of the First Field Army. I believe they are wrong, but my idea is to be certain of it; and if they are right to make redoubled efforts to help straighten out the rear. That, of course, will be the General's view; for mixed armies do not fight as well as single armies, provided that in miliary control they are in effect one army, and from every standpoint the solution—if the trouble really exists to the extent the French claim—is to make the rear stronger instead of the front weaker. But Clemenceau and Lloyd George seem to feel differently. I may be wrongly informed as to the depth of their feeling, but I believe it exists based upon reports they have received from our front.

Telephoned Harbord the situation, fearing that in the interview Baker is to have to-day with the French this view would be prest upon him without our side being represented. Harbord tried to get Pershing on the telephone, but he is in the field. Harbord is coming to Paris this P.M. at Baker's suggestion and will see him. In the meantime, I expect to meet Payot and develop the full strength of the French military criticism of our rear in the advance zone. This, of course, is not under Harbord. But, as friends of the General as well as a matter of duty, we are trying to develop the exact situation for his information and action. What I fear is that an effort will be made to attribute to bad management in the rear a situation chiefly created by natural obstacles and which no amount of good management could have avoided, and thus injure unjustly the reputation for efficiency which the Army has so well earned by its wonderful work under its great leader.

I am jotting down the thoughts of the minute—they must not be considered as records of permanent opinion. One changes his mind as information changes, provided that information alters the foundation of correlated facts upon which opinion must always be builded. But we must be guided by facts. If we are justly criticized, we must do better. It is never helpful to waste time resenting criticism which is needed to discover whether it is well founded. Nobody cares about us—only how the thing comes out.

And now to work again.

SOUILLY, October 8, 1921 (4 P.M.).

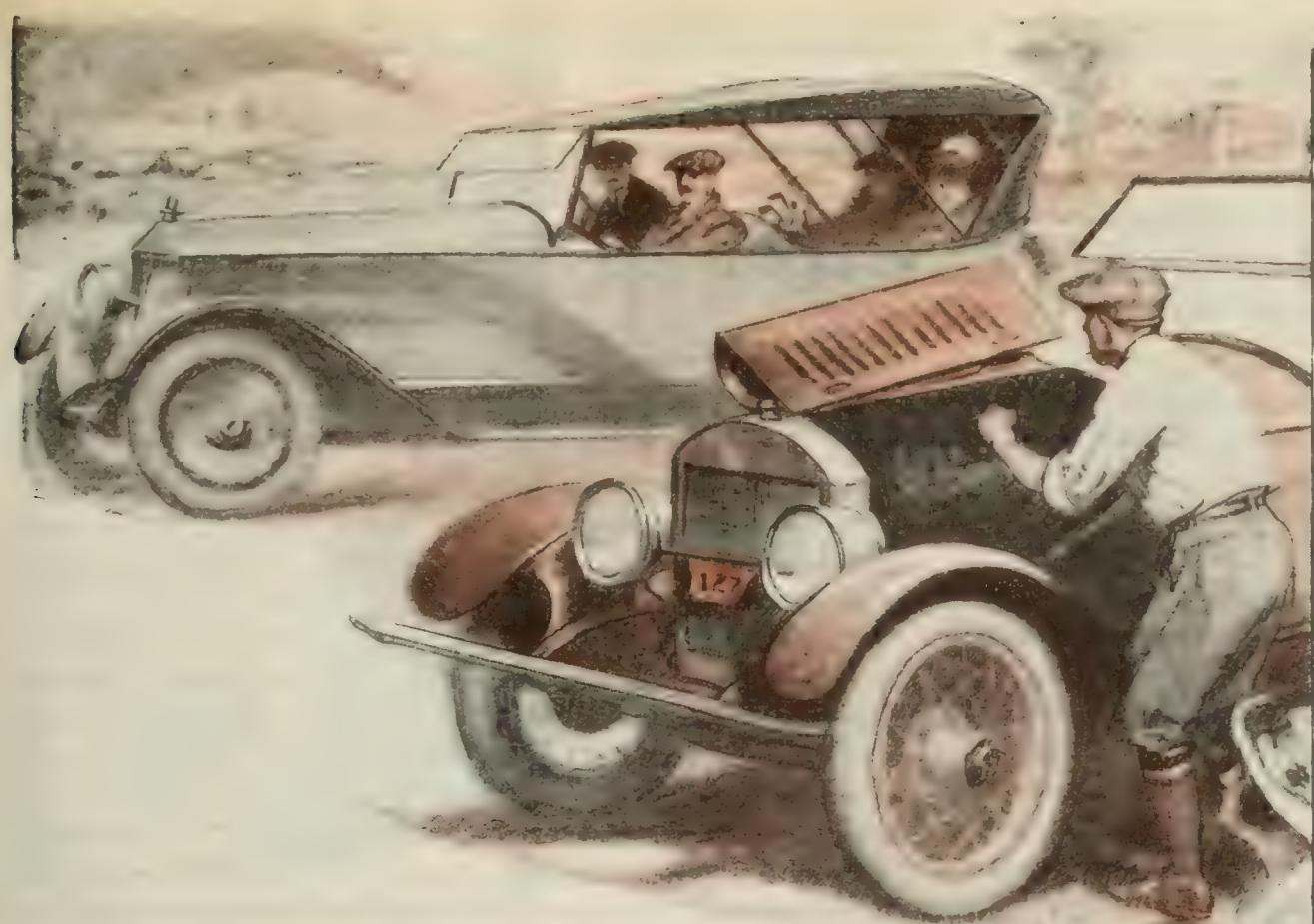
Received orders to come to Souilly in accordance with my own suggestion, tho I found on arriving that General Pershing had already written me of his own initiative to come. Arrived at Souilly from Paris with General McAndrew (C. of S.) by motor Saturday evening, October 5.

Have a few minutes now to record what I am working at this afternoon. Our general attack takes place to-morrow. Am trying through Payot, at General Pershing's orders, to get ballast delivered by to-morrow for the normal gage railroad nearly completed at Varennes—to be delivered from Saint-Dizier to Aubreville, where the completed road ends. It is immensely important to hurry the railroad. At Varennes (which I visited yesterday) several wagon-roads diverge which can supply our divisions if we can get the material there by rail as well as by *camion*. It has been raining hard this morning, tho it is clearing now. Ballast must be had if possible. The French engage to deliver eighty cars to-day. Am asking for 200 by to-morrow. Payot telephones he is after them. Germans are shelling Varennes this afternoon, but are missing the wagon-roads by about 100 yards at last accounts. We will attack heavily to-morrow between the Meuse and the Aire; also in other places. Was in Saint-Mihiel this morning for a short time. Will try and write later as to occurrences between Saturday night and the present time.

SOUILLY, October 8, 1918.

On Sunday, having heard the General explain in detail (on Saturday night) to McAndrew and myself the plan of the coming attack of our troops, I went with Colonel Boyd, the General's aide, a man of great ability and military knowledge as well as personal charm, to look at the expected field of the action which will take place to-morrow (October 9). On the way to Montfauçon we called on General Bullard commanding the First Corps. Found *camion* transports being well handled everywhere. Found the town of Montfauçon under fire, so had to leave the automobile at the bottom of the hill on which the town—or rather what is left of it—stands. Troops were repairing roads through the town, breaking stone by hand. Wounded were being carried down the hill as we passed. Boyd and I went on foot through the town and partly down the slope on the north side. There, behind some signal-corps camouflage, we had a fine view of the country ahead. Our first line before us was being heavily shelled. Looked at the hills to the right, left, and ahead and realized, as never before, the extent of the task which has been allotted General Pershing. His men must go forward fired on from heights on three sides. Much of the fighting in the Argonne Woods and other woods is as severe as in Belleau Wood. . . . . .

Returned over the road *via* Cheppy and Varennes, as the General wanted a report on the bridge-work being done over the two mine-crater holes which are now being by-passed. At and around Montfauçon we were in the midst of the artillery, and a battery of 155's—four in succession firing within fifty feet of me—well-nigh burst my ear-drums. This was after our return from our observation-post. Much aerial activity and heavy anti-aircraft and machine-gun work directed at *Boche* machines was going on. My heart was heavy with pity for the wounded in the long lines of ambulances swaying along over roads so rough that at times their agony must have been excruciating. It was



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1. Premature wear of cylinders, piston rings, crank-shaft, crank-pin and piston-pin bearings.
2. Poor compression.
3. Increased fuel and oil consumption.
4. Excessive carbon deposits, causing pre-ignition and laboring of the engine.
5. Burned-out bearings.

The quality of Gargoyle Mobiloils enables them to withstand remarkably well the "cutting" effect of today's gasoline. The body of the grade specified for your car provides a piston-ring seal which further insures you against gasoline leakage into the crank-case.

But even with this scientific and economical lubrication all used oil should be drawn off at least every 1000 miles and replaced with fresh oil.

It will pay you today to begin to use the right oil—*in the right way.*

If your car is not listed in the partial chart shown here, consult the complete Chart of Recommendations at your dealer's, or send for booklet, "Correct Lubrication," which lists the correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils for all automobiles, tractors and motorcycles.

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Chart of Recommendations

(Abbreviated Edition)

How to Read the Chart:

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils for engine lubrication of both passenger and commercial cars are specified in the Chart below.

A means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
B means Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
E means Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Arc means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

Where different grades are recommended for summer and winter use, the winter recommendations should be followed during the entire period when freezing temperatures may be experienced.

The recommendations for prominent makes of engines used in many cars are listed separately for convenience.

The Chart of Recommendations is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Automotive Engineers, and represents our professional advice on correct automobile lubrication.

CHART OF AUTOMOBILES AND MOTOR TRUCKS	1921		1920		1919		1918		1917	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
[illegible]	A	Arc	A	Arc						
[illegible] All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Alco	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
American Six	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Apperson 8 cyl	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
All Other Models							A	A	Arc	Arc
Auburn [illegible]	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
[illegible]									A	Arc.
[illegible] B Zenith H Eng							A	Arc		
Brisco Davis	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Brisco	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Buick	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Cadillac	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Case	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc.
Chalmers	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chandler [illegible]	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chevrolet 490					A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Model 490)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc		
Cleveland	A	Arc	A	Arc						
Cole	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Corbitt [illegible]	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc		
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Crow-Elkhart	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Cunningham	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Daniels	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Essex 4 cyl	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" 6 cyl	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc		
Essex	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc				
Fiat							B	A	B-	A
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Frontenac	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Grant 6 cyl	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (Com.) (Model 12)					A	Arc				
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc				
Hahn	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Haynes 6 cyl	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" 12 cyl	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Holmes	A	A	B	A						
Hudson Super Six	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Hupmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Jackson 4 cyl	A	Arc	Arc	Arc					Arc	Arc.
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc			A	A	A	A
Kissel Kar 12 cyl							A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Kline Kar	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Lafayette Individuals	A	A	A	A						
Lexington Continental Eng	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Liberty	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Lincoln	A	A								
L-M-C	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc				
Locomobile	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	E	E
McLaughlin Cars Model [illegible]	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc
Marmon	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Maxwell	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Mercer	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Mitchell	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Monitor	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc		
Moon	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Nash	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc		
" Model 671							A	A		
" Com'l Quads	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
" 1 ton & 2 ton	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc		
National (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" 12 cyl					A	A	A	A	A	A
Oldsmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc
Oldsmobile Magnetos Model M27							Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc
Packard	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Peerless 8 cyl	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models							Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Pierce-Arrow	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Com'l Cars)	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" All Other Models	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Premier	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Renault (French)	A	A								
Reo	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Roamer Model R A									A	Arc
" (Model 4-[illegible])	A	A								
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc			Arc	Arc
Rolls Royce British									A	A
Rowe	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
R & V Knight	B	A	B	A						
Saxon	A	Arc	A	Arc	E	E	E	E	E	E
Saxon-Six	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Simplex Crane							A	A	A	A
Standard 6 cyl	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Stearns-Knight	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
Stephens	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc
Stoughton (1 ton and 1½ ton)	A	Arc	A	Arc						
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A						
Studebaker	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Stutz	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Sullivan	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Temple	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Trail	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc		
United Motors 4, 5, 6 ton	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" " (3½ ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc.
" " All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc.
U. S. (Cin. O.) (1½ ton)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc						
" " (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" " All Other Models	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Wallace [illegible] ton and 1½ ton	A	Arc	A	Arc						
" [illegible] ton			A	A						
" All Other Models			Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
White Jr. [illegible]					A	A	A	A	A	A
" (5 and 6 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Willys-Knight	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
Willys-Six					Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Winther 6 cyl	A	Arc	A	Arc						
" (Com'l) (½ ton)	A	Arc								
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Winther-Marwin 1½ ton	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc				
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Winton	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.

Prominent Makes of Engines

Beaver Models J-JA-JB and JC	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Buda Models AT-BTU-CTU-DTU-ETU-FTU-HU-HTU-IU-ITU-XU-XTU-YU-YTU	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Buda All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Continental Model R2	A	A	A	A	A	A				
" (Model T)					A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Falls	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
G B & S Model AA	A	A	A	A	A	A				
All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Herschell-Spillman (Models JU-S-V and VA)					A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hinkley	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Lycoming	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Northway Model [illegible]									Arc	Arc
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rochester Dunsenberg	A	A	A	A						
Waukesha Models CU-DU-E & EU	A	A	A	A	A	A				
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Wendelv	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Wisconsin Models Q & QU					A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

less difficult to look upon the dead. Some mother's son lay sleeping the last long sleep near our observation-post. In the frightful noise all around he looked strangely peaceful and rested. Reached the train where we live and spent the evening with the General alone. Went over all Payot's suggestions as to our rear with him and discust them fully.

Am not going to try to write about what happened in our long conferences until I get to Paris. On the way back saw General Summerall commanding First Division at his P. C. He was having hard fighting that day and had the same yesterday and to-day.

Lack of horses caused General Dawes great difficulty at one time, for there was great need of them for the artillery. General Pershing notified him that he placed primary responsibility for procuring the horses on General Dawes. However, this was but one of many problems with which the Chief of Supplies was almost daily besieged and which he seems to have solved with characteristic vigor and quickness. Between times he managed to visit some "English comrades," whose entertainment "was that of brothers meeting in time of mutual dependency and with a mutual affection." Came then a trip at "breakneck" speed to Paris, where he talked with General Moseley of the importance of maintaining agreeable relations with Payot and Weygand, and then followed a hurried trip to General Pershing in the field, to put before him some adverse reports as to the Americans' rear supply system. Emanating from some French sources, they were unfounded, but were making trouble. The situation, General Dawes explains in his diary, was a simple one, as follows:

After the Saint-Mihiel attack and when our army was being hurriedly moved over to the west for the next attack, there occurred, owing to the condition of the roads and other ordinary causes, a congestion of supply-trains which was not fully relieved for about a day and a half. Clemenceau happened to be at the front and saw it. Somehow the impression got abroad that the Americans could not renew their attack because of this temporary congestion, but such criticism immediately ceased from any responsible source when the Americans did attack on October 4. They have been attacking and advancing ever since. However, unfounded criticism having started from high sources, their ceasing it did not prevent the miserable gossips from causing some annoyance. On my trip took with me my friend Lieutenant-Colonel Cushing, of my old regiment. We arrived at Souilly about 9.30 P.M. The General has moved some war maps to the office in the car of his train so as to have them before him there as well as at the staff building in Souilly. The terrible battle is at its height and will probably remain so for some time. Our casualties so far in this movement have been 75,000. It is a greater Battle of the Wilderness. Some officers and generals are weakening—but not so the Commander-in-Chief.

PARIS, Saturday, October 26, 1918.

Interrupted last Thursday by callers, one of them Col. Milton J. Foreman; also Mr. Ganne, who came from Clemenceau with the word that for the present he could not see his way clear to requisition additional horses for our army from France. I do not wonder at this, as France has already given us over 125,000. Lest I forget, will say here that General Travers-Clarke telephones me to-day that we can now hope for up to 13,000 horses from the English. So I am getting a start on horses to get which I am turning heaven and earth. In this war quantities are so enormous and needs so critical all the time that I wonder how normal business conditions will seem to me after it is over.

After being at the front and looking at a German barrage laid on our first line, I know what artillery horses mean to our men. That is why I keep everybody on a tension of nervous effort and keep myself there. Ever since I have been here I have tried to visualize military emergency needs to keep myself at the highest pitch of effort. I have tried to see always a private soldier holding out his hands to me, and my beloved Commander-in-Chief smiling when I filled them. Now to resume:

Spent the evening when at Souilly with General Pershing alone. We stayed up until nearly one o'clock in the morning. He is in the midst of his greatest work, his most difficult test. After our talk he decided to go to Paris and see Clemenceau and to Foch's headquarters. He started by his special train Monday evening while Cushing and I started by motor Monday morning, October 21, as I wanted to see how our supply-trains, etc., were functioning at the front. Took the road from Souilly to Varennes—everything running finely. We went up from Varennes as far as Fléville, near Grand Pré—everything running smoothly. The reorganized transport system, A. E. F., is in partial effect and the graduates of our Military Board Motor-Transport School are at work on the roads guiding traffic, altho the orders actually authorizing the reorganization have not yet been issued by G. H. Q

A KIND WORD FOR THE "UNSPEAKABLE TURK"

THE TURK, at least the pure-blooded Turk of the class which goes to make up the "common people," is not normally, we are assured, a bloodthirsty ruffian looking for more Armenians to massacre. "It is only when religious fanaticism is systematically fanned into flame by orders from higher up," writes the Rev. Dr. George F. Herrick, recently returned from the country districts of Asiatic Turkey, "that the peasant Turk turns savagely against the Christian fellow countrymen—or when he is exploited by the ambition of a foreign Power, as by Germany in the recent war." He is altogether a very human, amusing, and friendly sort of person, as most "common people" are when seen at close range, Dr. Herrick believes. The Doctor, formerly a missionary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, writes on the basis of his experience "of more than half a century in kindly relations with Turkish neighbors of all classes, speaking their language freely." The Turks say, "A fish begins to rot at its head," and the former missionary finds the saying especially applicable to Turkey, suffering from corruption and "an irresponsible autocracy" in high places. "What Americans almost universally lack is knowledge of the unofficial Turk, the typical peasant of Anatolia, found also in lesser numbers in the cities," says Dr. Herrick, and he proceeds thus, in the Springfield *Republican*, to supply the deficiency:

The term "unspeakable Turk," originating with Mr. Gladstone, was applied to the Sultan, not to the people. It is but fair to say that Turks have been found in high offices, men like Kamil and Nazim Pashas ten years ago, who honestly served their country as far as the limitations under which they served rendered it possible. Nearly all official Turks for centuries have not been Turks of purely Tatar race. There has been an infusion of Circassian, Albanian, Armenian, and Grecian blood, with forced acceptance always of the religion of Mohammed. The pure-blooded Turks have been farmers of Asia Minor, a simple, frugal, industrious, hospitable people, as far as possible unlike the inhuman, bloodthirsty ruffians pictured in the Western conception of them.

Let us turn a flash-light upon Turkish character, revealing contrasts between East and West and showing Turks as typical Orientals:

"Postpone till to-morrow whatever you are not forced to do to-day."

"Don't walk when you can ride or stand when you can sit."

"Remove your shoes and keep on your fez on entering a house."

"At sunset set your watch at twelve o'clock."

The Turk's guest says on arriving Saturday night, "I must start early on Monday morning." "Not next Monday. Of course you mean a week from next Monday. What is time for but to rest and enjoy one's friends?"

Oral invitation to dinner (not among the peasantry but in "high life"):

In New York—"Please come and dine with me to-morrow evening?"

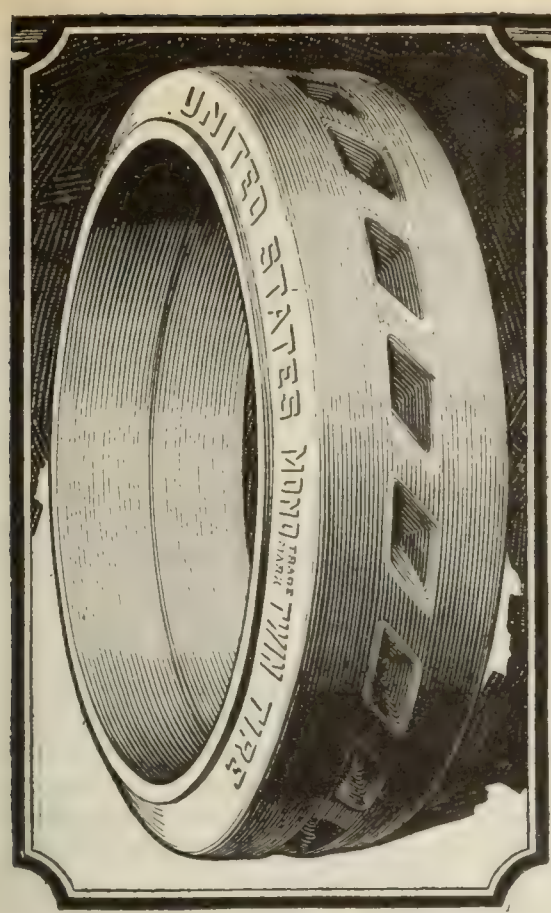
"Thank you, I shall be happy to do so."

At Constantinople—"Your servant will be delighted if your excellency will condescend to honor his poor hut and eat bread with your servant at set of sun to-morrow."

"Pasha Allah (*Deo volente*), your servant will be happy to accept your excellency's permission to cross the threshold of the house of prosperity to-morrow evening and partake of the feast to which your excellency has deigned to invite his servant."

The Oriental's reverence for the past and all usages of the past accounts for his proud feeling of superiority over the "upstarts of the West." This holds good in Egypt and in India, in the face of the acknowledged benefits bestowed upon the people by British rule. The people bitterly resent British residents' assertion of their own superiority.

The Turk's religion and his conduct are found in separate water-tight compartments. A robber may be, often is, as



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A solid truck tire that is the latest advancement of the U. S. Tire makers.

Superior in cushioning, tractioning, and load carrying capacity, and in 95% of cases far more economical and satisfactory than duals.

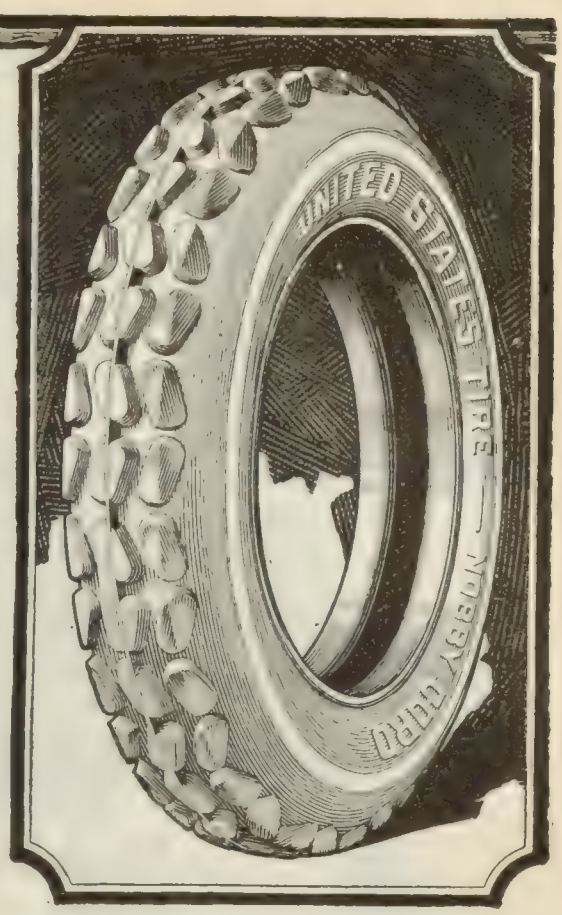
Today it is the fastest selling solid truck tire in the world.

Perhaps Your Problem Is Solved Here

Q. What is proper tire-equipment for 3½ ton truck operating in Heavy Haulage Work between towns connected by good roads?

A. Front wheels: U. S. Nobby Cord Tires, 7 inch.

Rear wheels: U. S. Mono-Twin Solid Truck Tires, 10 inch.



U. S. NOBBY CORD

Not an enlarged passenger tire, but a *truck pneumatic* designed and built for trucking conditions.

While many still use passenger tires for commercial work, in the 4½ and 5 inch sizes Nobby Cords yield a lower cost per mile.

A new Truck Tire Service: judge for yourself its value to you

UNTIL now American truck owners have never had at their disposal absolutely impartial, honest advice about the *right type* and *right size* tire for a specific trucking condition.

As much money is wasted today on *wrong* truck tires as on *poor* ones.

The makers of United States Tires are ready to give *anybody* engaged in truck operation a full advisory service in the interest of *greater economy*.

Independent and non-partisan advice. A service by experts who have no theories to try out—who make no favorite of either pneumatics or solids.

The equivalent of a personal consultation with the best tire-engineering brains in the country.

No obligation to anyone who asks for it.

Write to our Technical Service Dept. at any length. On questions involving one truck or a fleet of fifty trucks. Recommendations will be for the *right size* of tire, the *right kind* of tire, and *greater economy*.

To men who are ordering new trucks a special word: Consider tires as a separate problem from the truck itself. Get the right tire equipment for it before it is delivered—not afterward.

Address all letters to *Technical Service Dept., United States Tire Co., 1790 Broadway, New York City.*

The fuller the details you give about your truck tire problem the better you can be served by the U. S. Technical Service men.

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The Oldest and Largest Rubber Organization in the World

Two hundred and thirty-five Branches

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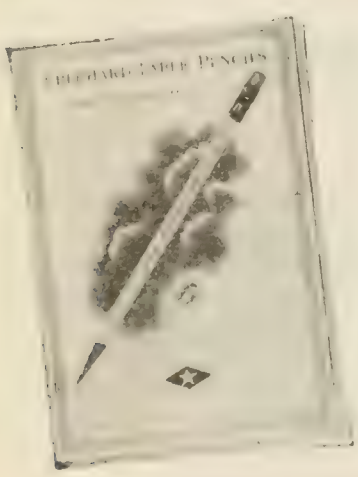
DRAWING PENCIL

The Lead That Leads

Buy this better pencil

When you buy Van Dykes you buy inexpensively for Van Dyke lasts and lasts. It's easy to sharpen. The sixteen degrees (from 6B to 8H) give every step from softest black to needle-point hardness. *Some* degree in Van Dyke is just *right* for *every* pencil need.



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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

religious as his priest, and the religious head of a community, both among Moslems and non-Moslems, does not lose his standing in society because no one trusts his moral character. Almost without exception an Oriental justifies lying "for a good end" and applauds skilful and successful lying. "I do lie, of course, for lies are the salt of truth, but too much lying spoils the mixture."

Repose is something altogether lacking in the temper of the man of the West. It is one of the most conspicuous characteristics of the man of the East. He refuses to be hurried. An American ambassador to the Sublime Porte, newly arrived at his post, one morning committed an item of business to his dragoman, directing him to bring back in the afternoon the necessary paper in evidence that the business was settled. "You may be congratulated if you get that paper in three months," the dragoman replied.

The purchase of a piece of land in which the writer was interested was once undertaken, such an affair in the West as could easily be finished within twenty-four hours. The seller and the buyer were alike desirous to make the bargain, and on the terms of the transaction there was no serious difficulty. The business was finished in just one year. To the Oriental there is something vulgar and repellent in all appearance of haste. To use an hour in Constantinople to do a piece of business which in New York would take five minutes is an every-day occurrence. Business must have a certain smack and aroma of pleasure.

Push, rush, hustle are Western mottoes. We even take our rest restlessly, our pleasures feverishly. Oh, we must "improve every moment of time."

Note three characteristics of the Turk and their significance at the present crisis of affairs in the Near East. (1) He has a rude sense of justice. (2) He is silent when his anger is most fervid. (3) He waits with infinite patience for Allah to intervene.

During our war with Spain a Turk, meeting an American gentleman of his acquaintance, said, "God is using you Americans to avenge the wrongs Spain inflicted upon our coreligionists four hundred years ago."

Constantinople and the Straits are inevitably lost to Turkey, the writer believes, and with Constantinople under the control of Christian states, he says, "the influence of Americans, whether official or unofficial, will be of paramount importance in those lands, whatever the form of political structure." He argues:

There is no doubt that a just settlement of the whole complex problem of the Near East would have been possible if it had been wisely and unselfishly undertaken by the Allies immediately after the armistice. The Turks would have made Brusa their first capital, their new center, retaining the east side of the Bosporus and all their Asiatic possessions except Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, and Armenia in the northwest. Constantinople would have become a "free city," the Straits neutral waters, Thrace and the islands being assigned to Greece. Neither Greece, Italy, nor France should gain territory on the Asiatic mainland. This

would have meant peace. The great mass of the Turks never loved the Germans. They were forced into the war on their side. They hated the Enver-Talaat gang. That gang and the Germans were responsible for the massacres and the deportations.

Shortly after the armistice, when the whole Near-East settlement was still pending, Greece invaded Turkey, occupied Smyrna, and indulged in savage reprisals against the Turks. The indignation of the Turks was at white heat. Their sense of justice was outraged. They were long silent.

Then the patriot-rebel, Mustafa Kemal, was heard from the heart of Asia Minor, gathering forces to resist foreign invasion. For they naturally regarded not only the Greeks, but the French entering Cilicia, as enemies.

Is it possible for any one familiar with the brilliant history of the Ottoman Empire for five hundred years, beginning with the occupation of Brusa in 1326, to wonder that all Turks unite in the determination to hold on to every part of their territory which it is possible for them to retain and to refuse to regard as permanent any settlement they agree in thinking grossly unjust? Even now if wisdom and unselfishness can rule in the counsels of European states, great and small, the Turks may have a future and the Near East settle into permanent peace.

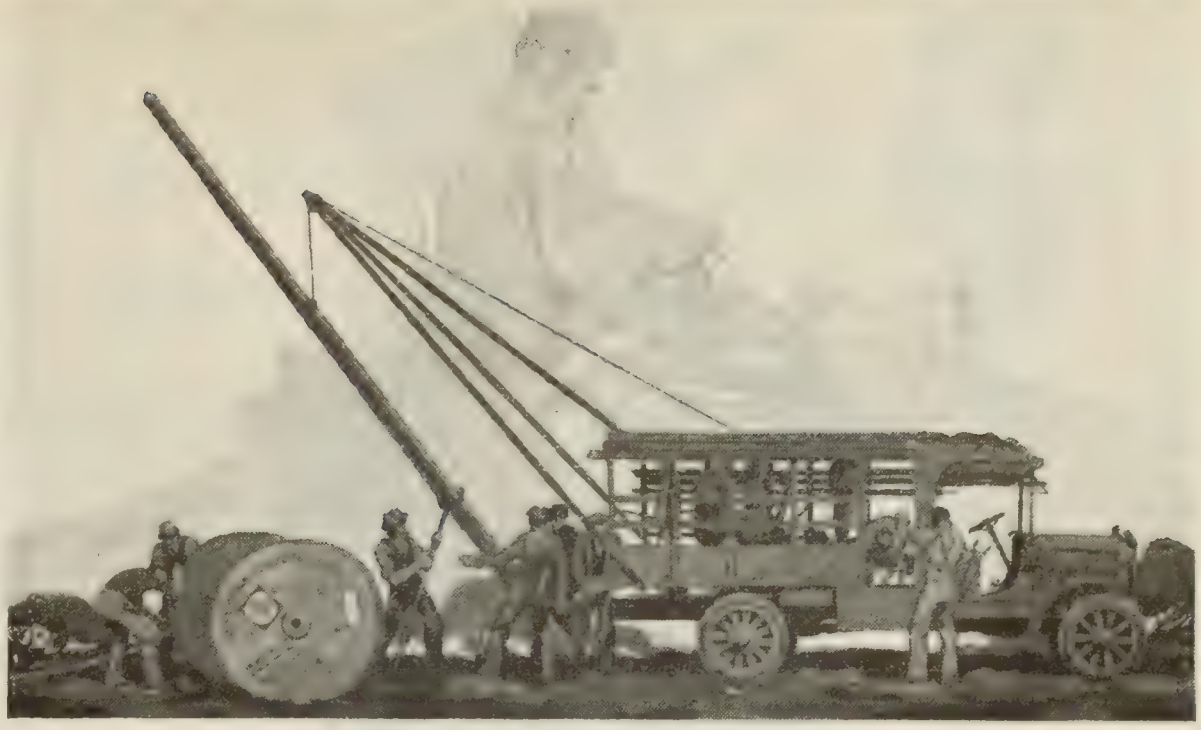
The Turks, as well as the Christians, must be treated justly, if they are not to remain a menace to all their neighbors. Communications from Constantinople do not always shed light upon the solution of the Near-East problems. The most serious error, perhaps, is the fondness of writers for generalization. "The Turks have forfeited all their rights. They are to be treated as outlaws," says one.

"The entire responsibility for the chaotic condition of the Near East rests on the intrigues centering in the European embassies at Constantinople," says another. In fact, Russian influence at Constantinople has always been evil. That of Great Britain and the United States and, generally, that of France has been good. Some years ago Austria and Russia joined in an effort for Turkish reforms in Macedonia, a movement comical or tragical, according to one's point of view.

We now face a situation in the Near East which is phenomenally abnormal. The Greeks have enormously extended the territory over which they propose to administer government. If one reads the history of Greece covering the last ninety years, one trembles to think of the failure of Greater Greece.

The Turkish Government under the Sultan still holds Constantinople for its capital, where fully half the population are Turks. But there is also a Turkish "Nationalist Government" set up at the little interior city of Angora, demanding the Sultan's abdication. On what resources does this "Government" depend for its life? The Turks of Asia Minor are in a condition of deplorable want of all life's necessities. No doubt Turks, both at Constantinople and at Angora, desire and claim national independence. Who can blame them for that? would that they could all alike look facts in the face.

The confidence of the Turks in Americans they have come to know and the hope they cherish for American aid are clearly exhibited by the fact that application by Turkish parents for the admission of their sons and daughters into American colleges and high schools has now become actually embarrassing. The number of Moslem pupils already received into all



Tools of Industry

In industry, art, science, in fact in all kinds of work, good results require good implements kept in good condition.

If the right sort of implement is important to an individual workman, efficient tools for industry and commerce are a vital necessity to the nation.

Telephone service is one of the tools of American industry and commerce in most common use and upon which much depends. The American public cannot afford to let this tool get dull.

To provide over twelve million subscribers with telephone connection; to transmit the vibrations of the human voice thirty million times a day and from any point to any other point throughout the land, demands an expensive mechanism of the highest order of scientific precision, and an efficient organization.

It is the aim of the Bell Telephone System, with the cooperation of the public, to be the most dependable tool of American industry.

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One Policy, One System, Universal Service, and all directed toward Better Service

Just the Cream

of the oats, made delicious

Not all the oats, but just the rich, plump, flavory grains. The starved oats, puny and insipid, are all sifted out.

The choicest oats yield but ten pounds per bushel of these luscious Quaker Oats.

That's why oat lovers all the world over send here for Quaker Oats. Millions of children every day enjoy them.

The oat is the food of foods. Every mother wants to make it enjoyable. The way is to serve this super-grade. Insist on Quaker Oats.

Quaker Oats

Just the queen grains flaked

Packed in sealed round packages with removable cover

Quaker Macaroons

Table Sweetbits

1 cup sugar, 1 tablespoon butter, 2 eggs, 2½ cups Quaker Oats, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon vanilla.

Cream butter and sugar. Add yolks of eggs. Add Quaker Oats, to which baking powder has been added, and add vanilla. Beat whites of eggs stiff and add last. Drop on buttered tins with teaspoon, but very few on each tin, as they spread. Bake in slow oven. Makes about 65 cookies.

these institutions is very large, and many applicants have necessarily been refused or their acceptance postponed.

THE "HUMANIZING" OF SECRETARY HUGHES

THE main reason why Mr. Hughes lost the Presidency lies, it is said, in the fact that he modeled his life, and therefore his political campaign, on a plan as fixt and immutable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. Once his mind was made up to a certain line of procedure, Mr. Hughes stuck to that line, like the German General Staff, and thereby invited strategists to flank him. This is the view of a professor who, writes Richard Barry in *The Outlook* (New York), once asked Mr. Hughes for permission to use a part of one of his speeches. Mr. Hughes was willing, provided that the whole of the speech was used. As only half of it was apropos, the professor had to decline the privilege. Which, we are told, illustrates how Mr. Hughes lost the Presidency. He crossed every "t," and dotted every "i," and departed not one jot or tittle from a prearranged plan. In his swing around the circle in 1916, we are reminded, Mr. Hughes's political aides-de-camp advised that the proposed visit to California be discarded on account of a factional rumpus in that State; but Mr. Hughes had planned to go to California, and go he did, with the result that several thousand adverse California votes kept him out of the White House. But in thus describing Mr. Hughes only the past tense may properly be used, for, says the writer:

> The Secretary of State to-day is not the same individual, except in name and pedigree and record, as he who was once Governor of the State of New York, later Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and later defeated as the Republican candidate for the Presidency of the United States.
>
> Washington, to-day, is enjoying a new Mr. Hughes. The old austerity is gone. Was defeat the humanizing process which has added to this distinguished individuality, the one element it required to be well rounded?
>
> The fact remains that the Secretary of State is fast becoming one of the most popular men in public life. One meets him on the streets, in the clubs, proceeding briskly from the State Department to the White House across the street, but always smiling and always radiating an abundant energy. It seems as tho a second youth had come to him, one of vivacity and good feeling.
>
> Health is doubtless at the bottom of this, for the Secretary appears to be in as good trim as a pugilist about to enter a championship contest, and evidently he knows how to maintain his physical condition, and is doing so, but without any visible effort.
>
> Other things also are at work. There can be no doubt that Mr. Hughes is very

happy in his appointment, happy to be back in official Washington. It may be that there is some balm in the reflection that four years of practise of the law in New York has placed him in an independent position financially. If he has any ambitions for the future, naturally he keeps them to himself, altho a man just entering his sixtieth year need not resign all hopes of the Presidency.

All that the observer can see is that he is playing good ball, a snappy, fast game, but with a courtesy and geniality that endear him to every one. He is rapidly chucking needless formality out of the windows of the State Department. In most of his notes to Germany and in most of those to Japan he didn't avail himself of the customary time which diplomatic usage allowed him for the proper answer. He just tossed the answers off hastily, like any business man in the course of the day's work.

This unwonted celerity has given a slight wedge to unkind critics, and it has been asserted, even in print, that Mr. Hughes has taken the bit of foreign affairs in his teeth and is running away with it. Nothing could be further from the truth. Aside from his personal esteem for the President, Mr. Hughes has a most delicate appreciation of the exact limitations of his office, both in law and in custom. He has not stept a hair's breadth over the line of propriety, and, even if he disagreed with the President, which has not yet occurred, it is practically certain that he would not bring that disagreement to an issue.

The change in the Hughes psychology is most readily observed in his contacts with newspaper men. Some wag has said that now when he sees a newspaper man in the White House with a lawyer in his proper place as adviser he at least perceives the true merit of the press. It is more likely that political defeat, combined with reflection and financial independence, has broadened his view-point.

In any event, his old manner toward the press is gone. In those days he looked upon newspaper men as a cross between public nuisances and unapprehended criminals. Now his attitude toward them is patriarchal when they need it and brotherly when they deserve it. In his daily talks with the Washington correspondents one feels that he appreciates their responsibilities, respects their intelligence, recognizes their function, and is willing patiently to become their teacher.

Which is as it should be, but which is not what it always has been.

The result is that on every hand one hears: "Nobody like him in the State Department since John Hay." He does not delay, he does not evade, he does not condescend, he does not orate, and, so far as one can see, he does not play politics, certainly not in the old-fashioned, petty sense. He found a terrific mess; he is grappling with it like a strong man unafraid, and he is in mighty good humor about it.

Leave No Stone Unturned.—Juryman after juryman had been challenged by the prisoner's counsel. However, all things come to an end, and at last the jury was completed. But the prisoner, leaning over the dock, sought the ear of his counsel. "The jury's all right now, I think," he whispered, "but ye must challenge the judge. I've been convicted under him several times already, and maybe he's beginnin' to have a prejudice."—*Fort Mason Marking Pot.*

For twenty hours this food is baked—one reason you like it—another reason why it digests so easily

One of the important things in connection with any cereal food is to have it thoroughly baked or cooked. For baking or cooking changes the starch of the grains.

Grape-Nuts is the longest baked of all cereal foods. It is scientifically baked at carefully regulated temperatures for 20 hours. This is one of the reasons why Grape-Nuts digests so easily; why it agrees with many people who cannot take any other form of cereal without producing fermentation.

A goodly part of Grape-Nuts is converted into dextrose, ready to be immediately assimilated by the system, and yield strength and energy. A further portion has partially undergone this change, while there remains sufficient unchanged cereal to strengthen the digestive organs. It is then in a condition to meet the various requirements of the digestive system.

If you want to eat a most strengthening and nourishing food, and one that will digest more readily, go to your grocer today and get a package of Grape-Nuts. Eat it with stewed fruit or as a cereal with milk or cream; or make it into an appetizing pudding.

Every member of the family will enjoy its delicious flavor and wholesomeness.

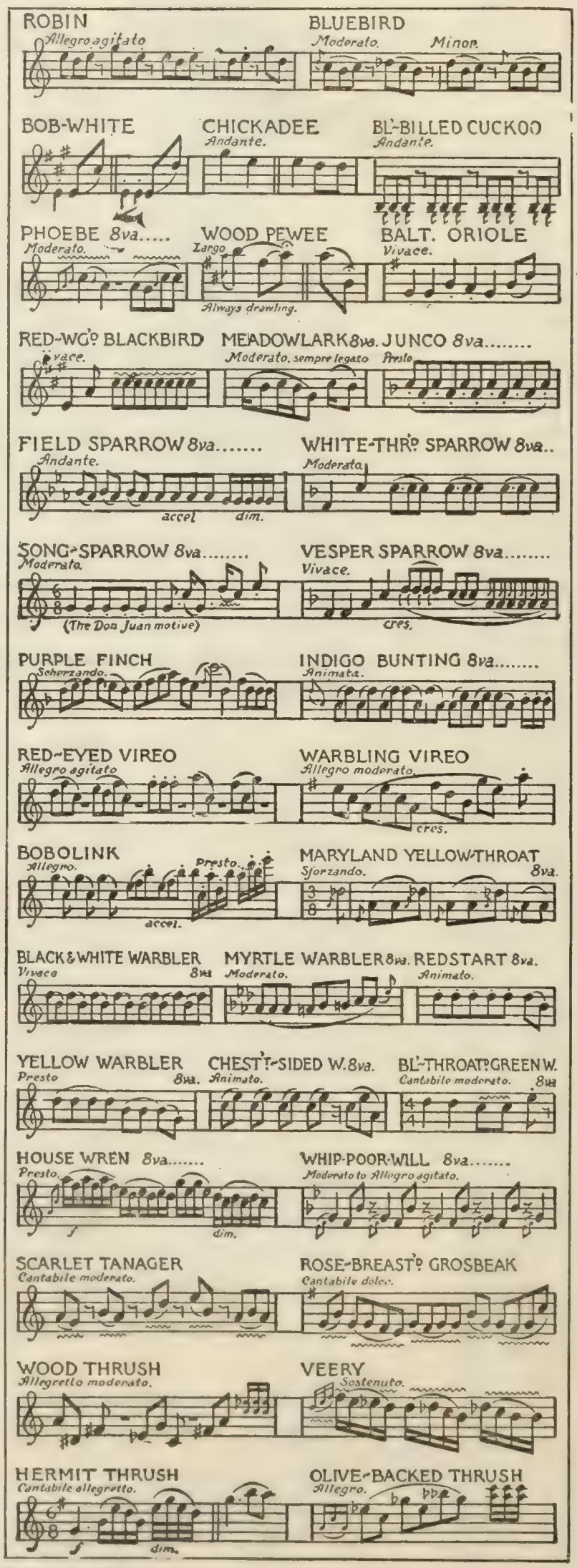
Grape-Nuts—the Body Builder

"There's a Reason"

BIRDS - BEASTS - AND - TREES

CAN YOU WHISTLE LIKE A BIRD?

TO IMITATE a bird so closely that he is himself "taken in," and replies to your whistling, is an adventure in nature study not so common as it might be. In "The Book of Birds for Young People," by F. Schuyler Mathews (Putnam's), the songs of thirty-five birds are written in musical notation so that any one may learn them, and Mr. Mathews says that successful imitation which will come with persisting effort will certainly find its ready response from many of the birds, especially the white-throats and the chickadees. In learning to whistle the songs, however, there are some special things to note. Did you ever realize in what an extremely high pitch of voice the bird sings? Even an expert whistler well able to imitate the bird is apt to fail in pitch by whistling a whole octave too low. The best way to acquaint oneself with pitch, Mr. Mathews says, is to begin with the piano at the note *C* one octave above *middle C*, and match up with one's whistle. This *C* is in the treble register of any girl's or choir-boy's voice, but not very high up; by a careful effort one may whistle as low as that, but it would result in a very weak tone. A good whistler may ascend the scale with tone-matching until he arrives at the topmost *C*, where he must stop, tho it is possible for him to continue by lisping as many as four semitones beyond, to what would be *E* somewhere under the woodwork of the piano! That may be done by rigidly setting the lips to a somewhat horizontal opening and forcing the breath between the tongue and back of the two upper front teeth. One can imitate a complaining lost chick by chirping this way and closing the lips suddenly at the end of each chirp.



Copyrighted by F. Schuyler Mathews

COMMON BIRD SONGS.

Bird songs are pitched very high, and the notes written here are to be transposed two octaves in whistling.

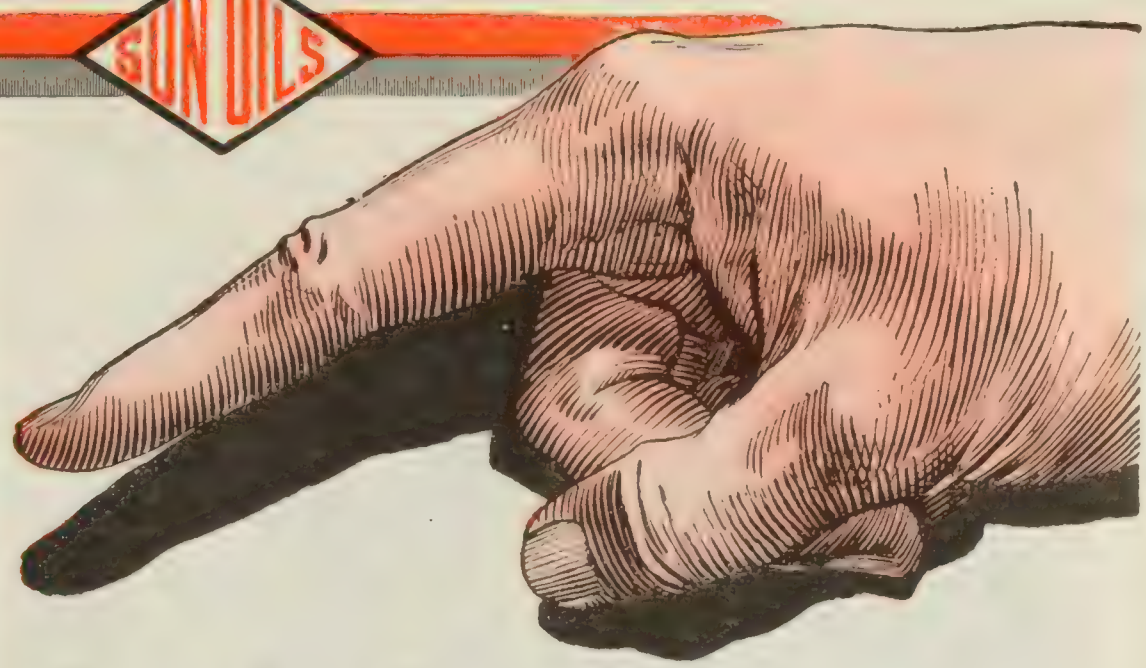
This is the method to be employed in imitating the high-pitched voices of the warblers, Maryland yellow-throat, vesper-sparrow, and indigo bunting. Nearly all of the bird songs shown here are pitched within the two upper octaves of the pianoforte, so the writer has used the treble clef representing *middle C* shifted two octaves up. Where the sign *8va.* appears, it means that the song should be whistled an octave higher still. The writer comments:

Even my high register of the vesper-sparrow's song is not quite high enough for his average voice; it might have been better to begin with *G* rather than *F*. Some of the white-throat's songs not infrequently begin with the highest *B* and end with the *E* under the woodwork of the piano, which extreme note it is impossible for any one to imitate as it is a perfectly clear whistle.

Where the *wavy line* occurs in the music (it is borrowed from the trill sign), that indicates a double tone in the bird's voice. To imitate its effect one must whistle and hum at the same time. *A flat* in the second octave below *middle C* is the tone one naturally employs in combination with one's whistle in imitating the songs of the phœbe, red-winged blackbird, song-sparrow, scarlet tanager, rose-breasted grosbeak, and veery, and lightly so in those of the purple finch and warbling vireo. These birds all sing more or less with double or buzzing tones.

A STRANGE FATE FOR A FIR LOG — With what amazement must a Douglas fir log which has spent its tree life along the Pacific coast or on some tributary river find itself uprooted and caught by ocean currents far-flowing and strange of direction, borne along for some six thousand miles, and hurled to rest at last on one or another of the Gilbert Islands in the South Seas. Here, still more surprizingly, it finds

SUN OILS



SUNOCO
LUBRICATION GUIDE
(Partial List)

The following list includes the more widely used cars. The letters indicate the proper types of SUNOCO Motor Oil and Grease to be used.

L-Light — S-Special
M-Medium — XXH-XX Heavy
H-Heavy — TL-Transmission Lubricant
XH-Xtra Heavy — TG-Transmission Grease
*-Engine Oil for Transmission

If your car is not listed, consult your dealer's complete Sunoco Lubrication Guide. If your dealer does not yet handle Sunoco, send us his name and address and a copy of the guide will be sent to you free.

NAME OF CAR	1921 Model				1920 Model				1919 Model				1918 Model			
	Engine		Transmission	Differential	Engine		Transmission	Differential	Engine		Transmission	Differential	Engine		Transmission	Differential
	Summer	Winter			Summer	Winter			Summer	Winter			Summer	Winter		
Buick	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL
Cadillac	S	H	TL	TL	S	H	TL	TL	S	H	TL	TL	S	H	TL	TL
Chalmers	S	H	TL	TL									S	H	TL	TL
Chandler Six	H	H	TL	TL	H	H	TL	TL	H	H	TL	TL	H	H	TL	TL
Chevrolet (8 cyl)					S	H	TL	TL	S	H	TL	TL	S	H	TL	TL
Chevrolet (V B)	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL
Chevrolet	M	M	TL	TL	M	M	TL	TL	M	M	TL	TL	M	M	TL	TL
Cleveland	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL								
Cole (8 cyl)	S	H	TL	TL	S	H	TL	TL	S	H	TL	TL	S	H	TL	TL
Dodge Brothers	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL
Dort	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL
Essex	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL				
Ford	L	L	*	TG	L	L	*	TG	L	L	*	TG	L	L	*	TG
Franklin	S	H	TL	TL	S	H	TL	TL	S	H	TL	TL	S	H	TL	TL
Haynes (Light Six)	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL
Hudson Super-Six	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL
Hupmobile	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL
Jordan	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL
Kissel Kar	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL
Lexington	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL
Liberty	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL
Lincoln	S	H	TL	TL												
Locomobile	S	M	TL	TL	S	M	TL	TL	S	M	TL	TL	S	M	TL	TL
Marmon	S	H	TL	TL	S	H	TL	TL	S	H	TL	TL	S	H	TL	TL
Maxwell	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL
Mercer	S	H	TL	TL	S	H	TL	TL	S	H	TL	TL	S	H	TL	TL
Moline-Knight	XXH	XH	TL	TL	XXH	XH	TL	TL	XXH	XH	TL	TL	XXH	XH	TL	TL
Nash	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL
National	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL
Oakland	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL
Oldsmobile (4 & 6 cyl)	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL
Oldsmobile (8 cyl)	S	H	TL	TL	S	H	TL	TL	S	H	TL	TL	S	H	TL	TL
Overland									XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL
Overland Light Four	M	M	*	TG	M	M	*	TG								
Packard	S	H	TL	TL	S	H	TL	TL	S	H	TL	TL	S	H	TL	TL
Paige	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL
Peerless													M	M	TL	TL
Peerless (8 cyl)	S	H	TL	TL	S	H	TL	TL	S	H	TL	TL	S	H	TL	TL
Pierce Arrow	S	H	TL	TL	S	H	TL	TL	S	H	TL	TL	S	H	TL	TL
Premier	S	H	TL	TL	S	H	TL	TL	S	H	TL	TL	S	H	TL	TL
Reo	XH	M	TL	TG	XH	M	TL	TG	XH	M	TL	TG	XH	M	TL	TG
Revere	S	H	TL	TL	S	H	TL	TL	S	H	TL	TL	S	H	TL	TL
Roamer	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL
Roamer Mod 4-75-E	S	H	TL	TL	S	H	TL	TL								
Rolls Royce (British)	S	H	TL	TL	S	H	TL	TL	S	H	TL	TL	S	H	TL	TL
Saxon	XH	M	TG	TG	XH	M	TG	TG	M	M	TG	TG	M	M	TG	TG
Scripps Booth (4 cyl)					M	M	TL	TL	M	M	TL	TL	M	M	TL	TL
Scripps Booth (6 cyl)	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL
Scripps Booth (8 cyl)													S	H	TL	TL
Simplex Crane	S	H	TL	TL	S	H	TL	TL	S	H	TL	TL	S	H	TL	TL
Stearns-Knight	XXH	XH	TL	TL	XXH	XH	TL	TL	XXH	XH	TL	TL	XXH	XH	TL	TL
Stevens Duryea	XH	M	TL	TL												
Studebaker	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	TL	TL	M	XH	M	TL	TL
Stutz	S	H	TL	TL	S	H	TL	TL	S	H	TL	TL	S	H	TL	TL
White	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL
Willys-Knight	XXH	XH	TL	TL	XXH	XH	TL	TL	XXH	XH	TL	TL	XXH	XH	TL	TL
Willys-Knight (6 cyl)					XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL
Winton	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL	XH	M	TL	TL

Look for your car—
find the right oil and save money

You no doubt realize that your car is costing too much for repairs, carbon troubles, low gasoline mileage and depreciation—that a large part of these expenses should be eliminated.

But have you realized their cause? Motorists should know that high operating costs are usually due to faulty lubrication—*the penalty of using wrong oils.*

How can you be certain of obtaining the *right* oil for your particular car? Follow the "Sunoco Lubrication Guide." It tells you which of the six distinct types of Sunoco Motor Oil will lubricate your engine efficiently and save you money.

Sunoco eliminates your carbon troubles because it leaves no sticky residue in the cylinders to form hard carbon deposit. It maintains a power-tight piston-ring seal and stops leakage of gasoline into the crankcase.

Use Sunoco *exclusively* and you will be astonished at the money you can save on gasoline, oil and repairs—at the increased service value and longer life of your car.

Do this at once.—Have your crankcase drained, cleaned and refilled with Sunoco. Be certain you get genuine Sunoco and the right type for your car. Sunoco is made in six types but *only one quality—the highest*—no "seconds" to confuse you. Examine the container from which Sunoco is drawn or, better yet, buy it in sealed cans or drums.

Every motorist should have a copy of "Accurate Lubrication"—a booklet that tells how to operate your car with greater economy and efficiency. It is free. Ask your dealer or write us for a copy at once and give the name and address of your dealer.

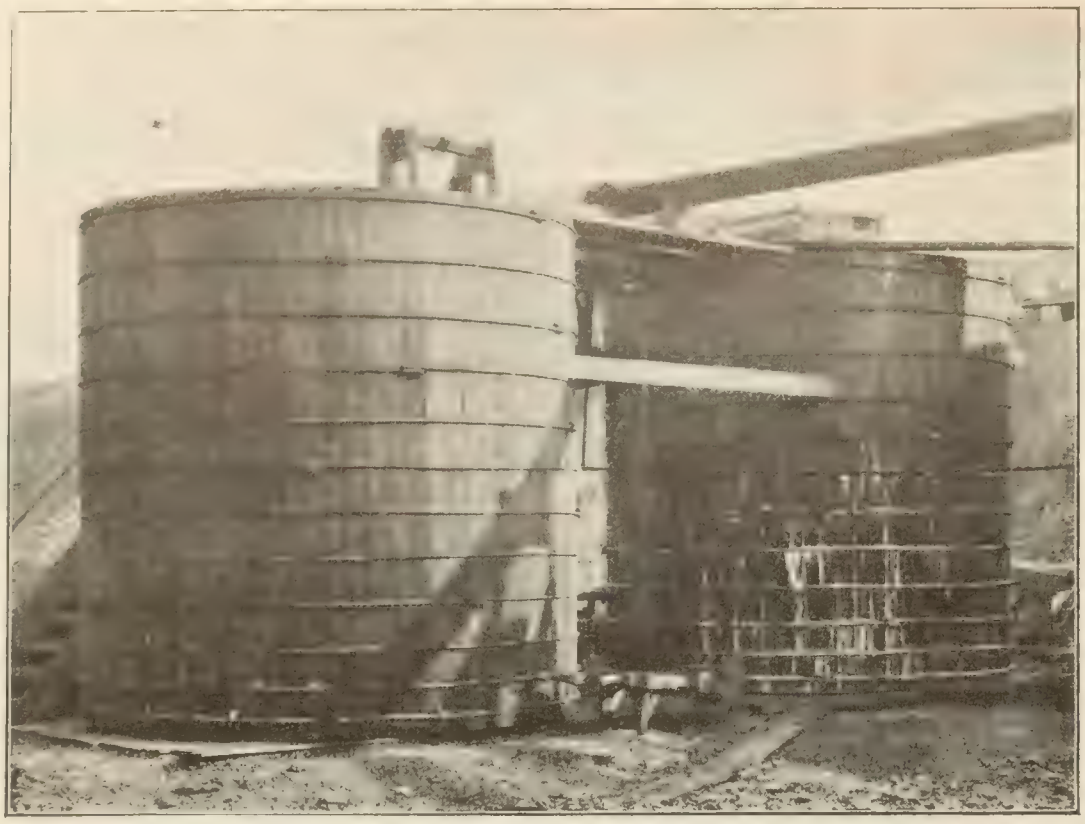
SUN COMPANY

Producer and Refiner of Lubricating Oils, Fuel Oil, Gas Oil, Gasoline and other Petroleum Products

More than 1,500,000 gallons of lubricating oils per week — **Philadelphia** — *Branch Offices and Warehouses in 32 Principal Cities*

SUNOCO
MOTOR OIL

TO THE TRADE—A wonderful sales opportunity is open to dealers who will specialize in Lubrication. Write for details of the Sunoco Sales Plan.



Redwood tanks, one filled with hot water, the other with hot muriatic acid.

Redwood Tanks Unaffected by Hot Acid

THESE tanks are used for refining oils from fats, a process requiring both hot water and hot acids. The Redwood tank on the left holds hot water, that on the right contains hot muriatic acid. The service given by these Redwood tanks establishes beyond question the value of Redwood tanks in chemical processes.

Held Muriatic Acid for 7 Weeks at 180°

Continuously for seven weeks one Redwood tank contained 12,000 gallons of muriatic acid, maintained at a temperature of 180°—day and night. Then 9,000 gallons were drawn off, leaving 3,000 gallons in the tank. Upon examination this tank was found uninjured after this service—about as severe a test as could be put to any wooden tank.

Resists Decay and Fire

Redwood is protected against the destructive action of acids and extreme temperatures by the same *natural* preservative which guards it against fungus growths and the attacks of boring worms and insects during its centuries of slow growth. Redwood requires no protective treatment. Years of service in chemical processes have proved that.

Being free from pitch and other resinous substances Redwood is also unusually fire-resistant. It is slow to ignite and easily extinguished when burning, because there are no combustible gases given off. Long and satisfactory service records have been made in the tanning, textile, chemical and mining industries where freedom from repair and replacement costs far outweigh the slight difference in the first cost of Redwood as compared with other tank materials.

Technical Data on Redwood

The many uses for Redwood in construction and industrial equipment are illustrated and described in the seventh edition of Sweet's Engineering Catalogue. Write our Chicago office for the Redwood Engineering Digest and for Redwood Information Sheets describing the special properties of Redwood for a wide range of uses—tanks, vats and pipes, exterior and interior finish, fire-doors, etc.

The Pacific Lumber Co.
OF ILLINOIS
REDWOOD

2085 McCormick Building, Chicago
New York Kansas City
THE PACIFIC LUMBER CO.
San Francisco Los Angeles

The Largest Manufacturers and Distributors of California Redwood

Members of the California Redwood Association

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

a hearty welcome awaiting it after the long voyage. Says Francis Dickie in *American Forestry:*

In recent years, since the white man began logging operations on the Pacific coast, the number of logs to make the wonderful journey has been much greater, due to log booms on their way to the mills being broken up by storms at sea. Truly, never was stranger story told than the Odyssey of these many logs crossing so vast a stretch of water, for they came to places where they were most needed. The Gilberts are low-lying coral atolls upon which grows no timber suitable for making canoes. Thus, since time immemorial the islanders have gazed seaward daily with anxious eye for the coming of fir logs. When a log or logs was sighted great excitement reigned. The news spread quickly and all the people from inland came to share in the good fortune. Never was nature more unkind to a people than these islanders, for they had no stone to make tools. They overcame this difficulty, however, by taking the shell of a gigantic clam (*Tridacna gigas*), the most remarkable of its species, which in some cases weighs a ton, and from it made adzes, knives, and chisels. With these the fir logs were cut up in thin strips. These were then shaped to the form of canoes some twelve to fifteen feet long. This wood was sewn together by thread taken from husk of coconut called coir, pandanus leaves being used for calking. The canoes have only a two-foot beam and are very sharp. They would not be practical save for the added outrigger which makes them very seaworthy.

FISHES THAT CHEW THE CUD

THE parrot-fish, found in the eastern Mediterranean, chews its cud like a cow. In other words, it cuts off its food in relatively large bits, stores it away until it has time for the business of thorough chewing, and then reduces it to a fine pulp. Curiously enough, the ancients called this fish a ruminant, but their tales of it had been taken with many grains of salt, until recently, by modern naturalists. A writer in *The Scientific American Monthly* (New York) notes that as far back as the fourth century B.C. Aristotle asserted that the parrot-fish is to be classed among ruminant animals. This story was repeated by the Roman writer on natural history, Pliny. It passed as a fable, like so many other ancient statements of fact since verified. He continues:

These fishes possess certain peculiar pocketlike extensions of the mucous membrane of the mouth, which serve like the cheeks of a squirrel or like two throat-pockets to hold food. A German writer, Dr. Fritz Reuter, gives a brief but entertaining account of these fishes and their unusual habits of alimentation in *Kosmos* (Stuttgart) for November, 1920, from which we take the following paragraphs:

"The beak-formed jaws of the parrot-fishes are covered with teeth, which are not only firmly attached to the jaw-bone but also to each other. In young animals of some species the rows of teeth, which are

arranged like the teeth of a comb, can still be clearly discerned. But in other species the fusion of the separate rows of teeth has become so intimate that the original boundaries of the separate teeth can only be surmised from the rigid formation of the edges of the jaws.

"But with these beaklike jaws the parrot-fishes can only bite off their food and not grind it, since the jaws are capable of no motion except a mere opening and shutting. Furthermore, the knifelike edge of the jaws are so sharp that they clearly indicate that the jaw-plates are never employed as grinding-teeth."

But besides these the lower throat bones are fused into an irregular plate which is covered with teeth of a peculiar form. This dentated plate projects distinctly above the surface of the surrounding mucous membrane. The very powerful upper bones of the gullet are attached in such a manner as to move back and forth in grooved hollows of the base of the skull; in consequence of this arrangement they are able to produce the grining motion which, as we have seen, is impossible in the case of the toothed plates of the jaws. It is by the rubbing or grinding back and forth of these upper plates upon the lower ones that the vegetation which forms the fishes' food is ground into a very fine state.

The entrance to the cheek-pockets mentioned above lies very close to the lower dentated plate of the throat. Immediately behind the grinding-plates the cavity of the jaws rapidly grows narrower, merging into the comparatively small gullet. As a matter of fact, the contents of the stomach of the parrot-fish are ground so finely as almost to form a sort of broth whose composition is very difficult to determine even with the microscope, so small are the particles which compose it.

Surrounding these cheek-pouches are strong muscular fibers forming a thick swelling of the mucous membrane, whose contraction forces the bitten-off food farther to the rear. In front of the upper gullet plate the mucous membrane forms a thick fold corresponding to the swelling of the lower part of the gullet mentioned above. This fold is probably intended to press the bitten-off pieces of food into the cheek-pouches.

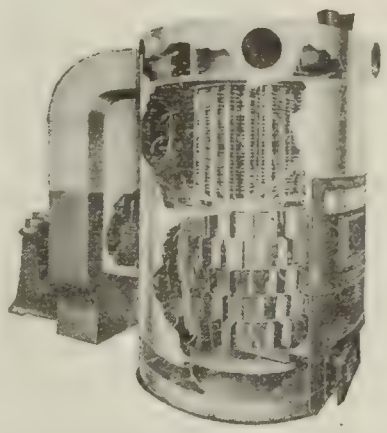
The content of the pouches, the writer goes on to tell us, consists chiefly of algæ, but also contains bitten-off pieces of polyps and prongs of sponges, as well as fragments of corals. All these bits of food are found in small pieces but by no means reduced to the brothlike fineness of the contents of the stomach. As a matter of fact, an actual process of "chewing the cud" takes place in these fishes. We read further:

With their sharp jaw teeth working up and down like a pair of shears, they bite off from the rocks of the coral reefs, in whose vicinity they live, pieces of food material. The steady current in the water produced by their respiration facilitates the rearward movenent of these bitten-off pieces of food material. A sort of valve arrangement prevents these from reaching the gills, and by the contraction of the muscles in the swollen mucous membrane they are forced into the cheek-pouches. Later when the fish has grazed sufficiently, so to speak, in these meadows of algæ, it seeks a quieter place in order to be undisturbed in its digestion, and at this time the contraction of the pouches forces the food they contain back into the mouth

WHICH heating system for your plant-*and* WHY?

WILL cold and lack of ventilation reduce output and increase costs in *your* plant *this* winter?

You know your workers can't do their best in a cold, drafty plant. Laws require means of removing gases and fumes that cause colds and reduce efficiency. Warm, moist, fresh air in your plant will help you cut costs—provided you get the latest and most efficient heating system, low in first cost, and capable of getting every available thermal unit out of every pound of coal.



Gordon Mechanical Hot Blast Heater

A direct heating unit made in 3 sizes and exactly adapted to the heating and ventilating requirements of foundries, machine shops and other large one-story areas. Costs 40-75% less for installation and 50% less for operation as compared with other types. Delivers 81% of the heat from the coal by laboratory tests, as against 30-40% for other types. Capacities 100,000 to 500,000 cu. ft. per hour. Has 2½ times as much radiating surface and handles 3½ times as much air per minute as any similar direct-fired unit heater. That's why it unqualifiedly has the preference of leading architects and engineers.

Gordon Steam Unit Heater

Where steam is available, as in connection with paper or textile mill power plants, the Gordon Steam Unit supplies heat and ventilation with perfect air control at the absolute minimum of cost. Heating efficiency results from maximum radiating surfaces, large air handling capacity due to high-efficiency Multivane Fan—and complete air direction and temperature control—distinguishing features of the Gordon Steam Unit Heater.

Gordon Industrial Heating Units

In the work of our engineering department, industrial heating and ventilating have become an exact science.

Tested in the laboratory of the Armour Institute of Technology, our *Mechanical Hot Blast Heater* delivered more than 4/5 of the available heat from the fuel—double the amount former types of industrial heaters produce.

Developed to replace less efficient systems where a steam unit is required, the *Gordon Steam Unit Heater* with its minimum weight per square foot of heating surface and great radiating area over which air is forced by a high efficiency Multivane Fan, is enormously effective where conditions indicate its use.

Consult Gordon

Every industrial or assembly building has its own requirements. Our Mechanical Hot Blast Heater is in a class by itself for *foundries, machine shops* and all similar buildings. For *paper mills, textile plants, garages, woodworking shops and moving picture theatres,* the Steam Unit Heater, controlling both temperature and air direction, excels. For *every multi-story building* the heating and ventilating system must be scientifically suited to the requirements.

In the United States, Robert Gordon, Inc., is headquarters for information on industrial heating. Typical instances of Gordon's economical, on-time service in fitting the heating equipment to special requirements are:

Bunte Bros. Candy Co., Chicago (heating, ventilating, power and piping complete.)
Continental Can Co., Chicago
Hugh Park Foundry & Machinery Co., Oshawa, Ont.
Kewanee Boiler Co. Kewanee, Ill.
Peerless Foundry Co. Cincinnati
Otis Elevator Co. Harrison, N. J.
Saginaw Products Division, General Motors Co., Saginaw, Mich., (Combination power plant and heating system.)

Write for This Heating Booklet

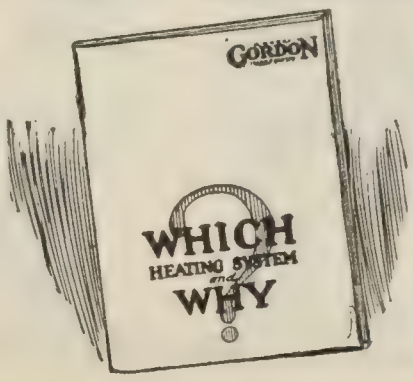
"Which Heating System and Why" is a terse booklet of immediate interest to plant officials, architects, and engineers who have heating, ventilating, air conditioning, power plant, process piping and pneumatic conveying problems. It handles authoritatively, briefly and "without gloves" every important type of industrial heating and ventilating system—tells *which*, tells *why*, and describes the **Gordon System of co-operating with architects and engineers to solve heating problems best and most economically.**

With weather averages favoring a severe winter—with fuel prices up and competition forcing profits down—economical plant heat and ventilation call for your immediate attention. Write for the booklet to-day. No obligation.

ROBERT GORDON INCORPORATED

"Climate Makers"

640 W. Monroe St. Established 1890 Chicago

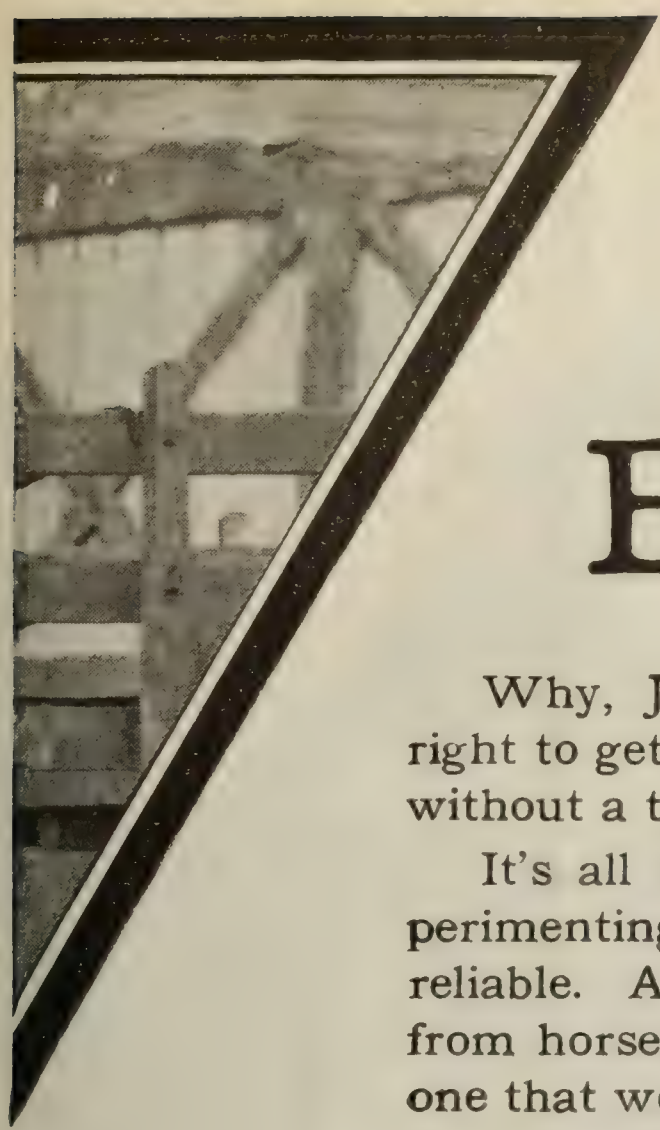


ROBERT GORDON, Inc., 640 W. Monroe St., Chicago
Gentlemen: Mail me free:
☐ (1) your booklet, "Which Industrial Heating System and Why"
☐ (2) your standard data sheet on heating and ventilating requirements, which will put our problem before you without obligating us.

Firm Name.....
Address.....
Personal Name.....
Official Capacity.....LD 8-20

TO PASSENGER CAR AND TRUCK DEALERS — Read pages 153 and 158 in the May-June issue of *Timken Magazine*. They contain an important proposal of direct help to you which, in the interest of your customers, you should be utilizing right now!

Buy a new car NOW!
There's no real economy in patching up the old one!



Great Scott! Don't Buy Another Team of Horses!

Buy a Truck!

Why, Joe, in your line of business you've got no more right to get along without a truck than you have to get along without a typewriter and a telephone!

It's all been worked out. You don't have to do any experimenting. The truck does the job faster and cheaper. It's reliable. At least a dozen men I know in your line have gone from horses to gasoline, and you'd have a hard time finding one that went from gasoline to horses!

As you know, I've spread my business all over town since I gave up my stable of hay-eaters. I know what to *count on* now. I can get there and back and have the job done while the old wagon was being hitched up, you might say!

If there are hours at stake—and there usually are—I can tell exactly what I can *do,* with these trucks. Even if they cost *more* than horses, I'd still be ahead, for minutes are worth more than dollars these days. I crowd more *profitable minutes* into each hour than ever before—and that means I have fewer unproductive hours to charge off!

Take it from me, Joe, the poorest truck in the world is a better investment for you than a team of horses—and the *right* truck, properly selected for the job you expect it to do, will prove to be the most economical thing you ever had in your business.

THE TIMKEN - DETROIT AXLE COMPANY - DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Sole representatives in the British Isles: AUTOMOTIVE PRODUCTS COMPANY, 3, Berners Street, London, W. 1.

TIMKEN AXLES

"It Clamps Everywhere"

Adjusto-Lite
A FARBERWARE PRODUCT

Adjusts to any position

A NEW wonderful invention—ADJUSTO-LITE, a lamp that you can attach anywhere—to bed, shaving mirror, table, desk or chair. Stands perfectly wherever an ordinary lamp is used. Throws the light exactly where you need it most. Prevents eye strain. Cuts lighting cost.

Gripping clamp is felt-faced and cannot scratch. Compact. Durable. Solid brass. Guaranteed for five years.—**Price $5.75.**

Ask for Adjusto-Lite at the store where you usually trade. If they don't carry it, order direct.

S. W. FARBER, 141-151 So. Fifth St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Prices in U. S. A., complete with 8 foot cord, plug and socket. Brush Brass finished, $5.75. Statuary Bronze or Nickel finish, $6.25. West of Mississippi prices, 25c per lamp higher.

Dealers:
Write us for particulars of this big selling lamp.

Adjusto-Lite
A FARBERWARE PRODUCT

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

cavity, where it is chewed fine in peace and quiet—exactly as is the case in the chewing of the cud of our domestic cattle. In other words, the regurgitated food in the mouth is ground or rubbed into a liquid condition between the upper and lower grinding-plates. When the fish is at rest this grinding motion can be plainly observed, and it was this, without doubt, which led the ancient authorities mentioned above to make their happy comparison of this process with the chewing of the cud in domestic ruminants.

The magnificent colors of these fishes are familiar to visitors in all our great aquariums—colors which quickly fade when they are taken out of the water. They have been celebrated, too, from the earliest times for their appetizing qualities as food fishes. Pliny even declared that this fish was the choicest dainty of all. . . . On account of this delicacy of flavor the Emperor Claudius took special steps to transplant these fishes from their original homes along the eastern shores of the Mediterranean to the west coast of Italy, decreeing that for a period of five years all the parrot-fishes caught in these waters should be thrown back into the sea, by the end of which time they were well established in their new habitat.

ASPERSIONS ON THE HONESTY OF THE OYSTER

"I WOULD have staked my immortal soul on the honesty of the oyster," mournfully says St. John Ervine, the playwright. It had seemed to him that there was nothing alive so purely disinterested as the lowly mollusk, placidly resting on its bed in some neat river, or, more adventurously, in the ocean, altruistically devoting its life to the manufacture of pearls for the embellishment of ladies who would probably reward it, when its pearlish activities were ended, by swallowing it alive. He could detect no mean or selfish or malignant motive in the mind of the oyster. And now the reputation of the whole family has been torn to pieces! Seemingly the most benevolent of God's creatures, they have lately been detected in a fraud. They have been found guilty of conspiring with the Japanese to cover pieces of worthless shell with nacreous matter so that they can be passed off on innocent ladies as precious pearls, as noticed in a scientific article in our issue of July 30. It seems that there is practically no means—cutting up the jewel is quite too drastic—by which a purchaser can discover whether a given pearl has been born and brought up in a fit of natural spleen or during merely stimulated indignation. So there seems to be no reason why Mr. Mikimoto should not irritate the oysters all he likes and bring the pearl market tumbling down. But Mr. Ervine can not view the situation thus dispassionately, and in the London *Evening Standard* he writes:

There must have been moments of fierce alarm when people anxiously examined their jewels, afraid lest they should find mother-of-pearl or worse at the hearts of them, and I suspect that many persons hastily revised their beliefs about oysters. For my part, I was prepared to forgive this offense for the sake of the beauty of real pearls and the romance which I have always imagined in the manufacture of them. It seemed to me miraculous that out of that gray, flabby, and sometimes bearded beast, the oyster, encased in two rough and unattractive shells, there should come the round and misty loveliness of pearls.

And how lovely a thing a pearl is! No one has ever had a vulgar thought about pearls, tho many people have thought vulgarly of diamonds. When the novelists wish to stamp a character with commonness they make him or her wear diamonds in a lavish manner. Publicans and pawnbrokers and rich negroes and profiteers always wear big diamond rings and big diamond tie-pins and big diamond studs in novels, and I daresay they sometimes do so in real life. But they never wear pearls. Some instinct of decency warns them that the pearl is the aristocrat of jewels, to be worn only by distinguished men and beautiful women.

And this lovely thing came out of the shell of an oyster! Remembering that, I could easily forgive the oyster for its fraudulent conspiracy with the Japanese. After all, there is something unnatural in a person or a beast which is totally without malice or selfishness, and I could excuse this fraud in the oyster on the ground that it is merely a piece of impish resentment at being eaten alive when its work is over. There is something unpleasant in the idea of being eaten after one's death, but to be eaten before it must be very distracting.

But the perfidy of the oyster does not rest at passing off mother-of-pearl as real pearl. There is something worse than that. The real pearl itself is a fraud. Professor Shipley tells us that "a pearl is essentially a pathological growth in a lowly mollusk, formed in most cases round the larva of a repulsive parasite." Observe that he does not describe the oyster as a "succulent bivalve," which is how some people describe it, but as a lowly mollusk, just as if it were a common limpet.

Professor Shipley evidently has not got any illusions about oysters, and he tells us plainly that even if our pearls are real pearls they are nothing to boast about. Women, he tells us, are going about the world (some of them) wearing ropes of pathological growths! That ring which you, dear lady, wear upon your finger is described by the jeweler as a "fine pearl and diamond double heart and knot ring," but the description is inaccurate. The diamonds may be all right, but the pearls are pathological growths.

I suppose our pearls ought to be kept in methylated spirits in a laboratory, along with germs and microbes, but somehow I feel that this will not happen to them. I suspect that if I were offered a pearl tie-pin I should accept it and ignore the repulsive parasite at its heart, and I am very certain that if I were to present a rope of pathological growths to my wife, she would not shudder at the gift.

One of the strange and romantic things about beauty is that often it is achieved by accident and without design. There is romance in the thought that a lowly mollusk produces a pearl; but how much more romantic is the thought that this lowly mollusk sets out to commit a fraud and performs a miracle.

Who's Your Tailor?

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Tailored clothes—not *manufactured* —assert individuality, without sacrificing true economy.

Clothes Tailored to Individual Measure by

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CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Imperial Sanitary Floor

Put on like Plaster
Wears like Iron
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Base and Floor one solid piece

A composition material easily applied in plastic form over practically any kind of floor. Laid about ⅜ inch thick. Imperial Floor does not crack, peel or come loose from foundation. A continuous, fine-grained, smooth, non-slipping surface. No crevices to gather grease, dirt, dust, disease germs or moisture.

Ideal Floor for Kitchen, Pantry, Bathroom, Laundry, Porch, Garage, Restaurant, Theatre, Hotel, Factory, Office Building, Railroad Station, Hospital—wherever a beautiful, substantial floor is desired. Several practical colors. Full information and sample FREE of your first and second choice of color.

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THE ways in which two men invested their savings, and the results in each case, are described in our new pamphlet, "Two Men and Their Money." Write for a copy.

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More per gallon-BUT
It goes farther
It lasts longer

The BILLINGS-CHAPIN Co.

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INVESTMENTS • AND • FINANCE

CAN WE TRADE WITH EUROPE BY BARTER?

READERS of these columns are well aware that the nations of Europe are carrying on a considerable amount of trade by barter, and thus avoiding the difficulties caused by the exchange situation and depreciated currencies. Our own trade with Europe is, of course, affected most seriously by the difference in money values, and *The Michigan Manufacturer and Financial Record* (Detroit) believes that it must have occurred to many thoughtful people that a good deal might be accomplished "by direct trading through the process of barter with those abroad." While this paper realizes that one swallow does not make a summer, it holds that what has been done in one or two instances affords a valuable example. In the city of Detroit there are several export organizations which devote themselves to making sales of American goods abroad and to making purchases of foreign goods for distribution in this country, the amounts of which will offset each other in the credits set up in the banks of the respective countries. There is also in Detroit "a bright Polander who has already opened negotiations for the exchange of the linen products of his native country for the automotive and other products of our State, again without the handling of any great amount of money but on a reciprocal basis." And then—

Last week the office of this paper was visited by a high official from Newfoundland who was seeking to establish between this portion of the United States and his own country, which is not a part of the Dominion of Canada, a reciprocal trade whereby at least a cargo a month of not less than 1,000 tons of flour and meat products might go forward to the principal port of his country and be exchanged for a cargo of equal value of fish, native fruits, and berries, seal-oil and sealskins, for all of which there is a market in the ports of the Great Lakes.

If, therefore, we were to go back to our primary trade conditions which distinguished the Boston shipping-houses and the New Bedford and Salem ship-owners in the early part of the last century, we might begin to establish a trade in goods in which the return cargoes would finance the outbound ones. The method of the hardy New-Englanders who owned the big three- and four-masters was to load the ships with their own goods and send the masters of the same out as traders, getting not only the freights out of both voyages but a substantial profit on the commercial transactions as well.

Foreign goods were never so cheap as they are now. We are told by those who should know that hides are a drug on the South-American market and that the prices which prevailed during the war have been reduced to a tenth of those prices at the present time. These people want our products, and the simplest method of trading with them is the method of barter, a procedure which can be indulged in to a limited extent at present, and which may grow to be a very great trade.

It looks as if the United States had no surplus capital to send outside its own country at the present time, or at least until such time as the investments which have been made are put into such shape that they will not constitute a frozen credit to the nation. Very happily the State Department is making an endeavor to put those loans which are not yet bearing interest into permanent interest-bearing form, to use their proceeds to reduce the amount of our war debt and consequently of our national interest bill, and to put our national finances generally into better condition than they are. When this is accomplished and when the burden of taxation is taken off our industries as it was established during the war period, there may be money available for trading by barter. It is not a very far-away proposition. We have industries in Michigan which can join with our export houses and find an outlet for a portion of their product. The movement in this direction is already on. Goods are passing to and fro. Why not reach out for it as one of the ways of making business better?

WE ARE BECOMING A NATION OF DRESSMAKERS

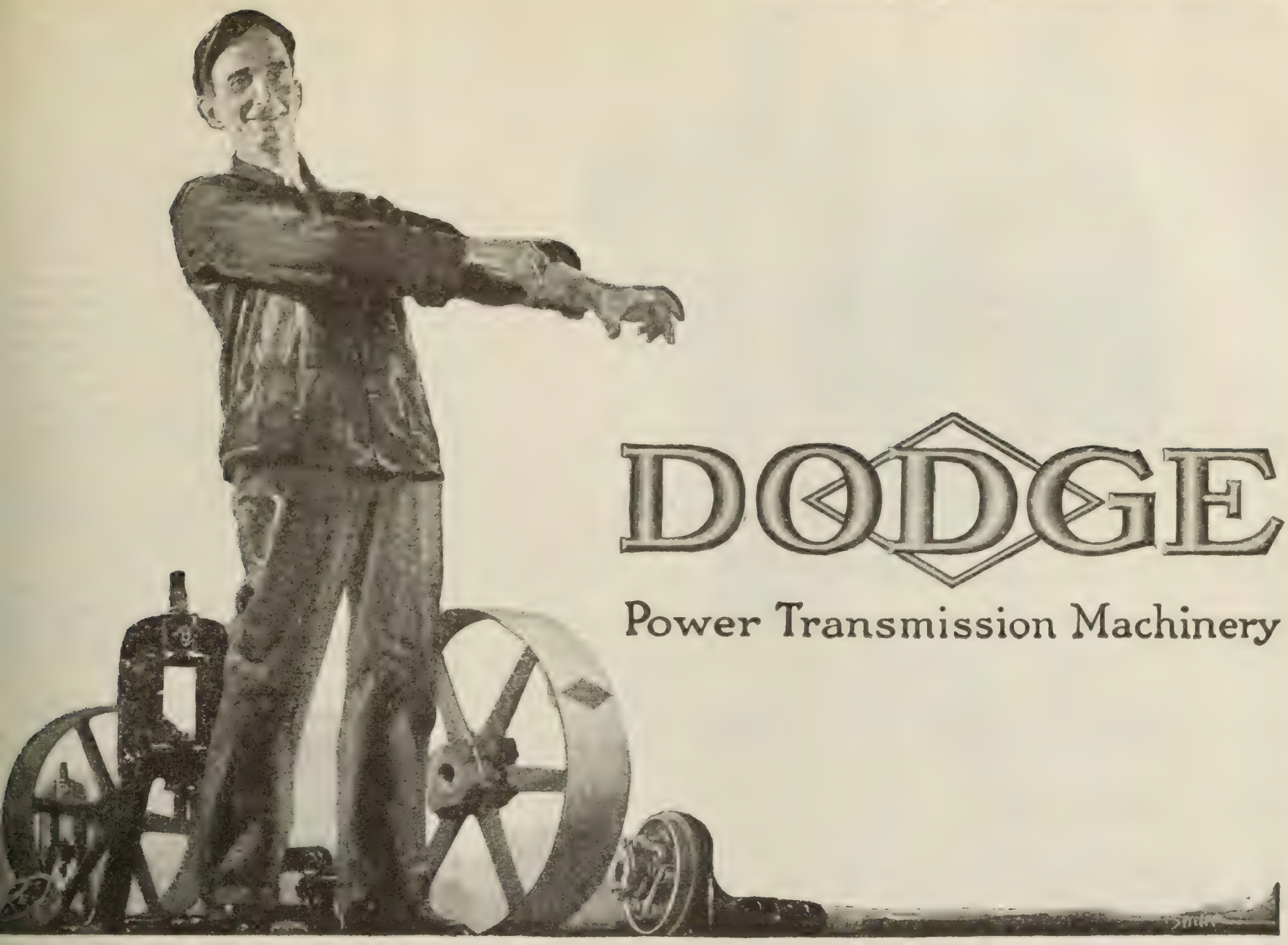
"AMERICA is fast becoming a nation of dressmakers," said the head of a chain of retail dry-goods stores recently. "Union leaders in the needle trades had better look into this great thrift movement before they act rashly," he added, as quoted in *The Wall Street Journal*. It would seem that the high prices of clothing and possibly also the thrift induced by business depression was leading to a revival of the art of making clothes at home. As *The Wall Street Journal* comments:

Most of the dry-goods merchants admit that the buying of piece goods for home dressmaking has assumed important proportions throughout the country, the like of which has not been seen in a decade. It is increasing, too.

Furthermore, this dressmaking movement is not confined to the poorer classes, but involves every walk of life and includes milady of Fifth Avenue.

Merchants say that this thrift movement has perforce spread to the clothes of the male population. It is not recorded if the sterner sex like home-made shirts, ties, as well as underwear and pajamas any more than they ever did, but the fact remains that hundreds of thousands of men have got to like it, judging by the buying of patterns and pieces of goods to-day by the mothers, sisters, and wives of the family. It is pointed out that they are not usually made of silk either, except in the case of cravats, but of serviceable materials.

Altogether the thrift wave bids fair to make our American ladies of to-day as famous needlewomen as were their ancestors of colonial days.



When full-time schedules are resumed

Industry has not and cannot be completely suspended—a hundred million people have certain requirements of living that will not be ignored.

Foodstuffs, wearing apparel, building materials, household necessities, and even luxuries are in production, and as long as wheels turn in the factories, mines and mills which fabricate these materials, Dodge must remain on the job continuously to re-enforce their operations.

In 1881 Dodge Manufacturing Company began the standardization of mechanical power transmission systems on the basis that eventually shafting, pulleys, hangers, belting, bearings, clutches, couplings, etc., could be bought from local dealers all over America on the immediate delivery basis and at a delivered price.

Dodge success followed fast upon the successes of those, who from the first, had made Dodge products and Dodge methods their shop standard. By 1916 the ability to build and deliver reliable economical power transmission systems had become a matter of tangible recognition all over the world.

Through the war and during the hurried months immediately after, Dodge plants worked overtime to keep pace with American industry.

During the recent re-adjustment period when production all over the nation has been at its lowest ebb, Dodge shops have worked steadily and unceasingly. The requirements of factories whose products are in constant demand have been faithfully filled, and in addition fifteen great district warehouses have been restored to pre-war capacity.

Dodge, Oneida and Keystone dealers all over the country are today carrying balanced stocks of Dodge products.

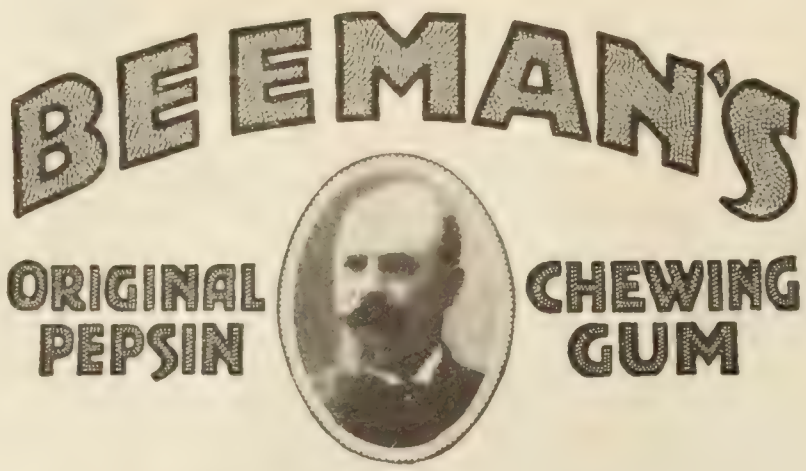
"Faithful to all Industry" is the real reason for the Dodge Habit of Success—and with the reinstatement of full-time schedules, Dodge dealers and branch warehouses will be found ready and waiting to fill all requirements on the immediate delivery basis.

Dodge Sales and Engineering Company

Mishawaka, Indiana, and Oneida, New York

Canadian Manufacturers, Dodge Mfg. Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto and Montreal

Philadelphia Cincinnati New York Chicago St. Louis Boston Atlanta Pittsburgh Minneapolis Dallas Providence Seattle Newark



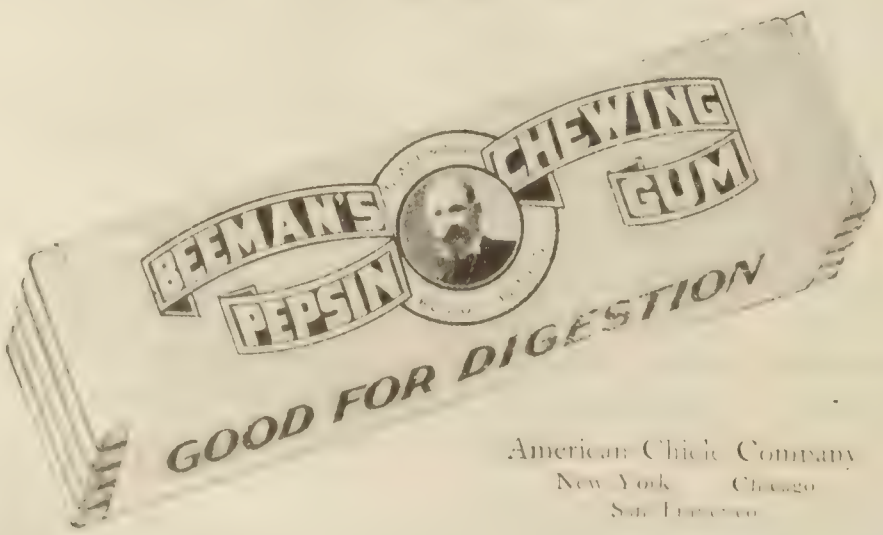
$1000 a Laugh

A producer of musical comedies once stated that every laugh is worth $1000.

How much does a grouch cost a man or woman who has it?

It costs them everything—happiness, contentment, friends.

Do not carry around an indigestion grouch. More careful selection of food, proper mastication and the chewing of Beeman's Original Pepsin Gum will go far toward keeping your digestion in good working order, and your laugh will spread sunshine and gain friends.



American Chicle Company
New York Chicago
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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

August 3.—The famine situation in the Samara and Saratov provinces in Russia is said to be critical, and peasants, driven almost insane by hunger and cholera, are reported to be deserting their children.

The French and British ambassadors and the Italian *Chargé d'Affaires* deliver to Foreign Minister Rosen a note asking the German Government to facilitate transport of Allied troops into Upper Silesia.

The Allies have warned Greece that an advance on Constantinople will not be tolerated, it is stated in London.

August 4.—Funeral services for Enrico Caruso are held, by order of the King, from the Royal Church of San Francesco di Paola, Naples, and royal honors are paid to his memory.

An American Red-Cross detachment leaves for the Russian frontier station of Rejitska to care for outcoming American prisoners, and steps are taken for the immediate relief of the Russian starving.

The Swiss Federal authorities are said to have given ex-Emperor Charles of Austria until the end of this month to leave Switzerland.

Ratification by the British Empire of the permanent Court of International Justice is deposited with the secretariat of the League of Nations. It includes ratifications by Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, South Africa, and the United Kingdom.

August 5.—The conference of British premiers, which has been continuing in London nearly seven weeks, comes to a close.

European headquarters of the Red Cross, in Paris, announces that it is now ready to start three train-loads of medical supplies to Russia on twenty-four hours' notice.

Spain's losses resulting from the uprising in Morocco are said now to include all her former territory except Melilla and its immediate surroundings. A political crisis is said to be brewing in consequence.

August 6.—The Turkish Nationalists have decided to evacuate Angora, their capital, and retire on Cæsarea, according to a dispatch from Constantinople.

All members of the Irish Republican Parliament now in custody will be released, with the exception of John J. McKeown, convicted of murder, says an official announcement from Dublin Castle.

August 7.—Approximately 12,000,000 people are starving in the Volga basin, and two-thirds of the entire population of Russia are on hunger rations, according to Mrs. Marguerite E. Harrison, American newspaper woman recently released from prison in Soviet Russia.

Moorish rebels are reported to have arrived outside the walls of Melilla, Morocco, where the Spanish Army has barricaded itself to make a last stand, says a dispatch from Tangier to London.

August 8.—The British Government's peace offer to Ireland will probably be accepted by the Dail Eireann, says a Dublin dispatch. John J. McKeown is released by order of Premier Lloyd George.

The Allied Supreme Council, with Ambassador Harvey present to represent

America, convenes in Paris to discuss the Upper-Silesia question.

King Alfonso has requested former Premier Maura to form a new Cabinet, according to advices from Madrid.

August 10.—Premier Briand accepts Premier Lloyd George's principle that the disputed areas of Upper Silesia must be divided in accordance with the vote of the plebiscite, which was predominantly German.

Reenforcements are arriving for the Spanish troops beleaguered in Melilla, Morocco, and General Navarro's forces are reported to be fighting heroically against the Moors.

All the members of the Irish Republican Parliament who have been released from prison are received informally by Eamonn De Valera, Irish Republican leader, at the Mansion House, Dublin.

CONGRESS

August 3.—The Senate adopts two amendments to the Agricultural Credits Bill, the first authorizing loans by the War Finance Corporation to associations of agricultural producers, the other authorizing the corporation to take up $100,000,000 in bonds on the Federal Farm Loan System.

August 5.—Senator Borah, of Idaho, introduces a resolution to reduce the Army to 100,000 men.

August 8.—The Senate passes the Willis-Campbell Antibeer Bill by a vote of 39 to 20. The bill prohibits the prescribing of beer by physicians and limits the extent to which whisky and wines may be prescribed. The measure now goes to conference.

August 9.—The Senate passes the Capper-Tincher Bill to prevent gambling on grain exchanges. The measure imposes a prohibitive tax on speculative transactions and also upon exchanges which do not become "contract markets" under government supervision, and admits cooperative associations to membership on exchanges.

The House Appropriations Committee cuts in two Chairman Lasker's request for $100,000,000 to run the Shipping Board until January 1, 1922, and reports out a bill calling for $48,500,000.

DOMESTIC

August 3.—Armistice day, November 11, has been officially proposed to the Powers as a date most satisfactory to the United States for the convening of the joint disarmament and Far-Eastern conference, according to an announcement by the State Department.

Following a discussion with the State Department, Chairman Porter, of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, announces that American soldiers will probably remain in Germany until affairs with that country are adjusted. Resolutions to withdraw the American forces are not expected to be acted on this session.

The White Sox ball-players who were acquitted of the charge of conspiring to throw the 1919 World's Series will not be allowed to play in Big-League baseball again, say Judge K. M. Landis and baseball owners.

August 4.—A decrease in employment in July of 11 per cent. is shown by the pay-rolls of 1,428 firms, each employing 500 or more workers in sixty-five principal industrial centers, according to figures given out by the Department of Labor. The net decrease shown by the pay-rolls was 16,914.

August 5.—Representatives of the Central Trades and Labor Councils of Greater

You Will See

Prettier teeth—safer teeth—in a week

We will send for the asking a new-method tooth paste. Modern authorities advise it. Leading dentists everywhere now urge its daily use.

To millions of people it has brought whiter, safer, cleaner teeth. It will bring them to you and yours. See and feel the delightful results and judge what they mean to you.

Removes the film

It removes the film—that viscous film you feel. No old method ever did that effectively.

Film clings to teeth, gets between the teeth and stays. It dims the teeth and leads to attacks on them. It is the cause of most tooth troubles. Those troubles have been constantly increasing, because old methods failed to combat film effectively.

Film absorbs stains, making the teeth look dingy. Film is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Germs breed by millions in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Also of internal troubles.

Ways to combat it

Dental science has now found two effective film combatants. Able authorities have amply proved them. Now dentists the world over are urging their adoption.

These methods are combined in a dentifrice called Pepsodent—a tooth paste which meets every modern requirement. And a ten-day test is now supplied to everyone who asks.

These effects will delight you

Pepsodent removes the film. Then it leaves teeth highly polished, so film less easily adheres.

It also multiplies the salivary flow—Nature's great tooth-protecting agent. It multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva—the factor which digests starch deposits that cling. It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva—the factor which neutralizes acids.

Every application brings these five effects. The film is combated, Nature's forces are multiplied. The benefits are quickly apparent.

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear.

Compare the new way with the old, then decide for yourself which is best. Cut out the coupon now. This is too important to forget.

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The New-Day Dentifrice

A scientific film combatant, whose every application brings five desired effects. Approved by highest authorities, and now advised by leading dentists everywhere. All druggists supply the large tubes.

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Only one tube to a family.

DANGER for 8 hours

Don't think because you have a vault that you have provided for the protection of your records.

Think of the number of books and records that are on the desks of your office all day. Suppose there should be a fire during working hours.

Would all these records be returned to safety?

SAFETY for 24 hours

Records which are in frequent daily use should be protected by *GF Allsteel* Safes. These safes are so compact and easily moved that they may be placed where most convenient.

By the use of *Allsteel* Safes records may be kept within easy working distance of those using them.

GF Allsteel Safes have passed the rigid requirements of the National Underwriters' Laboratories. They give certified protection to your records.

Our expert will help you analyze your conditions and will suggest a plan for complete precaution against fire. This will involve no obligation on your part.

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Also Makers of Herringbone Rigid Metal Lath and Other Fireproof Building Materials

GF Allsteel Safes

CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

New York and Vicinity, the United Hebrew Trades, the Workmen's Circle, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and other labor organizations at a meeting in New York decide to raise $25,000,000 for relief in Russia.

August 6.—A shrinkage in three months of $330,000,000 in the estimated government income for this fiscal year based on the present revenue law is shown in the statement presented to the House Ways and Means Committee by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon. In the same time the estimated expenditures have decreased only $11,864,216.

Secretary of War Weeks and Secretary of the Navy Denby advise Senator Penrose, Chairman of the Finance Committee, that an embargo on dyestuffs and coal-tar chemical products is necessary for reasons of national defense.

August 7.—The Steamship *Alaska*, bound from Portland, Ore., to San Francisco, is wrecked on Blunt's Reef, forty miles south of Eureka, Cal., and a check of the crew and passenger-list indicates that forty-seven are drowned.

August 8.—Italy and China notify Washington that the date and place for the disarmament and Far-Eastern conference are acceptable to them.

August 9.—Governor Len Small, of Illinois, submits to arrest on three warrants charging embezzlement of $500,000 and conspiracy to rob the State funds of $2,000,000 while he was State Treasurer, and is required to furnish bonds of $50,000.

Congressional leaders and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, meeting with President Harding, agree upon a plan to lighten the burden of taxation to the extent of $600,000,000 during the next fiscal year.

The State Department learns from its representatives at Riga and Reval that Americans who have been imprisoned in Moscow were on their way to the frontier yesterday.

Fatal Mistake.—The lady bather had got into a hole and she couldn't swim. Nor could the young man on the end of the pier; but when she came up for the first time and he caught sight of her face, he could shriek, and he did. He shrieked:

"Help!"

A burly fisherman sauntered to his side.

"Wot's up?" he asked.

"There!" hoarsely cried the young man. "My wife! Drowning! I can't swim! A hundred dollars for you if you can save her."

In a moment the burly fisherman was in the sea. In another he was out of it, with the rescued lady bather. Thanking his lucky stars, he approached the young man again.

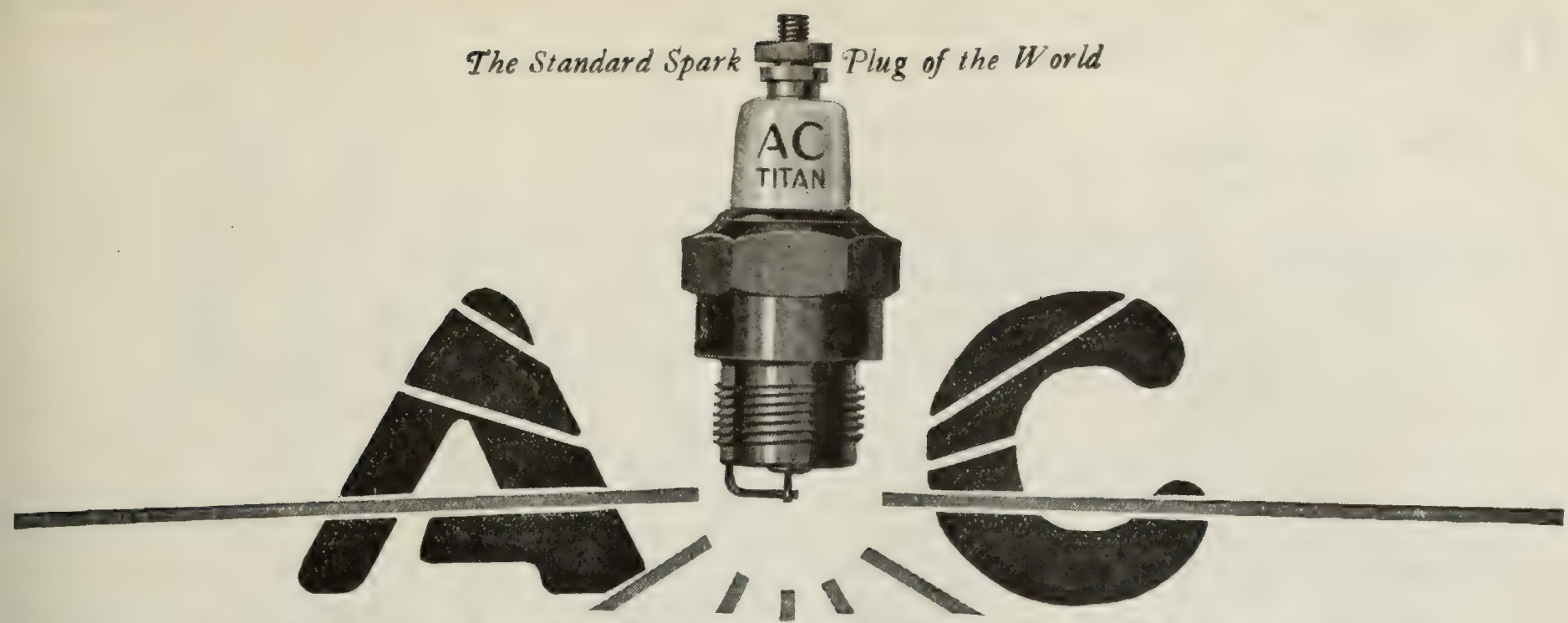
"Well, what about the hundred bones?" he asked.

But if the young man's face had been ashen gray before, now it was dead white, as he gazed upon the features of the recovered dame.

"Y-e-s, I know!" he gasped. "But when I made the offer I thought it was my wife who was drowning; and now—now it turns out it was my wife's mother!"

The burly fisherman pulled a long face. "Just my luck!" he muttered, thrusting his hand into his trousers pocket. "How much do I owe you?"—*Chicago Daily News.*

The Standard Spark Plug of the World



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Correct Physics.—TEACHER—"Johnny, what is steam?"

JOHNNY—"Water crazy with the heat."—*American Legion Weekly.*

Harmonious Phrasing.—Appropriately enough, the sounds that come through the door labeled "Voice Cultivated" are usually harrowing.—*Pittsburgh Sun.*

She Takes It Coolly.—When a woman sees a man wilt his collar discussing her clothes she just laughs up where her sleeve used to be.—*Ann Arbor Times News.*

A Frame-up.—"I'm sorry to have to do this," said little Johnny, as he spread the jam on the baby's face, "but I can't have suspicion pointing its finger at me."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Fashion Found Wanting.—POLICEMAN—"Lost yer mammy, 'ave yer? Why didn't yer keep hold of her skirt?"

LITTLE ALFRED—I cou-cou-couldn't reach it."—*London Opinion.*

Sic Transit Gloria.—When they won the Polo Cup, the Americans were at first elated. But then they recollected how little use there is for cups in their country nowadays.—*London Opinion.*

The Water's Fine.—"Everybody should learn to swim."

"I'll say so," replied the lifeguard. "The more some of these folks submerge, the better the ocean looks."—*Washington Star.*

No Symptoms.—"Who is the mysterious stranger?"

"Some kind of investigator."

"Working for the Government?"

"I doubt it. He keeps pretty busy."—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Only Jack.—"Could I sell you Boswell's 'Life of Johnson,' sir?" asked the book agent.

"Certainly not," replied the self-made millionaire. "I'm not interested in the career of colored pugilists."—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

Going and Coming.—"Did the traffic cop arrest you?"

"Twice," replied Mr. Chuggins. "When I couldn't stop he arrested me for speeding, and when I finally stopt and couldn't start he arrested me for blocking the traffic."—*Washington Star.*

Knew His Limit.—MR. McNAB (after having his lease read over to him)—"I will not sign that: I havena' been able tae keep Ten Commandments for a mansion in Heaven, an' I'm no' gaun tae tackle aboot a hundred for twa rooms in the High Street!"—*London Opinion.*

Shocking Report. HISTORY PROFESSOR—"How was Alexander II. of Russia killed?"

STUDENT (vaguely)—"By a bomb."

PROFESSOR—"Be a little more explicit, please."

STUDENT (in desperation)—"Well, you see—er—it exploded."—*American Legion Weekly.*

Obstructed Vision.—VERY STOUT OLD GENTLEMAN—"Here, my lad, is a nickel for you. Now tell me if my shoes need polishing."—*Boston Transcript.*

Precedent.—"What'll we do with the ark now that the big trip is over?" inquired Japhet.

"My son," replied Noah, "we've had trouble enough without starting in immediately on any shipping problems."—*Washington Star.*

The Substitute.—"Your honor," said the prosecuting attorney, "your bull pup has went and chawed up the court Bible."

"Well," grumbled the Court, "make the witness kiss the pup; we can't adjourn court to get a new Bible."—*The Labor Clarion (London).*

Seekers After Grace.—WIFE—"Did you notice the chinchilla coat on the woman sitting in front of us this morning?"

HUSBAND—"Er—no. Afraid I was dozing most of the time."

WIFE—"Um. A lot of good the service did you."—*Chicago Tri une.*

Environment Again.—LADY—"Isn't it strange that some fish are flat, and yet so many aren't?"

BOATMAN—"Well, mum, these 'ere waters are so shallow that fishes is bound to grow flat else they'd get their backs sunburnt!"—*London Passing Show.*

Grew On Him.—"Did you really call this gentleman an old fool last night?" asked the judge.

The prisoner tried hard to collect his thoughts.

"Well, the more I look at him, the more likely it seems that I did," he replied.—*Lawyer and Banker.*

Authentic Spiritism.—"Divvle a bit do I believe the messages these mediums are after gettin' from the dead," declared Dugan. "Ye can't be tellin' whether they're true or not." "More fool ye. Ye can, and I can prove it," contradicted Monahan. "By mistake I was reported killed entirely in the war, and one day me sister went to a medium who told her I was wishin' I was back on earth. And at that very time I was on a transport in a high sea, d'ye mind?"—*The Argonaut.*

Too Slow.—A negro lad had been brought into a Virginia police court for the fifth time charged with stealing chickens. The magistrate determined to appeal to the boy's father.

"See here," said his honor, "this boy of yours has been in this court so many times charged with chicken-stealing that I'm quite tired of seeing him here."

"I don't blame you, jedge," said the parent, "an' I's tired of seein' him here as you is."

"Then, why don't you teach him how to act? Show him the right way and he won't be coming here."

"I has showed him de right way," said the father, "but he jest don't seem to have no talent for learning how, jedge; he always gets caught."—*Lawyer and Banker.*

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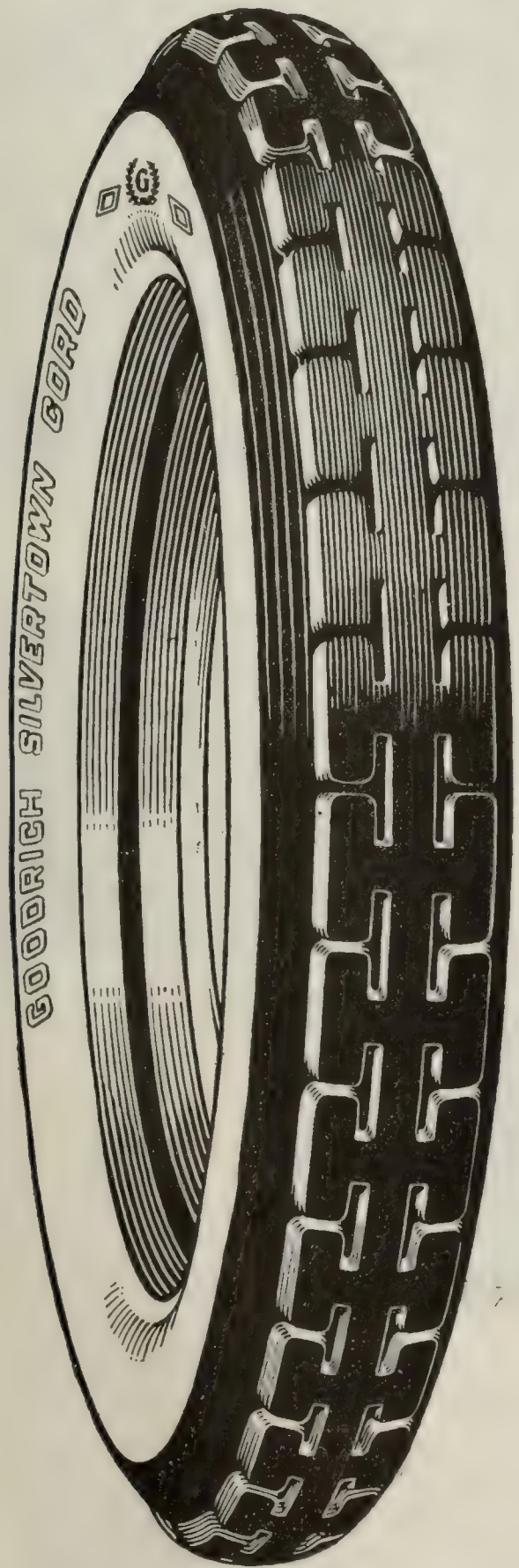

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PHONOGRAPHS AND RECORDS

Volume 70 No. 9

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Girls' Collegiate School.....Adams & Hoover Sts., Los Angeles, Cal.
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Hillside School.....Prospect Avenue, Norwalk, Conn.
Colonial School.....1533 18th St., Washington, D. C.
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Immaculata Seminary.....4230 Wisconsin Ave., Washington, D. C.
Cathedral School for Girls.....Orlando, Fla.
Aikin Open Air School.....St. Petersburg, Fla.
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Miss Haire's School.....1106 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
Monticello Seminary.....Godfrey, Madison Co., Ill.
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Pennington School.....Box 80, Pennington, N. J.
Princeton Preparatory School.....Princeton, N. J.
Stone School.....Box 17, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.
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Gordon College of Theology and Missions.....Boston, Mass.

Military Schools and Colleges

Marion Institute, The Army and Navy College.....Box B, Marion, Ala.
Pasadena Military Academy.....Box 418, Pasadena, Cal.
San Diego Army & Navy Academy.....San Diego, Cal.
Hitchcock Military Academy.....San Rafael, Cal.
Western Military Academy.....Box 44, Alton, Ill.
Culver Military Academy.....Culver, Ind.
Kentucky Military Institute.....Lyndon, Ky.
Gulf Coast Military Academy.....Gulfport, Miss.
Wentworth Military Academy.....187 Washington Ave., Lexington, Mo.
Bordentown Military Institute.....Drawer C-7, Bordentown, N. J.
Roosevelt Military Academy.....Box 15, West Englewood, N. J.
St. John's School.....Box 10, Manlius, N. Y.
St. John's School.....Ossining, N. Y.
Miami Military Institute.....Box 72, Germantown, Ohio
Bailey Military Institute.....Box L, Greenwood, S. C.
Junior Mil. Sch., formerly Castle Heights Jr. Sch...Bloomington Springs, Tenn.
Columbia Military Academy.....Box D, Columbia, Tenn.
Castle Heights Military Academy.....Box 100, Lebanon, Tenn.
Branham & Hughes Military Academy.....Box 4, Spring Hill, Tenn.
West Texas Military Academy.....San Antonio, Texas
Texas Military College.....College Park, Terrell, Texas
Blackstone Military Academy.....Box B, Blackstone, Va.
Randolph-Macon Academy.....Box 410, Front Royal, Va.
Staunton Military Academy.....Box D, Staunton, Kable Sta., Va.
Fishburne Military School.....Box 404, Waynesboro, Va.
St. John's Military Academy.....Box 12-H, Delafield, Wis.
Northwestern Military & Naval Academy.....Lake Geneva, Wis.

Vocational and Professional

Cumnock School of Expression.....Los Angeles, Cal.
American College of Physical Education.....D-8, Chicago, Ill.
Bush Conservatory of Music.....L. D., 839 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
Univ. of Illinois Coll. of Dentistry, Box 41, 1838 W. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.
School of Elementary & Home Education.....721 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.
Northwestern University Sch. of Speech, 116 University Hall, Evanston, Ill.
Burdett Bus. Administration College...18 Boylston St., Boston, 11, Mass.
Babson Institute (Resident), 130 Washington St., Wellesley Hills, 82, Mass.
Normal School of Physical Education.....Box S, Battle Creek, Mich.
Ithaca Academy of Public School Music..305 DeWitt Park, Ithaca, N. Y.
Ithaca Conservatory of Music.....5 DeWitt Park, Ithaca, N. Y.
Ithaca School of Physical Education.....205 DeWitt Park, Ithaca, N. Y.
Williams School of Expression.....105 DeWitt Park, Ithaca, N. Y.
New York School of Social Work.....103 E. 22nd St., N. Y. City, N. Y.
Training Sch. for Kindergartners Froebel League..112 E. 71st St., N.Y. City
Rochester Athenaeum & Mechanics Institute...Dept. D, Rochester, N. Y.
Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, Highland Ave. & Oak St., Cincinnati, Ohio
Ohio Mechanics Institute.....Power Laundry Dept., Cincinnati, Ohio
Chattanooga Coll. of Law, 220 First Natl. Bank Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Cumberland University Law School.....Box 22, Lebanon, Tenn.

Technical

University of Arizona.....Tucson, Arizona
Colorado School of Mines.....Box L, Golden, Col.
Bliss Electrical School.....108 Takoma Ave., Washington, D. C.
Tri-State College of Engineering.....10 D Street, Angola, Ind.
Michigan College of Mines.....266 College Ave., Houghton, Mich.

For Backward Children

Stewart Home Training School.....Box C, Frankfort, Ky.
Bancroft School.....Box 133, Haddonfield, N. J.
Trowbridge Training School.....Chambers Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Miss Compton's School for Girls.....3809 Flad Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

For Stammerers

Boston Stammerers Institute.....246 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
Martin Institute of Speech Correction.....405 DeWitt Park, Ithaca, N. Y.
Quigley Institute.....1727 Master St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Northwestern School.....2319 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

Special

Miss Arbaugh's School for Deaf Children.....Vineville, Macon, Ga.
School for Exceptional Girls.....600 Darrow Ave., Plainfield, N. J.
Devereux Tutoring School for Girls.....Box D, Berwyn, Pa.
Acerwood Tutoring School for Boys.....Box D, Devon, Pa.
Hedley School.....Box D, Glenside, Pa.
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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(Title registered in U S Patent Office for use in this publication and on moving picture films)

TO LOWER TAXES BY SPENDING LESS

THERE WILL BE THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS more for every family to spend on food or clothes as soon as the new Revenue Bill goes into effect, Republican leaders in Congress assure us. For, in spite of the repeated predictions from Government authorities that our tax burdens can only be shifted, not lifted, the House Ways and Means Committee believe they have found the ways and the means to make a reduction from the present tax schedules estimated at from $600,000,000 to $800,000,000. This consummation is to be brought about chiefly by drastic cuts in expenditures with a minimum change in taxation methods, the Secretary of the Treasury being authorized to borrow money if he needs it to meet a possible deficit for the present fiscal year. While the Republicans—editors and statesmen—are enthusiastic over their success in meeting the great popular demand for a lightening of the tax burden, Democrats declare that the taxpayers' hopes in this bill are illusory, that the chief beneficiary will be the rich man, and that "to cut taxes by running in debt" is simply a "confidence game." The proposed saving to the people, says the Columbia (S.C.) *Record* (Dem.), "is about as real as a drink of near beer at one of the soft-drink stands is when compared to a glass of Mumm's Extra Dry." "If the poor man, whether he runs a small store, a small bank, a blacksmith shop, or a printing-office, or whether he farms or lays brick, can get any comfort from the announced reduction of Federal taxes," he has the South Carolina editor "beaten a half mile."

	DECREASE
Repeal of excess-profits tax	$450,000,000
Repeal of transportation tax	262,000,000
Increase of exemption from $2,000 to $2,500 for married men with income not over $5,000	40,000,000
Increase of exemption for dependents from $200 to $400	30,000,000
Reduction of income surtaxes to 32 per cent	90,000,000
Repeal of life-insurance tax	6,000,000
Repeal of tax on soft drinks	60,000,000
Repeal of "luxury" taxes	15,000,000
Reduction of taxes on candy, furs, and sporting goods	15,000,000
	$968,000,000
	INCREASE
Increase of corporation tax from 10 to 12½ per cent	134,000,000
License tax on sellers of soft drinks	10,000,000
Tax on manufacturers of soft drinks	26,000,000
Substitution of manufacturers' tax for stamp tax on proprietary medicines and toilet preparations	8,000,000
	$178,000,000
NET DECREASE	$790,000,000

HOW THE REPUBLICANS PLAN TO LOWER TAXES.

By 1923, says Congressman Fordney, we will be paying $790,000,000 less to the Federal tax-collectors.

As presented in the House of Representatives last week, the new Revenue Bill provides for the levying of about $3,000,000,000. The Washington *Post*, which is generally considered very close to the Administration, notes that the President, Secretary Mellon, and leading Congressmen "agreed that by cutting expenditures to the bone and by refunding the $170,000,000 of war-savings securities and Pittman Act certificates coming due, the Government's fiscal requirements should be reduced from $4,550,000,000 to $4,034,000,000." Roughly speaking, it was estimated that nearly a billion might be expected from customs and other revenue, leaving $3,000,000,000 to be collected by income tax, profits taxes, and miscellaneous internal revenue. Keeping in mind the fact that the schedules are somewhat tentative and that the Senate is likely to make many changes, *The Post* goes on to express as follows what may be considered the unofficial Administration view of the bill introduced by Mr. Fordney, who heads the Ways and Means Committee:

"There can be no doubt that the responsible leaders of the House and officials of the Administration have acted in good faith in exerting every possible effort to reduce taxes and yet make adequate provision for the necessary expenses of the Government. And in redistributing the levies they have adhered to the ancient taxation principle of placing the heaviest burdens upon those best able to bear them and relieving proportionately those upon whom taxation is most oppressive. . . . . .

"Doubtless some changes will have to be made in the original draft of the bill, but the groundwork for this important legislation appears to have been well laid by the Ways and Means Committee. It defers to the plainly exprest sentiment of the people and represents a sincere effort by the party in power to keep true faith with them."

In preparing the Republican measure "there has been no effort to relieve the rich of their share of burdens," we read in an official statement issued from the White House, but an attempt has been made to see to it "that no class will be left an avenue of escape from these." About $1,800,000,000 of revenue, we are told, is to come from what may be called "rich-man's taxes," while "the balance will be distributed over the entire community, rich and poor." In particular, "the reduction to 32 per cent. of the highest income and surtax rate is expected by the experts to produce actually more revenue from these sources than do the present much higher rates," because of evasions, investments in tax-free securities, and avoidance of certain kinds of transactions. The excess-profits tax is condemned as multiplying the tax burden

of the consumer, inducing speculation and waste, and being a variable source of revenue. The alternative to this tax is the increased tax on corporations. Here an exemption is made "of those having earnings of $2,000 or less. The number that would thus be exempted would exceed 300,000." The wiping out of

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CRITICAL MOMENTS.

—Johnson in the Spokane *Spokesman Review*.

the transportation tax will, according to this statement, "bring relief to both producer and consumer," and the abolition of the "nuisance taxes" will relieve the public of a great annoyance. After noting that the basis of the Administration's tax program is rigid economy in expenditures "which the government departments have undertaken to effect," the White-House statement concludes as follows:

"The whole tax-reform program contemplates freeing business from what have been found paralyzing and exasperating restrictions, encouraging to the utmost the resumption of enterprise and business, removing every possible incentive to evasion and fraud, and distributing the tax burden with the greatest possible equity among all classes of people, keeping in mind the purpose to impose the larger share on those best able to pay. It is believed that, as the proposals are studied and it is increasingly realized to what extent they are adapted to these ends, they will be recognized as a long step toward restoration of improved conditions of general business."

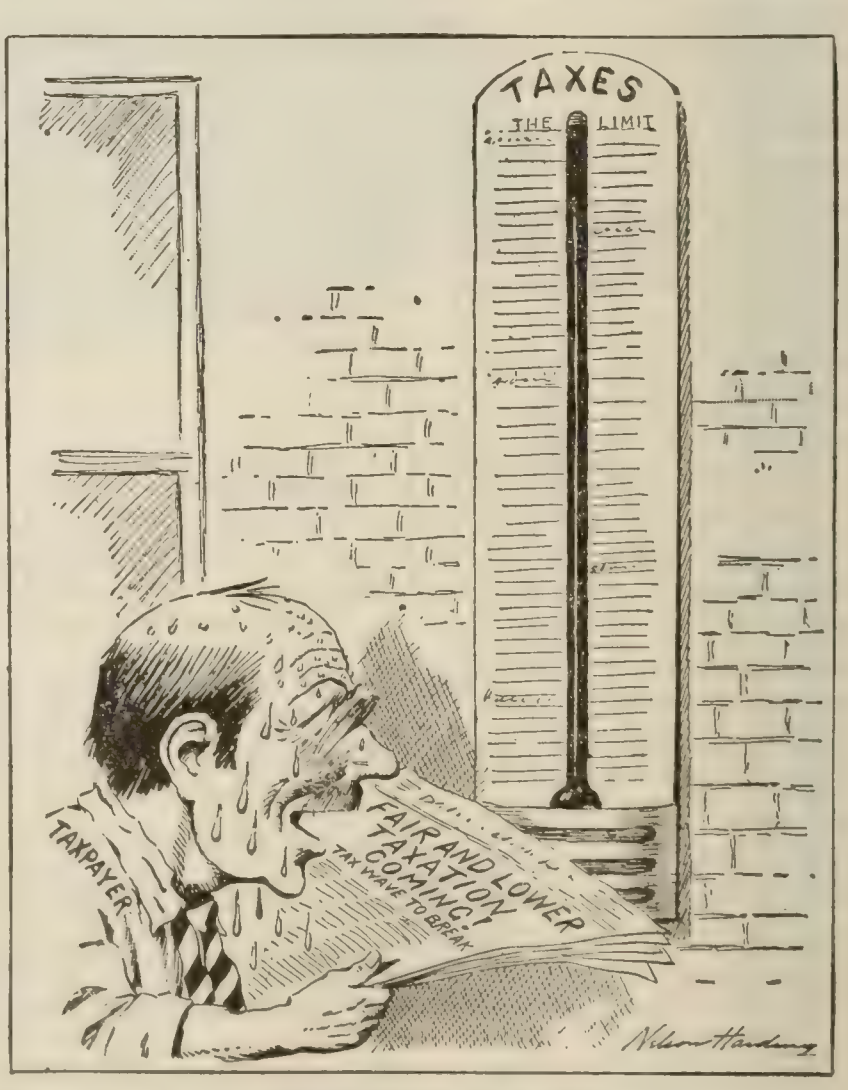
A good day's work was done by the Ways and Means Committee in the preparation of this bill, declares the Buffalo *Express* (Rep.). "Instead of looking for new places to raise money by taxation," observes the no less delighted Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.), the plan is to reduce taxation by reducing expenditures. The changes in the revenue laws promise to be popular, observes the Washington *Herald* (Ind.); "they consist almost wholly in tax reductions than which nothing is more pleasing." With a single exception of the excess-profits tax, remarks the Wheeling *Intelligencer* (Rep.), the changes "are specifically intended to bring relief to the poor man or man of average means." And, adds the West Virginia paper, the poor man will benefit by the repeal of the excess-profits tax "because it will mean more manufacturing plants and more businesses of all kinds and thus more employment." The introduction of the new Revenue Bill is proof enough to the editor of President Harding's Marion *Star* "that the Republican party's preelection pledges of lowered cost of government were not made merely to get votes." Senator Capper's Topeka *Capital* (Rep.), which reaches a large rural constituency, does not consider the repeal of the excess-profits tax a profitable step; but "a bill that reduces taxes by half a billion dollars, abolishes 'nuisance taxes,' cuts travel expenses, and gives relief to heads of large families has a good deal to commend it."

The list of tax reductions is most attractive to the eye of the Republican New York *Tribune*. Secretary Mellon advised the levying of additional taxes instead of postponing payments which some day must be made. This advice was "financially sound," but "there are worse things than a deficit balanced by short-termed borrowings," continues *The Tribune*. Moreover—

"It is better to raise too little than too much. Supplemental taxes, in case of shortage, can be levied. It is fair to ask the future to bear a little heavier part of the public burden than it does. When the business of the country gets going again imposts that are now severe will seem light."

The curtailment of expenditures in order to keep taxes down is hailed by the New York *Journal of Commerce* as the "first great step toward solvency":

"The projected economies bring within reach the result that the general welfare requires, and they are so distributed that no harm is imaginable from them before the elasticity of the country restores prosperity and with it abundant revenue. Reductions in army and navy expenditure are likely to be justified by other results of Mr. Harding's policies; the railroads are to be substantially taken care of; there will be general satisfaction at any reduction of the sums poured into the bottomless pit of



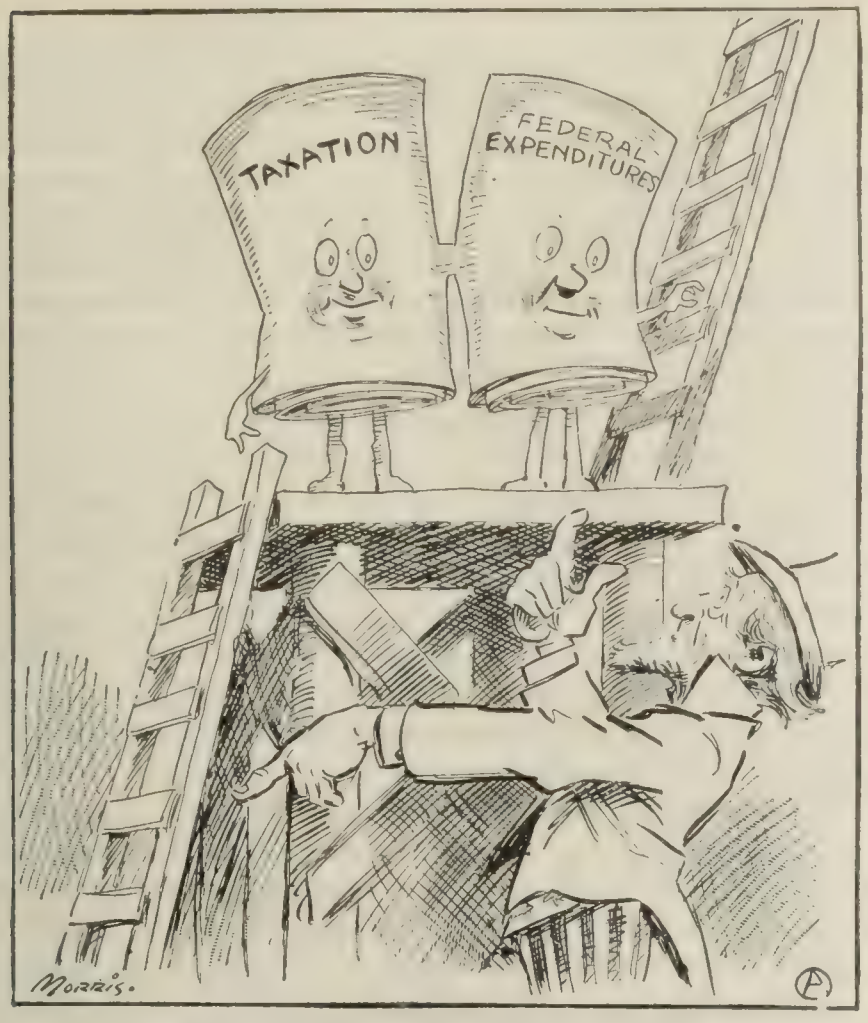
LET'S HOPE IT'S TRUE.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

government shipping waste; the other reductions are mere trimming down of appropriations."

Contrasting with such honeyed words, and flatly contradicting the statement sent out from the White House, is the resolution adopted by the Democratic caucus of the House of Representatives

declaring that the Republican Revenue Bill "is subversive of the principle that should govern taxation for the support of this Government, in that it relieves profiteers and taxpayers of large incomes from their just share of the load of taxation and leaves an unfair portion of the burden to be borne by the people of



OUR FEDERAL SIAMESE TWINS.

Taxation can't come down without bringing expenditures down with it.

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

moderate means. It violates the promise of all parties to reform and revise the system of taxation so that all citizens and corporations shall bear a just portion of the tax load." The whole bill, declared Congressman Garner (Dem., Texas) on the floor of the House, "is drawn in the interest of those who pay high taxes and against those who pay low taxes." Chairman White, of the Democratic National Committee, denounces the Republicans "for juggling taxes by fictitious reductions and a false show of economy." How long, asks the Richmond *News-Leader* (Dem.), "can the American people be fooled by such devices?" The Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) finds a good deal of "window-dressing" in the Republican program, and the New York *World* (Dem.) denounces it as a "pretentious fraud." The paragraph in the tax bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury "to issue an additional half billion dollars of short-term securities, expanding this semifloating debt from $7,000,000,000 to $7,500,000,000," gives the lie to a considerable share of the Republican claims of economy, in *The Evening World's* opinion. "The G. O. P. proposes to cut taxes by running in debt," as the Democratic editor sees it, and—

"This is not even 'borrowing from Peter to pay Paul.' It is a 'confidence game' which will work until the public discovers and withdraws its confidence."

Such a procedure is also attacked by the Baltimore *Evening Sun* as decidedly unbusinesslike. It "amounts to postponing the day of reckoning and solving the question by running away from it."

"The sound business sense of Americans will never sanction it. The Federal Government finds itself unable or unwilling to reduce expenses to the extent necessary to cut down taxation to the degree promised the people by the Republican party. Therefore they propose that the Government, in another twelve or eighteen months, go into the investment market and absorb perhaps a billion or more of money that otherwise would go to productive enterprise. It will serve to depress Liberty and Victory bonds further and to raise interest rates generally. Nor can it be forgotten that a vast refunding operation for the Victory loan notes must be carried out at approximately the same time that these short-term notes are to be issued."

"Instead of cutting down appropriations remorselessly, as demanded by these stringent times, Congress," says a Republican critic, the Rochester *Post-Express*, "attempts to placate the public with lump sum figures of retrenchments the departments will be asked to effect, and probably will not make. But is a cutting of the budget to upwards of four billion dollars such a sensible reduction of the people's burdens as fulfils the pledges of the party and as the people have a right to expect?"

And from the Socialist New York *Call* comes an even more vigorous expression of disappointment over the size of the promised economies. *The Call* can think of a number of "simple ways in which the Administration could cut down the horrible burden of taxation":

"For instance, the airplane experts and the New York *Times* declare that the recent bombing tests against captured German dreadnoughts prove that the capital ship is now useless for offense against the bomb-carrying flying machine. In view of this the hundreds of millions being spent annually on the greatest naval building program ever projected by any nation is for the most part mere waste and should be abandoned forthwith. Another big slice could be cut from the taxes by dropping Mr. Harding's amiable proposal to make the railroad interests a present of $500,000,000, in addition to the huge subsidies they have been receiving. A similar sum can be realized by making our 'late associates in the war' pay up the interest they will owe for this year on the ten billions we loaned them in their days of trouble. They will squander far more than that this year in militarism and imperialist adventure. And there is the $300,000,000 owed to the Government by various private shipping interests. Make them pay up. Incidentally, the Government is expending a good round sum in perpetuating Mr. Wilson's

WORDS OF HOPE.

—Walker in the New York *Call*.

imperialism in Haiti and Santo Domingo. The Government has not been particularly frank with the American people about the annual cost of crushing liberty in these regions, where our armed forces are thoroughly unwelcome, but it is expensive work and should be cut out without further delay."

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS' BIGGEST JOB

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN ITS EXISTENCE, the League of Nations has an opportunity to accomplish something of practical value to the world, it is remarked. For, points out the St. Louis *Star*, "the League has been entrusted with the foremost question of the day, the question whose settlement will determine whether the last world-war will be followed by another—the Upper-Silesia question." This economic problem, over which France and England have been at loggerheads for some time, is now in the hands of the League, having been placed there by the Allied Supreme Council which, in the opinion

WATCH YOUR STEP!
—Kuhn in *The Rocky Mountain News.*

of the Omaha *Bee*, "found it too hot to handle in ordinary fashion." The League, therefore, "has saved the situation," thinks the Knoxville *Sentinel*. Certainly, "if the League succeeds in settling the nasty dispute, which has been raging for two years, it will have gained considerable prestige," agrees the New York *Evening Mail*, while the Chattanooga *News* believes that "no greater tribute to the efficacy of the League has yet been offered than the reference to it for adjudication of the Silesian controversy." This action by the Supreme Council "will come as a profound shock, nevertheless, to the White House and the Senate Republicans who have been declaring that the League of Nations is dead past all hope of resurrection," notes the New York *World*, while the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* directs the attention of "Mr. Harding, Mr. Lodge, and Mr. Harvey" to the fact that the Supreme Council, after admitting its incapacity, appealed to the League as a "court of last resort."

"Whether the League will be able to help the Supreme Council out of its dilemma, however, is doubtful," thinks the Springfield *Republican*, "for the difficulty of agreement will be as great in the League as in the Supreme Council." Moreover, declares the Baltimore *American*, "the League is not likely to handle this matter until a French premier and a British premier have come to accord on it." "The Supreme Council at present," we are reminded by the New York *Tribune*, "consists of these two prime ministers; the Council of the League of Nations consists of the same two statesmen. To go from one tribunal to the other is not to travel far." Meanwhile, remarks the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, "by 'passing the buck' the Council is leaving the Upper-Silesian sore to fester through another season of delay and uncertainty."

As the New York *World* reviews the situation, however:

"In referring the whole problem to the Council of the League, whose findings they are pledged in advance to approve, the French, British, and Italian members of the Supreme Council purposely pass it on for settlement to an international body composed of representatives of France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Spain, Brazil, and China. Recognizing their own inability to reach an agreement in the sharp controversy in which they have been engaged, they have declared the judgment shall be final, whatever it may be, when rendered by a tribunal in which South American and Asiatic nations like Brazil, Japan, and China stand on equal footing with the European powers, France, Great Britain, and Italy."

In other words, "Europe needs a stabilizer, and the Supreme Council's action indicates that one has been found in the League," cables Colonel House from London to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. "Certainly a crisis of the utmost gravity has been averted, and the Anglo-French Alliance has been preserved—and these are the all-important considerations," avers the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. Therefore, concludes the Rochester *Times-Union*, "hampered and derided as it has been, the League still lives and is called to greater tasks; it has proved a light shining in the darkness."

Other editors, however, come to other conclusions. The Baltimore *News*, for instance, does not see how "England France, and Italy, by changing their meeting place and placing negotiations in the hands of subordinates, can compose their differences." "It is all very pretty in theory, but we fail to see where matters have been advanced," adds *The News*, and the Peoria *Transcript* doubts if anything will be gained by the League. We read:

"The League probably will be unable to accomplish anything through experts that could not have been politically possible by agreement between Lloyd George and Briand. In any case, many thousands of Poles will pass under German political control and many thousands of Germans under Polish control. These circumstances will cause irritation in the future, and demonstration will be made of the folly of trying to fix international boundaries along ethnological lines."

In thus dealing with Silesia, declares the Manchester *Union*, "the premiers have merely postponed their fight and changed their method. As if they could arrive at unanimous agreement in Geneva! This is the merest claptrap." "For the present the Entente has saved its face, but it was saved by begging a question upon which depends, in large measure, the economic and political recovery of Central Europe," maintains the Baltimore *Evening Sun*. As this paper goes on:

"It means a continuation of this uncertainty—at a time when the breaking-point had become seriously near. It means delay and a reopening of the whole problem. The Council of the League of Nations, working at the highest speed of which it is capable, can not reach any decision under three or four months.

"In the meantime, however, the failure of the Supreme Council to arrange a settlement is again fanning the firebrands of Silesia into flame."

But *The Evening Sun* finds a silver lining in the Silesian cloud:

"There is just one hope in the new situation. That is, that the League Council, disregarding the conflicting aspirations of Germany and Poland and the ambitions of England and France to wield the European balance of power, may concentrate its attention on Upper Silesia itself, on this territorial entity which the Supreme Council found itself incapable of dividing. Then the idea of partition, so obnoxious to the Upper-Silesians themselves, may fall into the discard and the province given autonomy under an administration which will have the task of distributing its resources among the nations depending upon it."

CLASHING ULTIMATUMS IN IRELAND

"IRELAND HER OWN, and all therein from sod to sky." Such, in effect, jubilantly declares *The Irish World* (New York), is the "ultimatum which De Valera has presented to Great Britain." On the other hand, there is Lloyd George's statement, equally, it might appear, entitled to be dignified by the name of "ultimatum," declaring that "the history of the two islands for many centuries, however it is read, is sufficient proof that their destinies are indissolubly linked," and his flat reply to De Valera's claim of Ireland's right to secede from her allegiance to the King that "no such right can ever be acknowledged by us." The situation, revealed by Great Britain's sudden publication of a report of the Irish negotiations up to the latter part of August, is described by a good many observers as a deadlock, an *impasse* from which there can be no progress without concession upon one side or the other. "Sinn Fein still maintains that Ireland must cut every political tie with Great Britain," observes the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. "The Irish Republicans are holding out for the Irish Republic." Thus far, believes this authority, all the concessions have been made by the English, and, concludes the editor, if the De Valera "ultimatum" represents "Sinn-Fein's, or Ireland's, last word, then it seems that, sooner or later, the present truce must end." The actual danger-point, in the opinion of the Boston *Transcript* and of several other more or less neutral American papers, lies in the refusal of Sinn Fein to consent to a free Ulster as well as in De Valera's demand for "absolute separation." The violently anti-British *Irish Press*, of Philadelphia, begins an editorial with the pronouncement that "Ireland is not, never was, and never will be a British dominion," and *The Irish World* (New York) takes its stand behind De Valera with this ringing declaration:

"In presenting his ultimatum to the British Prime Minister, President De Valera is acting as the authorized spokesman of the Irish people and of the Irish race. Wherever his words shall be borne by the electric spark the world round, they will find an enthusiastic response in loyal Irish hearts. They are a clarion call to Ireland's far-flung battle-line to close up ranks for the final assault upon the iniquitous foreign rule that, generation after generation, has despoiled, impoverished, and depopulated our Motherland. That rule must cease if Ireland is to live. Compromise with the evil thing, whatever form such compromise might assume, would be but nourishing the cancer that is preying upon the vitals of Mother Ireland. The Irish nation was called upon to choose between life and death. Thank God, it has not chosen to commit suicide."

These resounding battle-cries from such leading spokesmen for Americans of Irish descent are but two of many utterances indicating the wide-spread belief that the publication of the Lloyd George and De Valera statements last week marked a turning-point in the negotiations for an Irish settlement. In such a state of affairs an agreement or a complete break may be reached any day, perhaps even before this reaches the reader. But whether the negotiations continue or not, a knowledge of the documents as published by the British Government is essential to a full understanding of what has taken place and what may follow. The documents, it will be remembered, include a plan for settlement proposed by the British Prime Minister, an Irish answer, a letter by Gen. Jan Christiaan Smuts to Eamonn De Valera urging the acceptance of the British offer, and a final retort by the British Government. As the Providence *News* dispassionately summarizes the clashing view-points set forth in these successive utterances:

"The British Premier for his Government agrees to give Ireland complete parliamentary and physical control such as is had in Australia, including her own military forces for home defense. The new Irish Government would have exclusive jurisdiction of all home affairs such as England now has within her own borders, which means control of education, agriculture, shipping, taxes, exports, imports, and, of course, the abolition of all laws that interfere with future commercial freedom.

"The Prime Minister insists, however, that while this offer applies to all of Ireland his Government will do nothing to coerce the newly formed parliamentary province of Ulster into acceptance, and that until the electors in that section of Ireland agree to throw in their lot with the remainder of their country they will be protected in their desire to remain a part of the British Crown, subject to imperial legislation. President De Valera in his answer accepts the situation as to Ulster in the sense that he admits force must not be used against the majority of its people and that they must become a part of the United Ireland through friendly negotiations. He holds that if the British Government stands apart complete reconciliation can be had with the northeast section of Ireland.

"The vital disagreement between the two leaders is on the question of independence. Lloyd George holds that the offer on behalf of his Government gives complete independence within the federation of the Empire. President De Valera responds that Ireland's complete right to freedom must be recognized, rather than a dominion form of attachment, but he is willing that his people make a treaty of free association with the British Commonwealth group for mutual progress and protection, and he would recommend that to his associates in Dail Eireann.

"Otherwise stated, the head of the Irish Republic insists that the association of his nation with the other groups in the British Empire must be voluntary and that as a basis for this Great Britain must concede the right of Ireland to be a free agent in joining voluntarily a union of all the self-governing peoples under the widely flung dominions. This, he holds, would give Ireland at any time the right to leave the composite government should her people so decide, and to this Lloyd George responds that his country will never recognize the right of Australia, Canada, or any other territory to secede from the combination of nations forming the British Empire. Ireland, he says, can have complete independence within the federation, but no treaty right to sever the bonds at will."

General Smuts's letter, the publication of which by Great Britain roused additional hard feelings in Ireland, includes the statement that "the British Prime Minister offers complete dominion status to the twenty-six counties, subject to certain strategic safeguards which you are asked to agree to voluntarily as a free dominion. . . . It is far more than was offered the Transvaal and the Free State." What is good enough for the present British dominions, argues the South-African mediator, "surely ought to be good enough for Ireland, too."

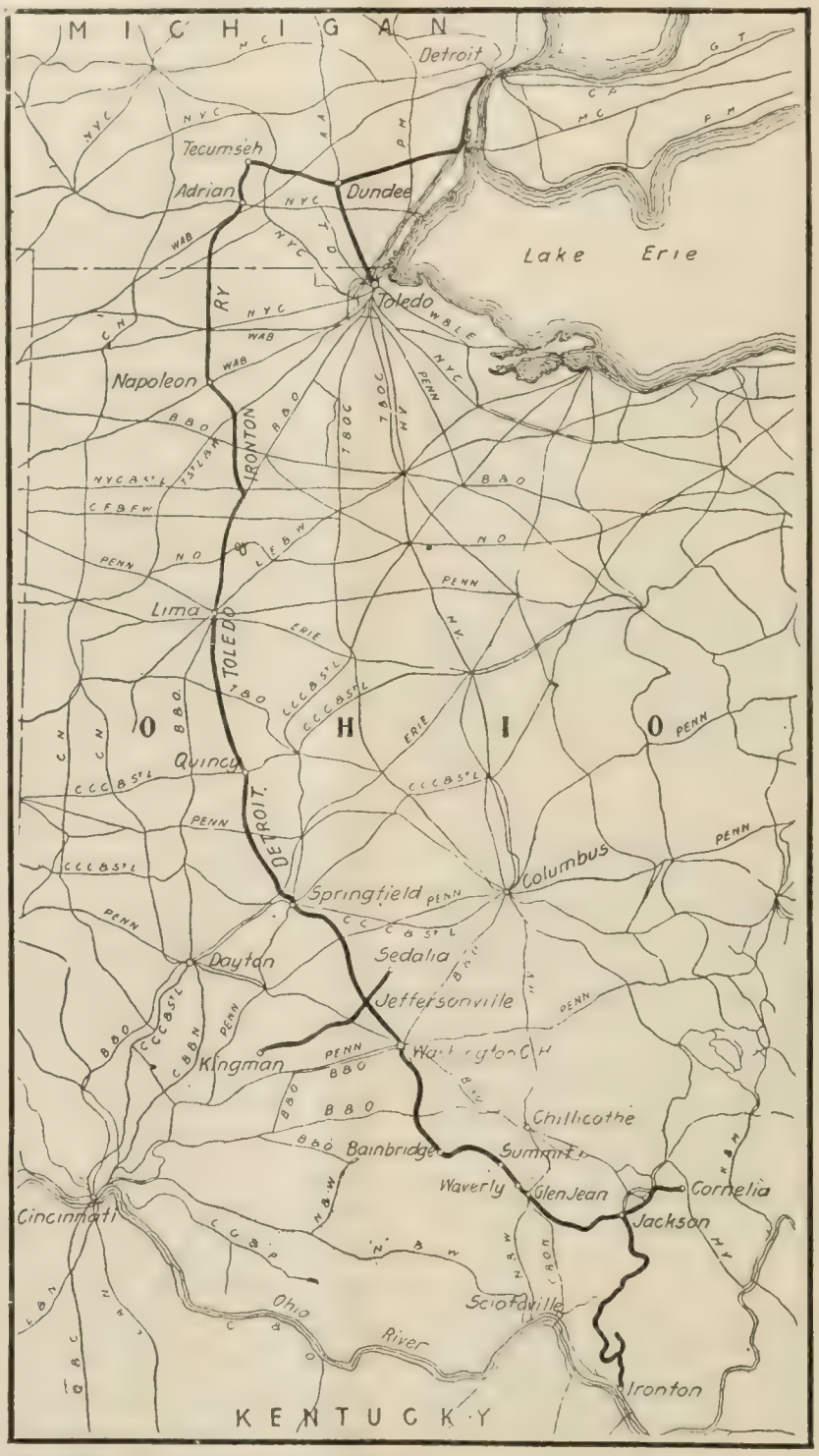
The present difficulty, believes the New Haven *Journal-Courier*, in conformity with the general drift of American newspaper opinion, "lies not in the fairness and practical justice of the offer of a dominion status, but in the uncompromising attitude of those who insist upon a republic or nothing, and of those who have only abuse for Irish aspirations." To match the fervent declarations by Sinn-Fein sympathizers in favor of complete freedom or nothing, Unionist editors in the north of Ireland berate Lloyd George for dealing with "the murder gang," as they commonly refer to Sinn Fein, and speak of the "dishonor" involved in the British compromises already made.

Several commentators feel that De Valera's firm stand, and perhaps Lloyd George's also, may be taken largely to satisfy the extreme elements in both their followings, and that, after a due amount of negotiating, compromises will be made. Even tho the present situation, in the words of the Paterson *Press-Guardian*, "looks like a collision of an immovable body with an irresistible force in which if neither side yields, both must be destroyed," such representative journals as the New York *Globe*, the Newark *Evening News*, the New York *Times*, the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, the Baltimore *American*, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, the Lowell *Courier-Citizen*, the Philadelphia *Record*, the Detroit *Free Press*, the Washington *Evening Star*, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, the Springfield *Republican*, the Pittsburgh *Chronicle Telegraph*, and the New York *World*, agree that in the end a working agreement will come, and properly, through some compromise on the part of the Irish Revolutionists.

HENRY FORD, RAILROADER

WHEN A NOVICE AT RAILROADING accomplishes in four months the paradoxical feat of reducing rates and increasing wages and net earnings at one and the same time, other railroad executives should take notice, says H. E. Hoagland, Professor of Transportation at Ohio State University, in the New York *Times*. In his spare time, it might be added, President Ford, of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad, with which he is said to have performed a miracle in railroad management, carries on negotiations with the Government for the lease and eventual purchase of the Government's unfinished nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals, Ala., upon which approximately $80,000,000 have been spent, and incidentally arranges to ship his own freight between New York and Detroit on a fleet of motor-barges by way of the Erie Canal. Meanwhile, his son Edsel presides over the Ford Motor Company.

While it seems to be the consensus of opinion among editors that Henry Ford has accomplished a railroad revolution in reducing freight rates 20 per cent. and earning profits of $500,000 on his road, *The Wall Street Journal* is authority for the statement that his plan, applied generally, "would mean bankruptcy for all but the strongest roads. Ford's lower rates for the D., T. I. & mean, in effect, a rebate to his factories." For, explains a correspondent in the New York *Tribune*, "Mr. Ford has diverted all of his own vast tonnage to this 400-mile road from Detroit to Toledo, thus turning about $2,000,000 a year into the treasury of this railroad which it never had before." This could be done, as the accompanying map shows, because it crosses every trunk line running from Chicago and St. Louis to the East.



By courtesy of "The Railway Age," New York.

HENRY FORD'S RAILROAD.

Map of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad, and connections.

When Mr. Ford was asked how he revolutionized "two streaks of rust" that was losing money and made it a paying concern, he replied, "We eliminated waste and dead-wood. And all railroads should do the same thing." One of his first official acts, we are told, was to cut the force of railroad employees from 2,700 to 1,650 (in the face of more traffic than the road had ever handled), and to replace all of the higher officials but one with men of his own selection, many of whom were from the Ford Motor Company plant at Dearborn. All employees now have an eight-hour day, and in no case is a person allowed to work more than 208 hours a month. Sunday work is abolished except in cases of absolute necessity. As Professor Hoagland tells us in the New York *Times* article:

"At a time when wage decreases are the order of the day throughout all industry, the D., T. & I. has announced that the minimum wage of $6 per day for eight hours—now famous in the plants of the Ford Motor Company—will be adhered to for railroad employees. This means a general increase for many classes of railroad labor.

"Meantime, the road is operating with an effectiveness unprecedented for this company and seldom approached by any company. The operating ratio for June, 1921—the latest figures available—was 53; that is, for every dollar of revenue collected the cost of operation and maintenance was only 53 cents. The corresponding ratio for June, 1920, was 117 and for June, 1919, it was 118.

"In the operation of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad Mr. Ford is concerned with three sets of people—the owners of the property, the shippers and passengers, and the employees. He believes that the owners of the D., T. & I. are entitled to a fair return for the use of their property. Consequently, he is having percentage distributions of interline rates revised so that his road may hereafter receive a fair share of such receipts. This helps to account for some of the increase in revenue on his road in June of this year.

"In the second place, he believes that railroads are built primarily to serve the public and that the users are entitled to receive the best service possible compatible with reasonable rates.

"It is in his relations to the employees that Mr. Ford has made the most radical changes in his railroad operation. He believes that a work-day longer than eight hours is fundamentally wrong and that a form of industrial organization which supports it has no right to exist. Where workmen are granted individually at least what they demand collectively he believes there can be no reason for a clash with their organizations."

"Will this be a lesson to the railroads or merely an aggravating incident in their stubborn worship of Wall Street banking management?" asks the Charleston (W. Va.) *Gazette*. It has been the contention of other railroads, notes the Topeka *Capital*, that "they can not afford to haul freight and passengers for less than the present rates unless wages are reduced, regardless of the volume of traffic." Yet if Ford can make a substantial reduction in freight rates, maintain the Buffalo *Times* and a dozen other papers, "the same thing might be done on other roads." "It is notorious that the high freight charges are in large measure responsible for high prices, and that the public has to pay the bill," adds *The Times*. Therefore, suggests this paper:

"If Mr. Ford thinks he can do something which will register a long step in remedying that condition of things, for God's sake, let him do it! If he fails, nobody but himself will be the loser; if he succeeds, everybody in the United States will be the gainer."

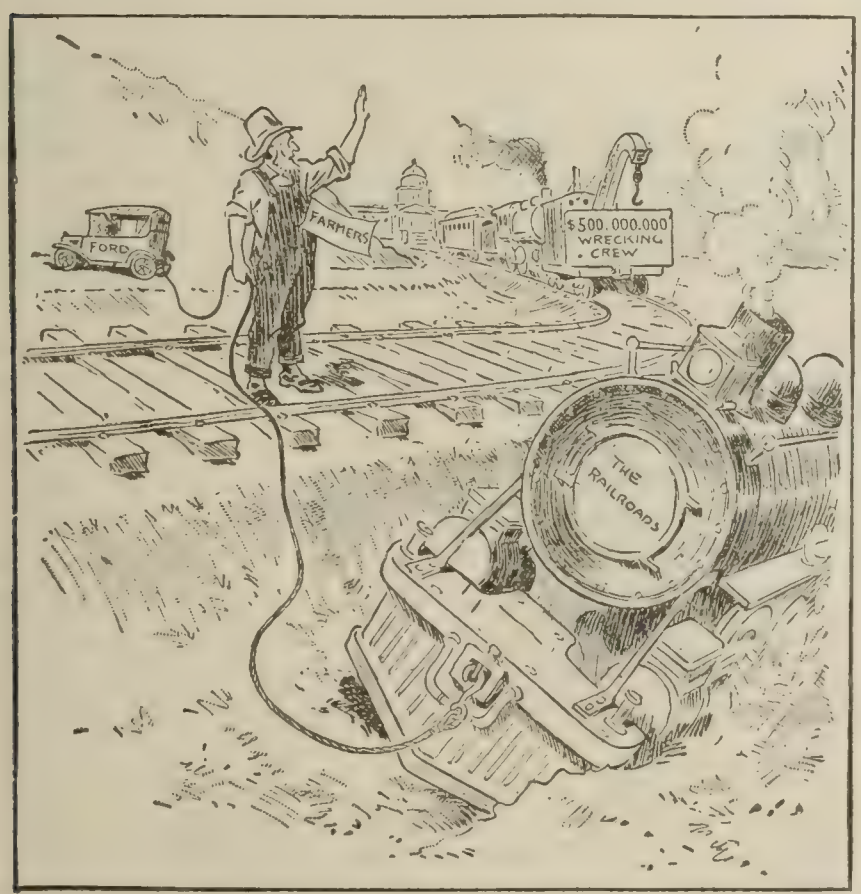
This outburst is occasioned by the action of the Coal Association of Northern West Virginia, which made formal protest to the Interstate Commerce Commission against approval of

Ford's lowered rates on coal. The Association, remarks the New York *Globe*, "feels that Mr. Ford's action would break down the entire (freight) rate structure in the Ohio territory." "But what is apparent," declares *The Globe*, "is that Mr. Ford's idea would mean cheaper coal to the consumer, who needs the saving." "Perhaps the railroads need financial aid from the Government less than they need five or six Henry Fords to run them intelligently," believes the New York *World*.

Already the Ford Motor Company employees, set at their new tasks with the object of finding the weaknesses of railroad management and effecting a saving wherever possible, evidently are justifying Mr. Ford's faith in their versatility. "Wastes in the claims department never before suspected" have been uncovered, we are told; "damage claims have been materially reduced; stationery and printing bills have been more than cut in two; fuel bills have been cut from one-fifth to one-third." "But other railroads are still capitalized for about twice their actual value, as was shown when the Esch-Cummins Bill was before Congress," charges *The Appeal to Reason* (Girard, Kan.), "and this means that for every dollar the railroads earn on their legitimate valuation they are compelled to earn another dollar on this fictitious valuation." Continues this Socialist weekly, presenting the radical view of the railroad situation:

"The situation in the railroad industry in this country amounts almost to an actual breakdown. The railroads are levying a tribute upon the nation's industry that it can not pay. Railroad rates are so high that business men the country through are raising calamity cries, declaring that products can not be moved at the present excessive rates. There is no doubt that the railroad situation has a great deal to do with stagnation of business. Foodstuffs vitally needed for feeding the nation are withheld from distribution, not alone by high rates, but by inadequate service.

"One of the commonest grafts of the railroads is that of paying princely salaries to the plutocratic officials, who perhaps have nothing really to do with actually running the roads, but who happen to belong to the inside controlling ring. A railroad official who receives $100,000 a year is plainly a recipient of



"LET HENRY DO IT."

—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

financial favors. He doesn't earn this sum. He gets it because he is 'one of the boys' on the inside. Salaries like this point to one reason why railroads demand even higher rates.

"Another way in which railroad graft is distributed consists in the retaining of influential attorneys throughout a railroad's territory. These attorneys are paid handsome retainer fees, not for the legitimate work they may do for the railroad, but primarily for their political influence.

"The railroad magnates of the country have but lately succeeded in forcing a sweeping reduction of wages, and they have for some time conducted a strenuous campaign for higher freight rates. Altho it has been reiterated that labor costs were re-

HENRY'S DUST.

—Knott in the Galveston *News*.

sponsible for the demand for higher rates, we note that the higher-rate campaign continued unabated after wages had been slashed. Now what have these railroad magnates to say in reply to Henry Ford's latest move?"

What the conservative New York *Times* would say is that Mr. Ford, in addition to being the chief owner of the D., T. & I., is also the chief patron; "he is making his railroad dovetail with his factories." The complete upheaval of which other editors write, therefore, does not disturb *The Wall Street Journal*. Mr. Ford's move "does not necessarily mean anything new in railroading," maintains this financial daily, which goes on:

"Professor Hoagland all but ignores the salient point in Mr. Ford's railroad experience to date. Shipper Ford is to Carrier Ford about as 50 to 1. Those who would set him up as an example for the imitation of other railroad managers would feel some embarrassment if the others should ask Mr. Ford to give each of them as much traffic, in proportion to road mileage, as he is giving his own road, or even to return to them the Ford traffic they formerly carried."

One of the effects of the reductions in freight rates on the D., T. & I. is that coal will be carried into the Detroit market at lower rates than now prevail. This, naturally, pleases Detroit folks. But it has a disturbing influence upon other roads leading into that city. As *The Michigan Manufacturer and Financial Record* (Detroit) explains:

"The rate structure which has been built up since 1890 in this country has made the distribution of industry possible. Our rate systems are now a commonplace. It can be understood, therefore, how even on so minor a railroad as Mr. Ford's a sudden and capricious change in rates can affect the entire structure and have results far-reaching to the little centers of industry."

THE REIGN OF THE TAR-BUCKET

FORTY-THREE TAR-AND-FEATHER PARTIES were held in Texas during the past six months, says a Houston dispatch to the New York *Tribune*, and in one of the instances the victim was a white woman. In another case, the initials "K. K. K." were branded on the forehead of a negro bell-boy. In Missouri, a sixty-eight-year-old farmer was whipt by a mob, and in Florida an archdeacon of the English Episcopal Church was both whipt and tarred and feathered. The majority of these crimes are credited to the recognized Kuklux Klan; "anarchy is terrifying the State with a bucket of tar and a sack of feathers," according to the Dallas *Journal*. "And no discrimination is made as to race, color, sex, or nationality," the Springfield *Republican* is told in a dispatch from Austin. "Certainly the Kuklux outrages are no longer entirely of a racial character, as they were in Civil-War reconstruction days," notes the Boston *Herald*. And, as a correspondent of the Kansas City *Star* writes, after a 2,000-mile journey through Texas, "the original Klan did not molest women—the present-day Klan has; the original Klan rarely attacked white people—the present-day Klan seems to have specialized on them; the original Klan had the best people of the South behind it—the present-day Klan has a few of the best people in it and a host of them against it." Furthermore, declares the Fresno (Cal.) *Republican*, "the so-called Kuklux Klan appeals to the passions, the prejudices, and the fears of certain groups of men, and its activities should be promptly killed by the self-respecting citizenship of the United States."

ISN'T IT ABOUT TIME THIS FELLOW WAS STOPT?

—Wahl in the Sacramento *Bee*.

The offense of the mob in subjecting the Texas woman to great indignities "is infinitely worse than any with which the woman might have been charged," asserts the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, and it is the opinion of the Newark *Evening News* that when episodes of this sort can occur "it is time to ask where we are drifting." "It is high time that the activities of the Kuklux Klan were recognized as criminal," maintains the Dayton *Journal*, which looks upon the Klan as "nothing more nor less than an organization of outlaws."

Already the activities of the Beaumont Klan have led to the revocation of their charter by "His Majesty, the Imperial Wizard, Emperor of the Invisible Empire of the Kuklux Klan, Inc.," who holds forth at Atlanta. But "putting an end to mob violence in Texas appears to be strictly up to the sheriffs and peace officers," avers the El Paso *Times*, and the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* agrees that "Texas has enough laws to terminate the epidemic; all that is necessary is to enforce them." The Houston *Chronicle*, which is unsparing in its criticism of Klan methods, offers the organization this advice:

"Boys, you'd better disband. You'd better take your sheets, your banners, your masks, your regalia, and make one fine bonfire.

"Without pausing to argue over the objects you have in mind, it is sufficient to say that your methods are hopelessly wrong. Every tradition of social progress is against them. They are opposed to every principle on which this Government is founded. They are out of keeping with civilized life.

"You seem to forget that the chief advantage of democracy is to let in the daylight, to prevent secret punishment, to insure a fair hearing for every person, to make impossible that kind of tyranny which can only flourish in the dark.

"The newspapers of last Sunday were disgraced with the account of four illegal, unnecessary, and wholly ineffectual outrages. Without assuming that your organization was directly responsible for any or all of them, it was, in large measure, indirectly responsible. Your organization has made the thought of secretly organized violence fashionable.

"It matters not who can get into your organization or who is kept out; any group of men can ape your disguise, your methods, and your practises. If outrages occur for which you are not accountable—and they will—you have no way of clearing yourselves, except by throwing off your disguise and invoking that publicity you have sought to deny. Your rôle of masked violence, of purification by stealth, of reform by terrorism is an impossible one. Your position is such that you must accept responsibility for every offense which smacks of disguised tyranny. . . . . .

"Who was responsible for the Tenaha case, where a woman was stript naked and then covered with tar and feathers? Has there ever been any crime committed in this State so horrible or one that brought such shame on Texas? Is there any member of the Kuklux Klan in Texas so pure and holy that he can condemn even the vilest woman to such disgrace and torture? Masked men did it and the world was told in press dispatches that they were the hooded Klansmen of Texas.

"If that outrage was done by Kuklux Klansmen, then every decent man who was inveigled into the order should resign immediately. If it was not the work of the real order its members should disband because of this one act, if for no other reason.

"The Kuklux Klan, as recently rejuvenated, serves no useful purpose. On the other hand, it makes room for innumerable abuses. The community—meaning the whole nation—is against it, and the community will grow more resolutely against it as time goes on. Those who brought it into being, no matter what their intentions, would better bring about its dissolution before the storm breaks."

Instead of disbanding, however, we hear of renewed organization efforts in Philadelphia, Butte, Portland (Ore.), Los Angeles, and cities in California and Oklahoma. Yet, asserts the Seattle *Union Record*, "mob action must stop or free institutions will perish." "The Kuklux Klan should not work in the dark with a tar-bucket, but in the light at the polls—in the sane American way," points out the Indianapolis *News*. As the Houston *Chronicle* says in another of its many editorials on the subject:

"If this nation, or any State within this nation, has come to a point where it needs the backing of a secret cult, if American society has become so degenerate that its purification must be brought about through anonymous warning and sheeted raids, if moral conditions have grown so desperate that we can no longer take time to grant offenders a fair hearing or trial in an open court, then, God save the United States."

But that is exactly the purpose of the Kuklux Klan, avers the Imperial Wizard in a full-page advertisement in the New York *Herald*—to save the United States. "There is nothing in the Constitution of the Order," he avers in his sworn statement, "that any honorable, law-abiding, conscientious, clean-hearted,

and pure-spirited, 100 per cent. American could not swear to and uphold." Moreover, he declares:

"The Knights of the Kuklux Klan does not encourage or foster lawlessness, racial prejudice, or religious intolerance and is not designed to act in the capacity of a law-enforcement or moral-correction agency except in so far as the members of the organization as citizens may be able to assist the regular officers of the law in the apprehending of criminals and the upholding and sustaining of the majesty of the law and the honor and integrity of the Stars and Stripes and the Constitution of the United States of America. To the above every member entering the portals of this organization has been sworn under the most binding and solemn oath, and any act or word contrary to the above statement by any Klansman is a violation of his oath and puts him beyond the pale of fellowship in the organization and makes him an outlaw not only in the eyes of the law of the land, but in the eyes of his former fellow Klansmen, as a violation of oath of any Klansman automatically banishes him from this organization.

"I hereby declare and pronounce the present attempt to fasten upon this organization acts of lawlessness to be the attempt of our enemies to discredit the organization, and the further our investigation goes into every particular incident of lawlessness which has been charged against us the more convinced I am that the present wave of criticism passing through the press is a concerted move on the part of our enemies in an attempt to prejudice the public in regard to our work.

"In conclusion, the Knights of the Kuklux Klan is a law-abiding, legally chartered, standard fraternal order, designed to teach and inculcate the purest ideals of American citizenship, with malice toward none and justice to every citizen regardless of race, color, or creed."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE uplift movement needs less block and more tackle.—*Asheville Times.*

THE high cost of killing is a big factor in the high cost of living.—*Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.*

A GOOD many things are easier said than done—including the marriage ritual.—*Life (New York).*

IRELAND seems to have as many strings to her harp as England has to her bow.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

WE shall see better times when everybody puts a little more emphasis on the "try" in industry.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

"DISARMAMENT Conference May Bar Gas."—Head-line. But not from the disarmament conference.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

IT is no surprize to us that Henry Ford, having gone into the railway transportation business, is shaking things up.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

COALITION having been successfully arranged in New York, nothing now remains except for the voters of the city to coalish.—*Boston Transcript.*

THINGS would be helped by a little less pathos about the aftermath of the war and a bit more attention to the after-mathematics of the war.—*Columbia Record.*

THAT moaning sound to the eastward is the lamentation of the Paris hotel-keepers who have discovered that the disarmament conference is to be held in America.—*Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.*

THAT Versailles Treaty made one fatal mistake. It failed to forbid Germany to undersell those who licked her.—*Baltimore Sun.*

EVENTUALLY everything will get back to the prewar level except Europe's upper class.—*Rochester Times-Union.*

PEOPLE who can't get into Russia to study the situation might try going over Niagara in a barrel.—*Newark Ledger.*

"RED" theories will make little progress in a country that has learned a profound reverence for red tape.—*Lincoln Star.*

THE only oil the nations seem willing to share with their powerful neighbors is turmoil.—*Buffalo Evening News.*

WHEN one observes how little the people are shocked by tales of government waste, he suspects that familiarity also breeds contentment.—*Passaic News.*

DENYING beer to the sick as Congress proposes to do no doubt comes under the head of health legislation, since it will prevent a lot of illness.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

THERE'S nothing about Henry Ford's offer of $5,000,000 to the Government for an $80,000,000 nitrate plant to oppose the view that Henry has the makings of a real financier.—*Marion Star.*

YOU never realize how far we are from the spirit that will insure everlasting peace until you watch the crowd when the umpire makes a close decision in favor of the visiting team.—*Minnesota Star.*

IT'S AFTER A VACATION THAT THE REST IS NEEDED.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

AFTER the parley November 11 will be celebrated as Disarmistice day.—*Indianapolis Star.*

ABOUT all the melting-pot does now is to make it hot for the immigrant.—*Albany Times-Union.*

NOW that President Harding is a stepchild, he knows how a Democratic postmaster feels.—*Dallas News.*

THE Soviet Government seems almost indignant that its hunger should have been mistaken for repentance.—*Dallas News.*

THE Sheppard-Towner Maternity Bill suggests that Congress aspires to be the nation's mother-in-law.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

THE chap who said truth is stranger than fiction died before fiction reached its present state of development.—*Elmira Star-Gazette.*

THE Administration has discovered that a great many of the expenses it promised to cut off are capable of voting.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

WE read that a form of baseball was a favorite sport among the Greeks. We do remember something about a Homer.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

THERE is one automobile to every fourteen persons in the United States and the thirteen other persons are always in the way of the one automobile at street intersections.—*New York Evening Mail.*

NEWSPAPER item says, "Telephone communication across the Atlantic Ocean possible in six months." Only about a month longer than it takes to get a connection on this continent.—*New York Evening Mail.*

FOUNTAIN-PENS figure among the utensils confiscated in America for containing illicit whisky. No wonder some of these Americans are such spirited writers.—*London Opinion.*

GOVERNOR SMALL would probably be willing to leave his case to that Black-Sox jury.—*Dallas News.*

"'REDS' Free Americans."—Head-line. Bet they wish they were.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

HARD times: A season during which it is very difficult to borrow money to buy things you don't need.—*Fremont Tribune.*

IF the purpose is to annihilate taxpayers, the merchant ship is about as deadly as the battle-ship.—*Illinois State Register.*

GERMANY failed to undermine civilization, and now the hateful thing seems determined to undersell it.—*Tarrytown Daily News.*

TIMES have certainly changed! A few profiteers now would help the Government mightily in solving its taxation problems.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

THE *Leavenworth Post* has figured out one thing in favor of prohibition. It is killing off the idle rich, who can afford to buy the bootleggers' stuff.—*Kansas City Star.*

THOSE keen Eastern business men learn something every day. A candy-store operator who has been making a 300 per cent. profit says he can cut prices in half and still make a profit!—*Seattle Times.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

AFTER RICHARD THE LION-HEARTED, CONSTANTINE.

Cordelio, named for Richard Cœur de Lion, is a suburb of Smyrna, and in this little town the victorious Greek offensive was planned by King Constantine, who is the first Christian king to land there since the days of the Crusades.

SCRAPPING THE TREATY OF SÈVRES

PROCLAIMING THEIR NEUTRALITY in the Greco-Turkish War, the Allied premiers in their latest council at Paris, we are informed, scrapped the Treaty of Sèvres for junk with one hand, while with the other they declared it the right of all neutral nationals to sell arms to either of the belligerent nations in Asia Minor. Also they decided to take measures to protect the Straits, and announced that the time is not yet ripe for mediation between the combatants, as we learn from the two resolutions adopted, which read as follows:

"The Allied governments decide to maintain an attitude of strict neutrality in the Greco-Turkish War. They are agreed not to intervene in the conflict with assistance of any kind, either by the supplying of troops or of arms or of credit. But this decision does not affect the liberty of private trade under existing international law.

"While reserving the possibility of offering their mediation, the Allied governments consider the hour has not arrived when an operation of this kind can yield any results."

Some Paris correspondents point out that the Turkish discussion discloses the lack of power of the League of Nations, for both the Allies and Greece are signatories to its covenant, and, if its provisions were complied with, there would be no private manufacture of arms and the belligerents could not get munitions from the outside. Furthermore, we are reminded that if Greece and the Allies were true to the Covenant, the Council of the League would at once intervene and Greece would suspend operations for six months pending an investigation, because "she is now declared to be engaged in a war on her own account, and not for enforcing the civilizing projects of the Allied and Associated Powers." Incidentally, these Paris correspondents recall that Mustafa Kemal, the Turkish Nationalist leader, does not belong to the League of Nations. Meanwhile, no exultation appears in the London or Paris press over the substantial victory of the Hellenic troops in Asia Minor to harmonize with the triumphal chorus of Greek newspapers reproduced in last week's LITERARY DIGEST. On the contrary, there is a general inclination to agree that the Greco-Turkish problem has taken a new twist which demands a new deal among the Allied Powers. To be sure full credit is given to King Constantine, "who, whatever else he may be," says one British editor, is known to be an extremely capable military commander. His General Staff and his men are congratulated for their skill and courage, and the London *Daily Telegraph* points out that the whole country is keyed up to a high pitch, backing their sovereign in "what is regarded as a kind of crusade or holy war, the final struggle of Christian civilization against Asiatic barbarism." This mood of exaltation is a fine thing on the battle-field, *The Daily Telegraph* concedes, but "may have its dangers if it carries away the statesmen and strategists who have to deal with stern facts rather than with heroic fantasies." In other words, this London daily thinks there is a possibility that the Turks "may come back" for they have a way of "recovering unexpectedly from defeat and fighting on obstinately when, by all the rules of war, they ought to be suing for peace." Political considerations also impose caution and moderation on the Hellenic Government, according to this newspaper, which proceeds:

"There is a school of Nationalists or Imperialists in the Hellenic Kingdom which is eager to lay the foundations of a new great Ionic dominion in Asia Minor, from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean; nor would it pause on the eastern shore of the Straits. These visions must be dismissed if Greece is to be secure and the Near East delivered from confusion. The Greek Government must remember that the ultimate settlement of the Near East does not, and can not, depend solely upon the valor of their troops and the skill of their officers. On these they may be legitimately congratulated; and as far as they are employed in furtherance of the general interests we shall regard them with respect. But the Western Powers would not countenance any arrangements likely to lead to further friction and conflict. The possible collapse of the Angora régime makes it more urgent than ever that they should come to a complete understanding on the whole group of questions. Our views are simple and definite. Great Britain has no desire to see the Turkish people enslaved or exterminated; it is well content to leave them in possession of those districts where the inhabitants are Turkish by race and Mohammedan by religion. But we do not deem it either feasible or humane to restore to Ottoman domination Christian populations from which it has been expelled."

If the Greeks will confine themselves to the foregoing "moderate and practicable program," *The Daily Telegraph* predicts they will have a strong case before the Supreme Council. It believes also that the Anglo-Italian entente will operate favorably in France on this point, and says that the understanding between the Foreign Offices of Rome and London has been welcomed in Roumania, where there is a strong desire to cooperate on the Eastern settlement. We are told also that—

"There is a strong bond of sympathy between the greater

and the lesser Latin nation, and both would be gratified by a *rapprochement*. No country is more vitally concerned in the future of the Straits than Roumania, and none is more anxious to secure their freedom. In this respect Great Britain, Italy, and Roumania have a common interest, and the new turn which the Marchese della Torretta has given to Italian foreign policy offers good hopes that they can act together with excellent effect. If it be true that the Turkish Cabinet is already calling for European intervention in the Anatolian conflict the time may speedily come for Western diplomacy to reenter the field which it has temporarily abandoned."

The Bucharest *Indépendance* quotes the Rome *Tribuna* as saying that it is a mistake to advocate revision of the Treaty of Sèvres, for the whole Near-East situation must be reanalyzed, and we read:

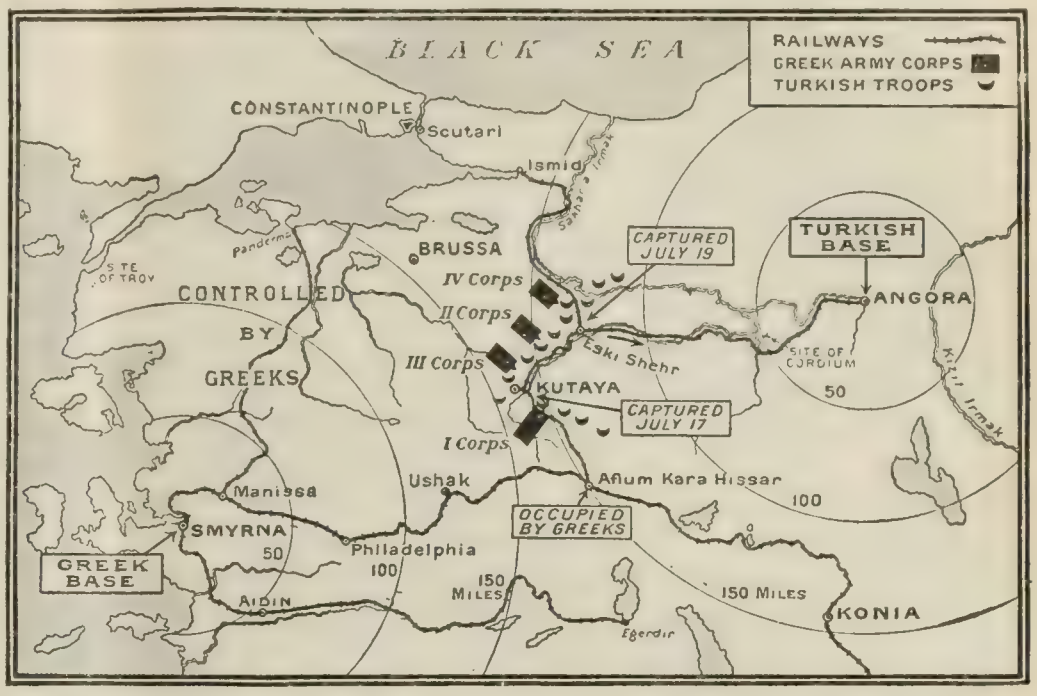
"In the Treaty of Sèvres all the principles of the self-determination of peoples were overlooked. The Treaty abandoned Smyrna to Greece because no guaranty insured the inhabitants the right to declare themselves against annexation to Greece at the end of the five years of occupation conceded to Greece. It is incomprehensible that Italy, to whom Smyrna was first awarded, should not have insisted that the will of the inhabitants of Smyrna be taken into full consideration. But all the Powers perceive that the Treaty of Sèvres is disastrous for everybody. It impels Greece to exhaust herself in a futile effort and drives Turkey into military Bolshevism. England can not be at ease and shows her anxiety over her Near-East policy. . . . All the Powers must get together and study the Near-East question without prejudice from a fresh standpoint."

The London *Times* reminds us that England from the start has "adopted an attitude of neutrality in the Greco-Turkish conflict" and has not supported the military enterprises of King Constantine and is not concerned "whether he succeeds or fails." But events in Asia Minor must "greatly affect the decision of the Near-Eastern question, which is still in debate between the Allies" and hardly less serious than the Upper-Silesian problem. So *The Times* hopes that the differences of opinion which have been allowed to accumulate "until they have become a source of danger to the Entente" may be smoothed away, for "the time is overripe for clear thought and resolute action, if the peace of the world is to be preserved." In France the Paris *Journal des Débats* is of similar mind and issues warning against "the policy of improvisation" which accentuates conflict between the Allies, and it relates:

"Unhappily nothing so far has been arranged between Paris and London to make way for a future solution of the Near-East question. On our side we carry on dark conversations with the Kemalist delegates, Bekir Sami Bey and Dr. Rechad. The English on their side seem to have engaged with the Italians in certain active discussions toward a *rapprochement* between the cabinets of London and Rome. We know only on this point what we have been able to learn from the Italian press. But the whole play has been at cross-purposes, for each Government has been working to get some little advantage over the other and each considering the other more and more as a rival. Meanwhile, Great Britain installs the Emir Faycal at Bagdad. He is to become King of Irak and makes no bones about his purpose to stir up troubles for us in Syria whence we were forced to expel him last year."

The *Journal des Débats* cries out against such a deplorable way of procedure, and urges that the ambassadors of the various countries and their ministers get together, lay their cards on the table, and play an open game, for "this slow decomposition of our entente is disastrous." The semiofficial Paris *Temps* asks us to look back and consider that the Turco-Greek War is the result of two indiscretions on the part of the Allied Powers. The first was that the armistice signed with vanquished Turkey was not sufficiently complete and precise in terms, the second that the Allied Powers too precipitately allowed the Greeks, in fact, invited them to land troops at Smyrna. Now the war is on, and whatever may be the result, it is much to be doubted whether it will settle the Near-East problem, according to this newspaper, which continues:

"In point of fact, this is not the first time that Greek forces have come to blows with the inhabitants of Asia Minor. Many times in the course of the centuries has this situation been presented, and yet war has not always gone on continuously. There have been moments of peace. When Byzantium joined the Athenian Confederation about the year 478 B.C., and when it remained loyal to Athens during the Peloponnesian War, the Greeks, who lived in this period on the site of Constantinople, retained mastery of the Bosporus altho they did not possess much territory in Asia. The Byzantine Empire kept alive till 1453, altho the empire of the Seljuk Turks stretched from the Indus to the Ægean as early as the second half of the eleventh century, altho the Ottoman Turks had taken Afium-Kara Hissar as far back as 1282, and tho Smyrna had been conquered by these same Ottoman Turks in 1424. In a word, the experience of twice a thousand years shows that the Greeks can hold a greater or less section of Asia Minor when they hold Constantinople. The line of the Straits forms, as it were, the hinge of any Greek Empire aiming at territory in Asia."



From "The Sphere," London.

WHERE GREEK MET TURK AND OVERWHELMED HIM.

The black blocks show the position of the four Greek army corps as they closed in upon the Turkish line about July 15. Great credit is paid the Greeks for their skill and energy in a country where the roads are "almost non-existent," and the railways, as seen by the map, are of little service to the greater part of Greece's 180,000 fighting men. Carrying on their advance, the Greeks would march over the site of Gordium, where Alexander the Great cut the famous knot, thereby fulfilling the oracle that whoever did so would conquer Asia.

We may without indiscretion express our understanding that the victorious eyes of Constantine are naturally turned toward Constantinople, the *Temps* goes on to say, and adds:

"The only conceivable peace for the Turks lies in the restoration to them of all Asia Minor, Constantinople, the Straits, Thrace, and Adrianople. Any other arrangement, even supposing it were realizable, would only be a truce soon to be broken. As to the Greeks, if they feel that they are victorious in Asia, how can we expect them to stop at the eastern shore of the Straits? In truth, Constantinople is the big stake in the Greco-Turkish War, and neither of the two peoples now in bloody affray will be satisfied to accept an oyster-shell in place of a pearl."

Meanwhile, there are increasing indications of the solidarity of the Greek nation, despite the bitter conflict last year between the adherents of Constantine and the supporters of Venizelos. The Athens *Elefteros Typos*, a Venizelist organ, prints a dispatch from Aix-les-Bains, where Mr. Venizelos is sojourning, saying that during his recent stay in London the Greek statesman urged upon King George V. that King Constantine be recognized by Britain.

EGYPT'S RIVAL LEADERS

EGYPT'S STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE is complicated by the fight for dominance between her two political leaders, Zaghlul Pasha, who heads the Nationalists, and Adly Yeghen Pasha, the Prime Minister, and the mix-up, according to some French correspondents at Cairo, is marked by all the fury and bitterness of the unforgettable Dreyfus days in France. Meanwhile, London newspapers report the arrival in England of the Egyptian Official Mission, headed by Adly Pasha, and tell us that on the arrival of the party at Victoria Station a demonstration was made by "a handful of young Egyptians, apparently students living in London," who waved red flags bearing inscriptions, "No Conference with Adly," "Egypt for the Egyptians," and so forth. Another hostile demonstration was made by them later at the hotel where Adly Pasha is staying, but it is described as "a very small and ineffective affair." According to the London *Daily Telegraph*, Zaghlul Pasha, leader of the Extreme Nationalists, is suffering "eclipse" because he committed "an unpardonable error" when he declined to indorse the report of the Milner Commission, which "offered Egyptian Nationalism larger concessions than most of its advocates had dared to hope for." The chance Zaghlul lost, adds this newspaper, was seized by the Adly Cabinet, which has "made itself the mouthpiece of reasonable Nationalism and now can be accepted as representing the most influential body of Nationalist opinion in Egypt."

Zaghlul rallies round him, says an Egyptian correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, those enthusiasts who have fought for the elimination of all foreign control and aim to set at naught the efforts of the Egyptian Sultan to find a political way out. The Adly Cabinet came into power with every chance of some success with a political settlement with England, and was popular, we are told by this informant, until Zaghlul returned from Europe to claim, not merely a place in any delegation which should be sent there on behalf of Egypt, but the supreme place. Through his press and his committees, his war-cries about "complete independence" and "Egypt for the Egyptians," and "a clever use of all means adjusted to all men," he retains the fervid adhesion not only of the troublesome students and the rabble, but also of some officials and a vast number of ordinary folk. But the *Guardian's* correspondent points out that—

"A review of the situation, however, leads one to believe that Zaghlul may not possess all the trumps. The rabble are for any party which incites them to excesses, and their problem is mainly a police problem. A very strong section of the upper and thinking classes have enough political acumen to know that Egypt can not wisely jump in one year, as Zaghlul would drive it to do, where the maturer races have arrived after three or more centuries of progressive experience. And they would like to see clearly whither they are going. And the principal Powers, whose peoples in Egypt constitute the bulk of the trading, technical, and professional classes and who have important protective rights under the Capitulations which it is sought to abolish, will probably need much persuasion and adequate provision before they relinquish these rights. In the meantime, several of Zaghlul's principal adherents have been driven by his unreflecting extremism to support the further-seeing policy of Adly Yeghen Pasha."

This informant admits the success of Zaghlul in manipulating the mass mind through propaganda and demonstration, which is not difficult to understand when it is considered that—

"The Egyptian people are generally as ignorant of the British and foreign point of view as can be. Many have only a very hazy and inadequate idea why the British are there at all. They have no conception that the real problem for Egyptians does not exist now, but will arise after the projected change. They have little grasp of the ultimate problems of the country, of the questions of feeding a much-increased population, of the irrigation difficulty involved, of the larger army—even now unpopular—which must be maintained to protect the country against probable invaders, and the taxation which these and other necessary projects must bring. They do not understand that if the British were to quit the country their own peculiar dependence on foreign Powers for the financial and progressive elements of civilization, and most of all their unique geographical position, would certainly involve them sooner or later in diplomatic trouble and its consequences to a small, unwarlike race. The recent policy of training enough Egyptians to undertake the technical services of the state is yet in its infancy, and its results can not be foreseen. The recent attempt to found a purely native bank has ended, as on previous occasions, in almost complete failure."

A Cairo correspondent of the Paris *Journal des Débats* records interviews with the rival leaders of Egypt in which we have a positive denial by Zaghlul that there is anything Bolshevik in the designs of his party, which are exclusively national and in nowise social. He is quoted further as saying:

"My compatriots protest only against a ministry in which they have no longer confidence and which under no circumstances do they wish to have as negotiators with England. I alone have the confidence of the nation as it is shown by the manifestations—against which I have always advised—such as deputations, public addresses, the closing of shops, etc. Adly saw fit to forbid manifestations when they were no longer devoted to acclaiming him. Is it surprizing, therefore, that his interdict caused disturbances. . . . The Egyptian people have lost confidence in Adly because he has not kept his promises. A mission made up of the Adly Ministry would be a joke. Any agreements reached by delegates who are not in the full confidence of the Egyptian would be vitiated in advance.

"Two solutions of the problem are before us: either the ministry should resign and a new delegation should be formed, which would be in full accord with a new ministry, or else we should call a National Assembly which should designate the delegates. I should like to say once more that the Egyptians have no desire to drag their European guests into their domestic disputes, and it is despicable that certain Egyptians pretend to believe the contrary, simply to further their party interests."

This French correspondent turns then to Zaghlul's antagonist, the Prime Minister Adly Yeghen Pasha, whom he describes as having nothing oriental about him, either in his easy command of French, in his attitude or appearance. He has spent many years in Paris, we are informed, and for the past two years has played a prominent rôle in Anglo-Egyptian negotiations. This "aristocratic scion of a great family, who is a graduate of El-Ahzar, the great Mussulman university, is far removed intellectually and spiritually from Zaghlul Pasha, a son of the fellaheen." One has only to imagine them side by side, says this French journalist, to understand that even if the aims of these two men were identical, they could not very well agree on ways and means to attain them, and "it seems to me an unfair undervaluing of the two to say that the only question between them is rivalry for the leadership of the mission to negotiate with England." Adly Pasha is then quoted as saying:

"You who live in Egypt know what has been going on for some three months, and therefore I do not need to explain to you that the deplorable disturbances at Alexandria have nothing to do with the political differences between the Zaghlul party and the Government. These disturbances are due to clashes between the Greeks and the Egyptians of the lower classes, which shall be disclosed in the full light of a formal inquiry. . . . .

"Whether for me or against me, the élite of the nation, the majority of the Nationalist movement, is profoundly convinced that Egypt can not attain independence except she has the support of European sympathies. It is ridiculous to blame the spontaneous combustion of the events in Alexandria either to my adversaries or to me. . . . Evidently there exists in this port a dangerous and violent element. I do not blame the city authorities for having recourse to the British troops in order to quell the disorder. In the case of a conflagration one is justified in using all the water one can find to extinguish it. But to make use of such succor in such an emergency does not imply that the Egyptian Government would have been unable to reestablish order through its own means."

CHINA AT THE HARDING CONFERENCE

THE SEPARATE INVITATION of the American State Department to the Government of the Republic of China to participate in the discussion of Pacific and Far-Eastern questions, in connection with the disarmament conference, on November 11 next, appears just when some Japanese newspapers are questioning whether China is at all "fit to appear" on this momentous occasion. They note also that the Shanghai press seem to regard the conference as "a golden opportunity for getting rid of Japan's pressure"; but how is such a disordered country to take advantage of any opportunity, asks the Tokyo *Chugai Shogyo*, which believes it will be difficult "to make China share the same obligations with other countries in regard to any agreement that may be reached." Yet this journal admits that China has the most extensive territory and the largest population on the Pacific, and so may rightly be entitled to take part in the conference and occupy a prominent position. At the same time it must not be overlooked that China is "broken up, the authority of the central government does not extend to the provinces, and there is no prospect of the establishment of a firm government." The Osaka *Asahi* says that China has been engrossed during the last few years, "with ways and means of opposing Japan," and is "blind to everything else and oblivious to the possibility of jumping from the frying-pan into the fire." What steps will be taken by "Chinese diplomacy controlled by Chinese who studied in America" may easily be divined, and this daily adds:

"It is to be feared, therefore, that antagonism between Japanese and Chinese such as was shown over the Shantung question at the Paris Conference may again be occasioned, leading to unnecessary disputes. Even if Japan submitted to the Chinese claims unconditionally, it is doubtful if that tendency could be eliminated. This is the first thing which we wish the American President to note. Whatever agreement may be reached between the Powers regarding Pacific and Far-Eastern problems, it would be an intolerable wrong to sow a new seed of antagonism between Japan and China and assist one of them with a view to promoting selfish ends, for in spite of the success of a peace agreement, it would create another cause of discord in the Far East."

"MISARMAMENT."

PEACE—"What are you doing?"
POWERS—"Sharpening our swords against militarism."

Nebelspalter (Zurich).

In the opinion of *Asahi* China's treatment in the past by foreign countries, whether kindly or ill, should be kept a thing of the past, for the urgent present necessity is to establish a fundamental policy in the interest of China. China should be allowed to take part in this task, which will satisfy those Europeans and Americans who have been clamoring against Japan, and who "for scores of years have imposed greater pressure on China than has Japan."

DELILAH UP TO DATE.

MISS COLUMBIA—"Now's the time, boys, for us to give old Samson a hair-cut!"

—*The Passing Show* (London).

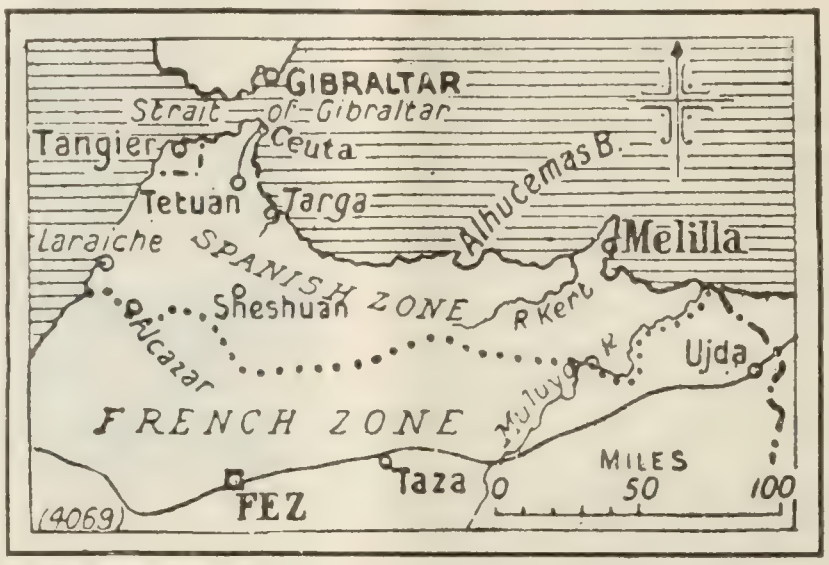
A very different picture of the situation is presented in the Chinese press, where there is a tendency to attribute Japan's original "hesitancy and distrust about the conference" to her resentment that China is to be heard there on terms of equality. The Peking *Daily News*, for instance, says that some of the Chinese newspapers consider this the "outstanding fact" of President Harding's invitation, but it believes there is no one outstanding fact "beyond the fact of the invitation itself," and adds:

"To dwell on such a point betrays Japan's attitude toward the conference. China's status to Japan is simply that of a vassal state. Even when the Powers are to confer about the Far East China must be relegated to the other side of the door. It was ever thus. We now know how assiduously Japan worked to prevent China from coming into the war and then was persuaded by Britain to use her good offices to persuade this country to sever relations with Germany! The island kingdom feared the presence of Chinese delegates at the peace table; the realization of wrongs done to this country made it imperative that Nipponese interests be secured. Hence the secret agreements that were reached by the Allied Powers during the course of the war. Both China and America fell foul of them at the conference of Paris, but the world was given an object-lesson on Japan's war-time diplomacy. Again China is to have an opportunity of presenting her claims before a world tribunal, and Japan is hurt because her sister country will meet her on the same terms. . . . Even if China gained nothing at all at the conference the alining of the public eye on her problems would make for the eventual triumph of her case."

SPAIN'S MOROCCAN "DISASTER"

THE SUDDEN MOORISH RISING in the Melilla district of the Spanish zone of Morocco, in which rebellious tribesmen inflicted serious losses on Spanish troops, sent a political shock through Spain, we are told, for the Moroccan campaign has "never been popular in that country." The uprising caused a change in the ministry in Spain and evoked some curious contradictions in the Spanish press. For instance, some newspapers accuse German merchants in Spain of supplying the Moorish tribesmen with arms, ammunition, and military instructors. On the other hand, certain Spanish papers blame the French for inciting the Moors to rebellion. It will be seen on the accompanying map that the French zone lies adjacent to the Spanish zone in Morocco, and the *Berliner Tageblatt* says:

"It appears that France has obtained special rights in Tangier from the Sultan of Morocco. Thus France has positively laid hands on the port. In this matter in which the Spaniards are in conflict with France, England backs the Spaniards. She must do this in order to keep peace with her Mussulman subjects, who would not tolerate any diminution of the sovereignty of the Moroccan Sultan. England also owes it to her own interests to support Spain, because her situation in Spain is similar to that she has made for herself in Portugal. It is probable that Spain has accorded concessions to England only to insure the support of Britain's power in the conflict which will inevitably arise with France on the question of Morocco."



From the London "Times."

SPAIN'S "WHITE-MAN'S BURDEN."

The history of the Spanish zone of Morocco has been "a constant warfare, waged on the whole with considerable success, against the Moorish tribesmen, together with very slow penetration and organization of the country by the colonists."

From the Madrid dispatches we learn that after the earlier reverses suffered by the Spaniards, in which they were forced to retreat virtually to the gates of Melilla, Spanish forces began an offensive against the Moorish tribesmen by land and by sea through gunboat fire. It is stated that the Moors were completely routed in hand-to-hand fighting, and lost heavily in dead, wounded, and prisoners, leaving arms and munitions upon the field. But there is no question about the character of "disaster" which marked the Moors' first assault on the Melilla zone, we are told, for the Spanish Minister of War in his official statement admitted that the retreat of the Spaniards "was most disastrous and we had many casualties." What is more, he declared that instead of the usual irregular Moorish rabble the Spanish troops found themselves opposed by a "perfectly organized" force—"a fact with which we certainly did not reckon." The Manchester *Guardian* explains that the Spanish zone of Morocco is—

"A strip of mountainous country situated where the corner of northwestern Africa comes to a head at Tangier, almost opposite to Gibraltar. It is some 200 miles in length and an average depth of sixty, or somewhere near 12,000 square miles, with 1,000,000 native inhabitants, many of them stout and well-armed fighting men. The Spanish colonists, of whom there are 180,000, are planted for the most part in a few towns along the coast and in the settlements which have been made possible as the troops make their slow progress inland against the hostile tribesmen. How slow that progress is may be judged from the statements that the present reverse has been met with only thirty miles to the west of Melilla, the principal town of the zone, whereas, the first serious campaign was launched from Melilla as long ago as 1909. Since then the military history of the zone has been a constant warfare, waged on the whole with considerable success, against the Moorish tribesmen, together with a very slow penetration and organization of the country by the colonists. Now, however, the tribesmen seem to have achieved an unusual degree of unity—a force of 10,000 is spoken of—and there are rumors of mutiny among the Spanish native troops."

Dramatic interest attaches to the leader of the Moroccan tribesmen, Abd-el-Krin, who, according to the Madrid *Heraldo*, is only thirty-five years of age, was educated in France and Spain, speaks several languages, and "aims at the civilization of Morocco in accordance with European ideals, but without losing the essentials of Moorish culture." He is said to be an experienced military leader and strategist, and according to this journal was classed as a pro-German during the war. A Melilla correspondent of the Buenos Aires *Nacion* reports that the real motive for the uprising of the Moorish tribes against Spain is Abd-el-Krin's desire to avenge himself on France because he was imprisoned by Spain during the war at the behest of France.

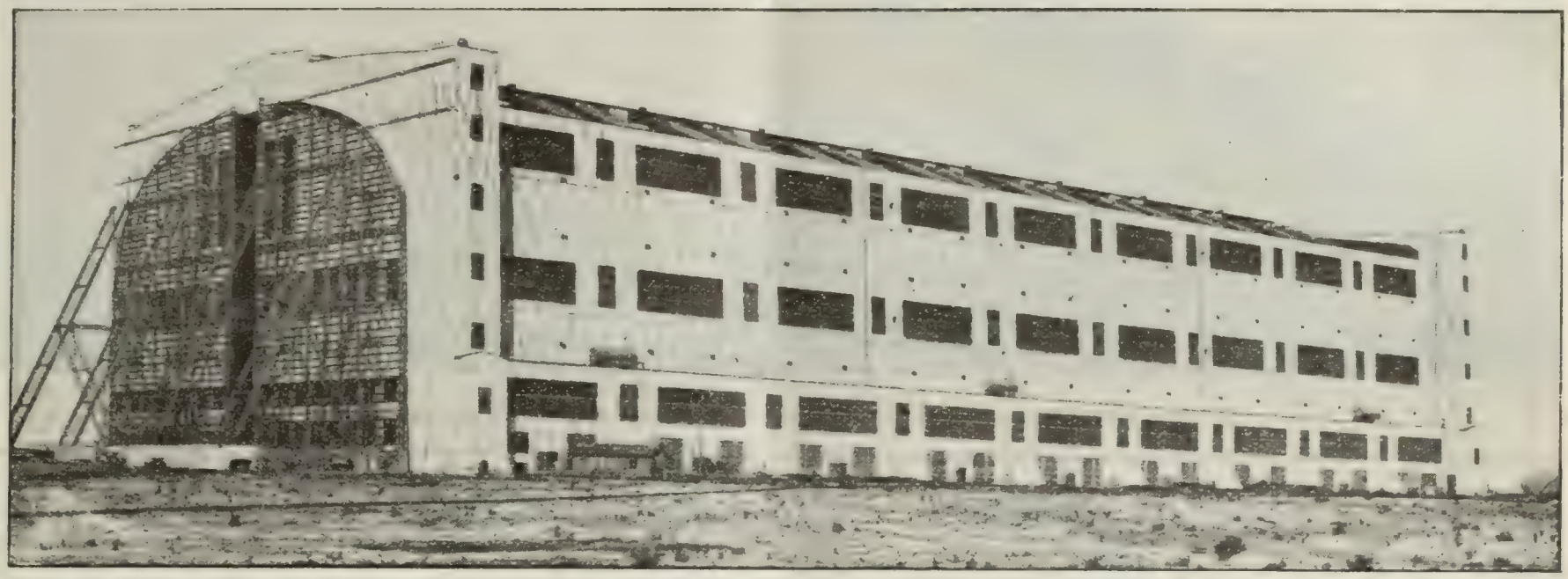
La Nacion's correspondent relates further that since the war Abd-el-Krin worked on the religious fanaticism of the Moors and succeeded in gathering an army of 20,000 men well armed and equipped with artillery. But a number of Spanish newspapers see something more than mere religious fanaticism in the uprising of the Moors, and one of them recalls that recently a Spanish High Commissioner in Morocco sent an official dispatch to the Minister of War in which he said: "The enemy have German instructors." In Madrid *El Dia* has been campaigning for some months against the German embassy in that city and especially against certain German merchants in Spain whom it accuses of dealing in contraband arms and munitions. This daily declares that the instructors of the tribesmen are furnished by the Germans, who provide discipline and tactics as well as weapons and war methods against the Spanish troops. *El Tiempo*, which was recently haled before the courts by the German embassy, says:

"We know of foreign business men, nearly all Germans, who seek and purchase mining lands in that section of the Riff territory where Spain is not yet dominant, and who do all they can, by whatever means, to stave off the arrival there of Spanish troops. Herein lies the explanation of the sudden massing of the *harka*, provided with perfect equipment of arms and munitions, which so tragically surprized the Spanish troops. The result of all this will be that one day all the mines of the Riff district will be in the hands of the Germans."

On the other hand, the Madrid correspondent of the Paris *Journal des Débats* reports that when the bad news from Melilla reached the Spanish capital on July 25, *El Imparcial* and *La Acion* "hastened to insinuate with as much boldness as is possible without expressly saying a thing, that France had urged, armed, and guided the Moorish rebels." And this French informant adds:

"These two newspapers inflict an insult at the same time as they attempt to offer us a tribute by picking up calumnies that even German agents would never think of hoping to propagate outside the most ignorant zones of public opinion. These newspapers admit that our prestige is immense among the Moroccans, that we manage them at our will, that we put at their disposal the secrets of victory. At the same time, they profess to believe we are powerful enough to fear nothing in our own domain from numbers of warlike and well-armed troops encouraged by us to attack foreigners."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood.

THE NAVY'S $2 000.000 HANGAR—THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

Built of reenforced concrete, and so camouflaged as to partly conceal its immense size, this hangar, two city blocks long and fifteen stories high, could easily hide away in its interior the world-famed Woolworth Building. It was recently completed at Lakehurst, N. J., to accommodate the *ZR-2* and the *ZR-1*.

AMERICA'S NEW SUPER-ZEPPELIN

THE MIGHTIEST DIRIGIBLE AIR-SHIP in the world will soon be on its way to America from England, flying the American flag and in charge of a Navy crew. This Leviathan of the air is larger, faster, and more complete in every respect than the British *R-34* which flew across the Atlantic in 1919, and her gas capacity is approximately 500,000 cubic feet greater than the German Zeppelin *L-71* which was built during the war to bomb New York. The cruising radius of this "last word" in air liners is about 8,000 miles at fifty miles per hour, altho the vessel is capable of a speed of seventy miles. As John Gleason O'Brien writes in the Magazine Section of the New York *Tribune:*

"The total length of the *ZR-2* is 700 feet. If she were stood on end by the Washington Monument the tail of the ship would be 150 feet higher than the top of the monument. If the mighty *ZR-2* was stood up against the Woolworth peak just 92 feet of the tower would remain in view looming above the bulk of the air-ship. She is 85 feet thick, and her gas capacity is approximately 2,720,000 cubic feet, which gives her a disposable lift, consisting of gasoline, crew, oil, cargo, or armament, of about 45 tons.

"The *ZR-2* is an aerial liner in every sense of the word. She is controlled from the control car situated forward, which is similar to the bridge of a ship. The captain controls the ship exactly as does the captain of a seagoing vessel. The communication system consists of engine-room telegraphs, ship's telephones, and voice tubes. All orders to the power units on the engine telegraphs are repeated back to the control car before being put into execution."

There are six 350 horse-power engines of the Sunbeam-Cossack type, we are told, in six engine cars, and the ship carries 10,400 gallons of gasoline—enough to fly from England across the Atlantic to California. As the *Tribune* writer goes on:

"It will be observed that the *ZR-2* is truly an aristocrat of the sky, ranking far above the ordinary navy blimps. The ship is equipped with a radio set with a sending apparatus of about 1,500 miles. It is also equipped with a wireless telephone and radio direction finding set. Not every ocean liner that plows the commonplace main boasts such equipment.

"To give an idea of her size in another way—if the outer cover were spread on the ground it would cover a four-acre plot. The gas-bags are lined with gold-beaters' skins. Gold-beaters' skins are taken from the outer covering of the intestines of a cow or steer. This is the very best, most durable, and lightest skin that can be manufactured. There are 600,000 of these skins used in lining the gas-bags of the *ZR-2*.

"The structural strength of the ship depends in a large measure upon piano wire used as stays and braces. If all the piano wire in the *ZR-2* were put into one string it would be sixty miles long. There are also twenty miles of duralumin channel section used in making the girders of which the hull is composed.

"The crew which will take the liner from England to the United States consists of a captain, executive officer, navigator, and engineer officer, three watch officers, sixteen mechanics, and ten riggers. The crew's quarters are located in the keelway. This keelway is a long corridor extending the length of the ship about eight feet wide and seven feet high. There are two large spaces inclosed in this keelway which are used as quarters. That of the officers is forward, and for the men, aft. The quarters are equipped with comfortable chairs, tables, benches, and a Victrola with a good assortment of records."

The cost of the *ZR-2*, according to Donald McGregor, writing in the Sunday New York *Herald*, will be $2,000,000, and the hangar which will house the air-ship and her sister, the *ZR-1* (now being built in the United States), will cost $2,000,000 more. This building, besides housing the two dirigibles, contains complete shops for repairing and building them. Helium gas, of which America has the only available supply, will be used to fill the eighteen compartments of the *ZR-2*. This gas, unlike hydrogen, is not inflammable.

We find in the "Aircraft Year-Book" for 1921 further information regarding the *ZR-2*, furnished by Commander Maxfield, U. S. N., who is to bring the air-ship to America:

"The ship in flight is operated as far as possible along the lines of seagoing operation and orders are given and watches stood and relieved similarly. In landing, the station is radioed for the ground wind, its direction, the temperature, and barometric pressure, which, when received, enable the captain to make the necessary landing calculations."

GIANT INSPECTION TABLES IN AN AMERICAN LINOLEUM FACTORY.

THE MAKING OF LINOLEUM

HOW LINOLEUM IS MADE is told by Morton Henderson in an article contributed to *Export American Industries* (New York, August). Mr. Henderson says that three continents contribute material for this familiar product. He asserts that the manufacture of linoleum, which, has reached a high state of perfection in the United States, illustrates graphically the lesson which the whole world has been learning with increasing emphasis during the past two years; that is, the interdependence of all nations if economic stability is to be maintained. He writes:

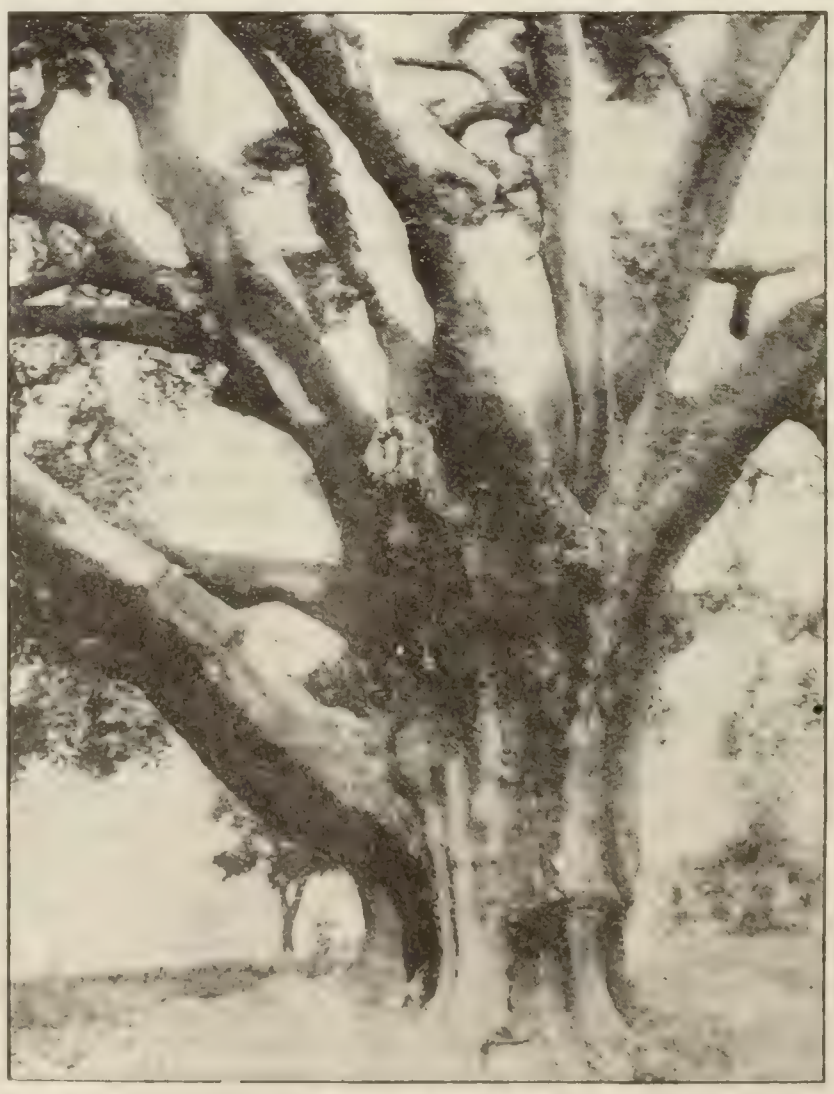
"Linoleum is made of three ingredients—cork, linseed-oil, and burlap. In Spain, Portugal, and northern Africa, thousands of people are dependent on the 'cork crop' which is stript from a species of evergreen-tree every eight or ten years. Linseed-oil is prest from flaxseed, and the demand by this country for the oil determines in a large measure the prosperity of the Argentine Republic, the largest producer of flaxseed in the world.

"The burlap which is the base of linoleum is woven in Scotland from jute grown in India. Thus, six countries, thousands of miles distant, aid in providing materials for the finished linoleum, which is manufactured with appliances which require vast electrical and steel equipment and elaborate heating apparatus.

"The cork arrives at the linoleum-factory in bales of about 250 pounds each. It is ground into small granules at first and later into powder as fine as flour. The milling process for this cork is, in fact, similar to that employed in grinding grain, even to the 'bolting' process, insuring a smooth, fine powder.

"The linseed-oil, after boiling, is pumped into movable conveyors that carry it over the top of the oxidizing sheds. These sheds are thirty feet high, narrow in width, and at the sides are hung lengths of cotton scrim. As the conveyors pass over the top of these narrow sheds, the oil runs out from holes in the bottom, dripping onto the scrim. As the oil drips down it gradually absorbs oxygen from the air. The temperature of from 80° to 100° F., and the oxygen that is steadily absorbed by the oil, turn the oil into a semisolid state. For between two and three months this oxidizing process is continued, until the coating of oil and oxygen becomes about an inch thick. Then the sheets, dusted with whiting so that they will not stick, are taken down.

"From the oxidizing sheds, the sheets of scrim and oil are sent to the 'cement' plant. The 'cement' is made by first pulverizing the oxidized oil by crushing it between steel rollers and then boiling this mass in kettles containing about three tons each. During the boiling process, kauri gum (the fermented sap of pine-trees from New Zealand), resin, and other materials are mixed in, the result being a cement mixture which later serves as a binder for the cork-flour.



THE CORK OAK.

The top bark of this tree, which is harvested every eight or ten years, is the principal ingredient in the manufacture of linoleum.

"The cement, after cooling, is cut into chunks about one foot square and four or five inches thick. Then begins the mixing process. Passing through one ingenious machine after another, the cement mixture of oil, scrim, resin, etc., is thoroughly kneaded with the pulverized cork, the whole result being once more pulverized before it is dropt down to one of the calendering-machines.

"This calendering-machine consists of a series of heated steam-rollers, each roller weighing twenty-six tons. Burlap is run in at the bottom of the rollers and the cork and oil mixture at the top, the two being prest closely together. Under the tremendous pressure and the heat they are practically vulcanized into one whole.

"The plain linoleum now goes to the 'stoves,' brick structures, very long and very narrow, about sixty-five feet in height. The linoleum is hung in these deep, narrow enclosures to season and to dry from one to six weeks.

"Once the seasoning of plain linloeum is finished there remains only the trimming before it is ready for the market, but the printed and inlaid linoleum must undergo other processes. The printed linoleum is finished in as many as

thirteen colors, from wooden blocks designed in four layers to prevent warping.

"The blocks from which the colors are printed are six feet long. The printing-presses are forty feet long and are on tracks so that they can be moved from one 'stove' to another. The plain linoleum, coming from the 'stove,' passes under the printing-press, and then through the press rollers receiving the color impressions of the designs. From the printing-press it goes back to the 'stoves' to hang again for six or seven days until the colors are firmly established in the fabric of the linoleum.

"The intricacies of making inlaid linoleum are many. So-called 'straight-line' inlaid linoleum is manufactured differently from the time it is ready for the calendering process. Instead of being prest to the strips of burlap, each color of the inlay is rolled out into sheets like biscuit dough. Wood-flour instead of cork-flour has to be used for the lighter colors—white, light blue, etc.

"After the 'mix' of cork- or wood-flour and oxidized linseed-oil is rolled out into sheet, the pieces are stamped out mechanically in the right shapes and placed where they belong on the burlap to make the proper pattern. Then the pieces and the burlap are forced together under heat at a pressure of 1,200 pounds to the square inch. The steel dies for these inlaid types cost thousands of dollars and a fortune is contained in the machinery required for the automatic processes."

THE LIFE OF AN OFFICE-BUILDING

AN ACTIVE LIFE of thirty to forty years will terminate the usefulness of even the best fire-proof office-building, according to a recent bulletin of the Building Managers' Association of Chicago, quoted in part in *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago). To the average person, says this publication, a modern office-building with its imposing and massive architecture is a structure built to last countless years. Experience, however, shows this to be far from the fact, for, despite every effort to stay "old age" through repairs and rejuvenation, the inevitable element of obsolescence develops and can not be overcome. It proceeds:

"Not always a pronounced physical deterioration, this condition is usually best explained by the term 'old style.' 'Antique' is suggestive of increased values when applied to certain art objects. It means just the opposite when applied to office-buildings. Nor need a building necessarily be old in years to be so regarded, for changing styles in architecture and continuous improvement in the physical features of newer buildings soon detract from the so-called modernity of buildings of earlier construction. Then, too, changing city conditions, reflected oftentimes in greatly increased ground values and consequent high taxes, may necessitate a standard of rentals unobtainable for the particular building in competition with more modern structures, thus making it an inadequate improvement for the lot. A change in neighborhood conditions may also shorten the profitable life of a building well planned and which when constructed was considered in the judgment of its builder to be a permanent investment.

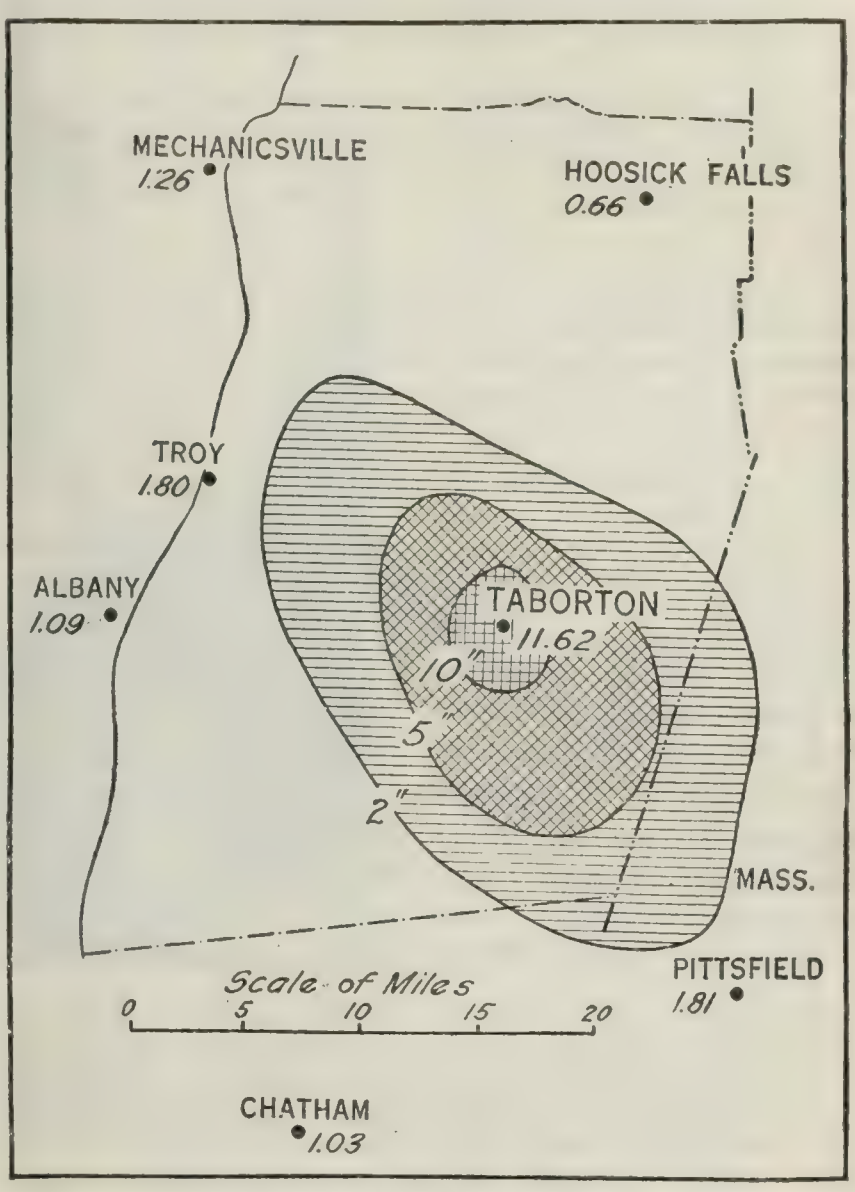
"Obsolescence, therefore, is a vital factor in the probable life of the average modern fire-proof office-building despite the fact that occasionally there may be found a building where age seems not to have affected its prestige and renting possibilities. Usually, in such cases, however, there will be present some special reason why the investment continues profitable despite the age or obsolete type of the building."

What has happened in down-town Chicago in the past thirty-five years tells its own story of how "permanent" modern office-buildings are with the passing of time. The bulletin presents a formidable list of almost forgotten names of prominent office-buildings which were removed after lives of less than thirty years to make way for another crop of more "modern-permanent" buildings. It concludes:

"Six directors prepared individual opinions, the consensus of which was that it is not safe from an investment standpoint to assume that the profitable life of even the best fire-proof office-building in Chicago will exceed from thirty to forty years from the date of its construction."

MORE ABOUT CLOUDBURSTS

THE EXPLANATION OF "CLOUDBURSTS," given in an article quoted in these columns on June 25 last, to the effect that the flooding ascribed to them is due simply to heavy rainfall concentrated in a narrow gorge whose bare sides facilitate the "run-off," does not meet with the approval of some correspondents of THE DIGEST who profess themselves familiar with the phenomena in question. Alex Polson, of Hoquiam, Wash., insists that they are not caused by ordinary rain at all. He does not deny that heavy rainfall may flood the



MAP OF A CLOUDBURST.

The shaded area shows the distribution of rainfall near Taborton, N. Y., on August 10, 1920.

lower part of a narrow valley, but this, he says, is not what he calls a cloudburst. After telling of several deluges of water on Lake Tahoe in 1876, when "there was no thunder and the clouds were limited to a very small space," and when, of course, there was no gorge to concentrate the fall, he goes on to say:

"In the same State and almost in the same vicinity a wood-contractor by the name of McTannahan, in close proximity to Reno, Nev., had his flumes and a great many thousand cords of wood, wagons, horses, and mules and camp equipment all go down the cañon in from five to ten minutes from a so-called thunder-head cloudburst that did damage of a quarter of a million dollars to this one party. Farther up the cañon or gulch this country was composed of decomposed granite a great many feet deep, and no three or four inches of rainfall would have affected it at all.

"A couple of years later another cloudburst fell in a gulch above Genoa, Nev., and covered the streets of her city about two feet deep with gravel and earth débris. Where the water struck in this cañon was easily found digging a hole down to rock about 75 feet deep. I personally saw the hole from the same sort of a cloudburst; still there was no rainfall in Genoa altho where the cloudburst let go was only from two to three miles above the village.

"Outside of the city limits of Carson City, Nev., a farmer was irrigating the best part of 160 acres of land from a small

creek. The land was very fertile. About the year 1877 or 1878, one of those cloudbursts fell in the gulch that supplied him with water and covered his little farm with about five or six feet of decomposed granite, like very coarse sand."

Another correspondent, Charles L. Paige, of Santa Barbara, Cal., while admitting that orthodox rain may account for the facts, believes that these are much more striking than is generally understood. He writes:

"I have had rather unusual opportunities to observe very heavy precipitations of rain in the mountains of northern California during many years of residence there. In the rainy seasons the rainfall has been recorded to have reached as much as 110 inches during five or six months. This would be over nine feet of water.

"While making no pretense of scientific deduction, I would say that while clouds may not burst, the precipitation effect is often more real and destructive than if they did. The character of soil upon which the precipitation occurs has little to do with floods.

"The real cause of extraordinary precipitation, as far as my observation has shown, is a change of the wind and the movement of the rain-clouds. In my opinion, formed by my observations of many storms in the region referred to, great and destructive floods are caused by sudden changes of the wind, driving clouds back upon themselves. The effect is similar to the obstruction of a stream of water, for it is the obstruction of streams of heavy vapors in which the water falls to earth in torrents.

"Such storms may occur without regard to topographical conditions and the flood be precipitated anywhere that heavy rains occur. Where the precipitation falls upon mountains the water rushes to a great accumulation in the flats and low places. If the mountains are covered with snow and the temperature of the atmosphere is too warm for freezing, the flood is augmented by the amount of snow carried along by the rain."

That the term "cloudburst" is now sanctioned by scientific authority is shown in the title of an article contributed to *The Monthly Weather Review* (Washington) by Robert E. Horton and George T. Todd, on "Cloudburst Rainfall at Taborton, N. Y., August 10, 1920." Their synopsis is as follows:

"The catch, as measured in a bucket, gave a total measurement for twenty-four hours as 11.62 inches, of which 8.95 inches fell during the main storm in late afternoon. Deductive studies were made on the rise of water in Big Bowman Pond, the washing of roads, and dislodging of boulders, and all the evidence tends to the conclusion that the rainfall certainly amounted to eight inches. The extent of the heavy downpour was very small, being most intense at Taborton and falling off markedly in all directions, towns fifteen to twenty miles distant receiving only one or two inches of rain. In August, 1891, there was a similar heavy downpour in this locality, in which it is probable that more rain fell than on this occasion."

The accompanying map shows the concentration of the heaviest part of the fall, which had apparently nothing to do here with the funnel action of a deep ravine.

ODD USES OF CORK—Nothing is wasted in our large cork-factories, says *The Southern Carbonator and Bottler* (Atlanta, Ga.), quoting *The Monthly Business Review*. The smallest particles are ground up, sifted, and made into composition cork with the aid of suitable binders. It goes on:

"Part of the waste is reduced to the form of cork shavings and used to stuff mattresses and boat cushions, for packing eggs and other fragile articles, and in making cork tiling. Cork-flour is another by-product, and is manufactured from the waste bark by much the same process as that employed in grinding wheat. This dust is light brown in color and is used in the manufacture of high-grade linoleum. The many different grades of granulated cork made by grinding up cork waste are widely used for packing and heat-insulating purposes. The structure of cork, as seen under the microscope, is composed of myriads of sealed air-cells which are impervious to air and water. For this reason it is not only a good non-conductor of heat but also non-absorbent of moisture. It is used for loose filling between the walls of ice-boxes, water-coolers, and cold-storage rooms and about the sides of freezing-tanks in ice-factories. The greatest demand along this line, however, is for cork-board, which is granulated cork comprest into board form. The cork-board is more efficient and much easier to handle and install than is granulated cork. Another product is cork pipe-covering which is used for insulating cold-pipe lines. Granulated cork is also manufactured into cork bricks which are used for flooring in dairy barns. The bricks are made by combining finely granulated cork and asphalt, heating and mixing it thoroughly, and then molding it under pressure into brick form."

IS THE PUBLIC HOSTILE TO SCIENCE?

PUBLIC OPINION lacks familiarity with scientific aims and methods, and is accordingly often hostile to science and to scientific procedure in industry, thinks H. W. Jordan, of Syracuse, N. Y., writing on "Crowds and Their Manners" in *The Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* (New York). The study of crowds and the expression of the crowd mind through public opinion, Mr. Jordan says, is a social topic to which industry needs give serious attention. Development of crowd instincts is a manifestation of evolution in our industrial population. The increasing tendency of public opinion to promote legislation that restricts industry springs from the national crowd mind. We are swiftly losing our self-reliant individuality, he believes, and are blending into a mental conglomerate of shallow thinkers who expect the Government to solve our troubles and carry our burdens. He continues:

"The behavior of crowds is based on the emotions far more than upon reason or common sense. Crowd action is mainly selfish and short-sighted. Its mental processes are led by precedent, by kindergarten demonstration, rather than by logic or argument. The crowd ridiculed Langley and pronounced him insane, as it did Morse and Bell and the Wright Brothers. But when the Wrights actually flew—achieved and demonstrated flying—the crowd accepted it as heartily as it had previously condemned. In the war, aviation was the most popular branch of service.

"The crowd mind, expressed in public opinion, is by nature resistant and often hostile to science. The hostility springs from lack of familiarity with science. Our public schools, below high school, teach almost nothing of science, in this age of science. And 90 per cent. of us do not enter high school. The public fears whatever it does not understand.

"The crowd imagines that the industries of applied science, of chemistry, electricity, and metallurgy, have unlimited capacity to earn profits and pay taxes; to build and operate city railway systems on nickel fare in dime times. It does not realize that the New York subway is an engineering structure second only to the Panama Canal. Nor does it realize the huge cost of experimentation and research that must precede every successful engineering undertaking.

"The crowd makes no allowance for amortization of engineering equipment through new processes or changed conditions. While denouncing railroads, the crowd has no thought of the fact that the savings-bank deposits and life insurance that its thrifty individuals hold are based to a large degree upon the bonds of the railroads it criticizes.

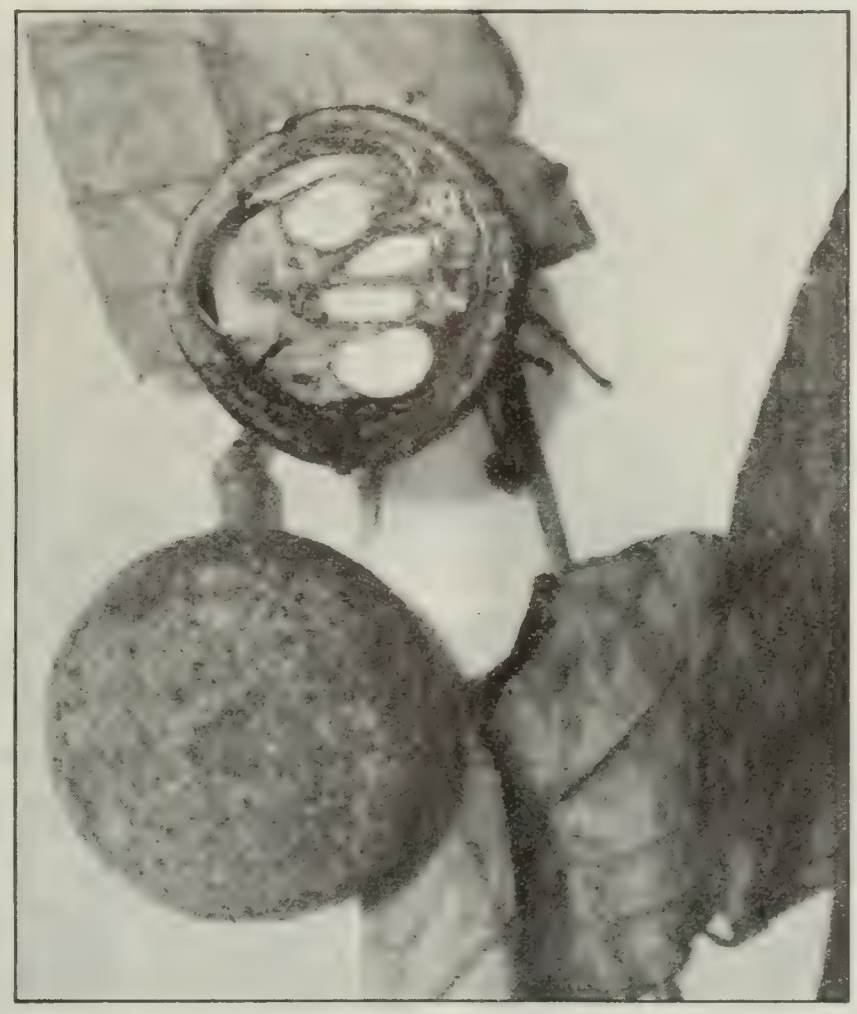
"The crowd that wisely prescribes remedies against every public waste jumps to its feet on leaving 125th Street or Manhattan Transfer and, valises in hand, as a crowd, stand in the aisle five to fifteen minutes every time it enters New York or any other city. Why? Just because some unthinking person gets up and tugs his heavy suitcase to the door, miles up the track. So all the others do the same.

"The crowd protest against the high cost of living is directed against effects, which are present and visible, rather than against the causes, which are obscure. It denounces the high cost of lumber, but it institutes no work of reforesting the farm wood lots at our back doors. It balks at paying fifteen cents a wedge for apple pie, but it lets the New York State apple crop rot on the ground and fills its pies with apples from Oregon. In thoughtless, vicarious retaliation against many such wasteful practises, the crowd urges and secures legislation that is repressive and costly to the engineering industries."

HUNTING A LEPROSY CURE

THE REMARKABLE SUCCESS achieved in Hawaii in the treatment of leprosy by injections of chaulmoogra-oil has already been described in these columns. The appearance and habitat of the tree whose seeds yield the oil were discust in a recent lecture before the Botanical Society of Washington, D. C., by Prof. J. F. Rock, plant explorer for the United States Department of Agriculture, who exhibited on that occasion what are asserted to be the first photographs ever taken of the tree, known to botanists as *Taraktogenos Kurzii.* According to statements just issued by the Press Service of the Department, Professor Rock, who has just returned from an eleven-months' exploring trip through remote portions of Siam, Burma, Assam, and Bengal, is one of few white men ever to see the tree growing, altho the oil from its seeds has been prized as a leprosy remedy for hundreds of years. The trees grow in the jungle in regions infested by wild animals, and seeds have been brought out only by natives who collect them at no specific times. We read:

"The principal immediate result of Professor Rock's exploration was the sending of enough of the seeds to the United States Department of Agriculture to assure the establishment of a considerable plantation under American jurisdiction. The Hawaiian Government has set apart 100 acres of ground for the purpose. The trees, while they attain great size and age, come into bearing, it is believed, within eight years after the planting of the seed.



FRUIT OF THE CHAULMOOGRA-OIL TREE.

The "kalaw" fruits, as they are called by the natives, are about as large as small oranges, with a hard rind, and the seeds which contain the chaulmoogra-oil are packed closely in these shells. When the fruits fall the wild animals of the forest eat the sweetish pulp around the seeds.

"Chaulmoogra-oil, as a remedy for leprosy, has been known to a greater or less extent for centuries. Professor Rock, in fact, while in Asia, discovered in old Buddhist histories a legend of a Burmese king, voluntarily exiled for leprosy about a thousand years ago, who cured himself with the oil, and likewise effected the cure of a beautiful young woman whom he afterward married, founding a dynasty. Because of the inaccessibility of the forests producing the oil, however, no European people made any effort to study and apply the remedy until 1856, and then the British scientists who undertook the work distributed seeds of an entirely different tree, which has not the same curative properties, and it was not until 1899 that the mistake was discovered.

"In 1902 investigations were begun by Dr. Frederick B. Power, then director of the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories of London, and now engaged in research work in the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture. Dr. Power and his coworkers isolated some new physiologically active acids from chaulmoogra-oil. He also prepared the ethyl ester of these acids in which form the remedy can be injected into the muscles, and a sufficient quantity can thus be introduced into the system to effect a cure. It is in this form that the oil has been used with the Hawaiian lepers, 200 of whom have apparently been permanently cured.

"Professor Rock said that the news of these cures had had the result that persons who had previously concealed their disease came forward and acknowledged being leprosy victims in order to receive treatment. Realizing that world-wide circulation of the fact of these cures would result in a heavy demand for the very meager supply of seeds, certain interests in Hawaii arranged with Professor Rock to obtain seeds from their native source for propagation. The first effort was made in 1919, while Professor Rock was on his way to Java for the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Experiment Station. Because of travel difficulties he was unable to penetrate to the actual source of supply at that time, but sent seeds of the Siamese species.

"Last year he went to southeastern Asia as the representative of the Department of Agriculture. The expedition was largely a blind chase for the reason that nobody in the settled portions of Siam and Burma appeared to know exactly where the trees producing chaulmoogra-oil were located. Small quantities of the seeds trickled out to civilization at intervals, sufficient to supply the small demand for this drug, as previous to the Hawaiian experiment it was not regarded as a cure, but rather as a palliative remedy, the remainder being sold in the native bazars, and this was about all that was known."

Professor Rock, we are told, made his start at Bangkok and journeyed north about 300 miles to the town of Chiengmai. This trip was accomplished partly by railways. He camped in the forest northwest of Chiengmai especially in mountain ranges, where three species of chestnuts were encountered. From Chiengmai to Roheng, and thence a journey was taken by house-boat on the Meh Ping River, across a range of hills, to Maulmain in Lower Burma. The writer goes on:

"On this journey he discovered many species of trees, some of them new to science. Among the collection brought back were seventeen species of oak, some bearing edible acorns. Seeds of these were sent to the department. This region had been very little explored botanically, and the trip was accomplished with some difficulty. At a little jungle village called Thingannynon, one day's journey from the Siamese border, a tree was found greatly resembling *Taraktogenos Kurzii*, but owing to the advanced season no ripe fruit was obtainable.

"From Maulmain Professor Rock went to Rangoon, Burma, by boat, and then made a difficult journey of many days by different methods of travel to Mawlaik on the upper Chindwin River. He had been told that he would find the trees here, but on arriving at Mawlaik he was informed that he must go five or six days into the country to Kyokta. At Kyokta the information was more definite, and another journey was taken to the hills back of Kyokta. Here the principal part of the seeds which he sent home were obtained.

"The seeds are contained in a fruit the size of a large orange. They are closely packed and angular in appearance. The fruit ripens in July, and as Professor Rock did not arrive in the respective locality until January, it could not be collected, but, nevertheless, sufficient fresh seed was obtained. The natives will not go into the forests when the fruit is ripe because of bears which prize the flesh of the fruit and infest the forests at those times. The seeds are left by the bears and are picked off by monkeys and porcupines, which eat considerable quantities.

"Subsequently he sailed from Burma to Calcutta and penetrated the tiger country of Bengal and into Assam. In northeastern Assam he visited two forest reserves, the Dibun and Berjan, situated near Rangajora, a jungle village on the Dibun River, a tributary of the Grahumaputta. *Taraktogenos Kurzii* was also found there, but as scattered individuals, and no ripe fruit was seen."

SAVING MONTICELLO

ONE SUGGESTION for the disposition of Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, is that it be made an American companion-piece to Chequers. This is a country estate presented to the British nation as a home for the Prime Minister—a retreat from Downing Street. As we have no prime minister, the parallel would have to be supplied by the President. Monticello, the creation as well as the home of Jefferson, is in danger of passing out of existence or being converted to some uses inconsistent with its historic dignity. It is a type of colonial mansion that registers some of the best achievements of the art of building of its time and pleads to be preserved for posterity. Its present owner is Jefferson M. Levy, one-time Congressman from New York, who spent more than a million upon its restoration, but feels that the cost of its up-keep is beyond his means. The pity of decaying old houses is felt in England as well as here; one famous old mansion, Stowe House, has been saved by a generous purchaser who in turn gave it to the nation. If Monticello should meet the same fortune and be used as a "country White House" it would evade the possible fate foreseen for it by a correspondent of the New York *Times*, signing herself Martha W. Duke, who pleads "against government ownership" thus:

"Monticello stands as a superb piece of the purest architecture in our country, and, as the home of Thomas Jefferson, it should remain a home and not become the property of the nation, which would mean the public owning it. Before Monticello came into the ownership of the Levy family in 1833, the graveyard of Jefferson and of the Randolph family, which, by the way, is not sold with the estate but belongs to the Randolph family forever, was in a disgraceful condition. Tourists entered and chipped and hacked the stone over Jefferson's grave until there was little left of it; they took the stones, not from a sentimental point of view, but mainly as mementoes of their travel; since the Levy ownership, the place has been beautifully kept up in every respect. Arlington, the stately home of Robert E. Lee, our Southern hero, has been in shocking neglect ever since it has become government property. . . . I appeal to you not so much from a Southern standpoint, but a national one."

Could the state of things feared by this writer become true if the estate were used by the nation in such way as the Boston *Transcript* here describes?—

"Now Monticello is only a few hours away from Washington. It is within easy motoring distance of the White House. It is beautifully located on the south bank of the Rivanna River, just where the stream makes its way through the Southwest Mountains of the Allegheny range. Most of the estate is covered with a heavy growth of timber and many of the fruit-trees near the house were planted by Jefferson. The house has been described as 'having the appearance of an Italian villa, with a Greek portico and considerable of the features of colonial architecture.' Some of the plans drawn for it by Jefferson after his journeys in Europe are still treasured on the estate.

"Were this 'country White House' to come into the possession of the nation it would afford a welcome retreat for the Chief Executive over the week-end or at any time that the public business would permit his being a few hours' distance from the capital. It would enable him to go there and get away from the pressure of visitors when he wished to prepare a message to Congress or confer for several days with a cabinet officer concerning some great public question, or to spend a day in the company of Marshal Foch next autumn, for example, or some other distinguished visitor.

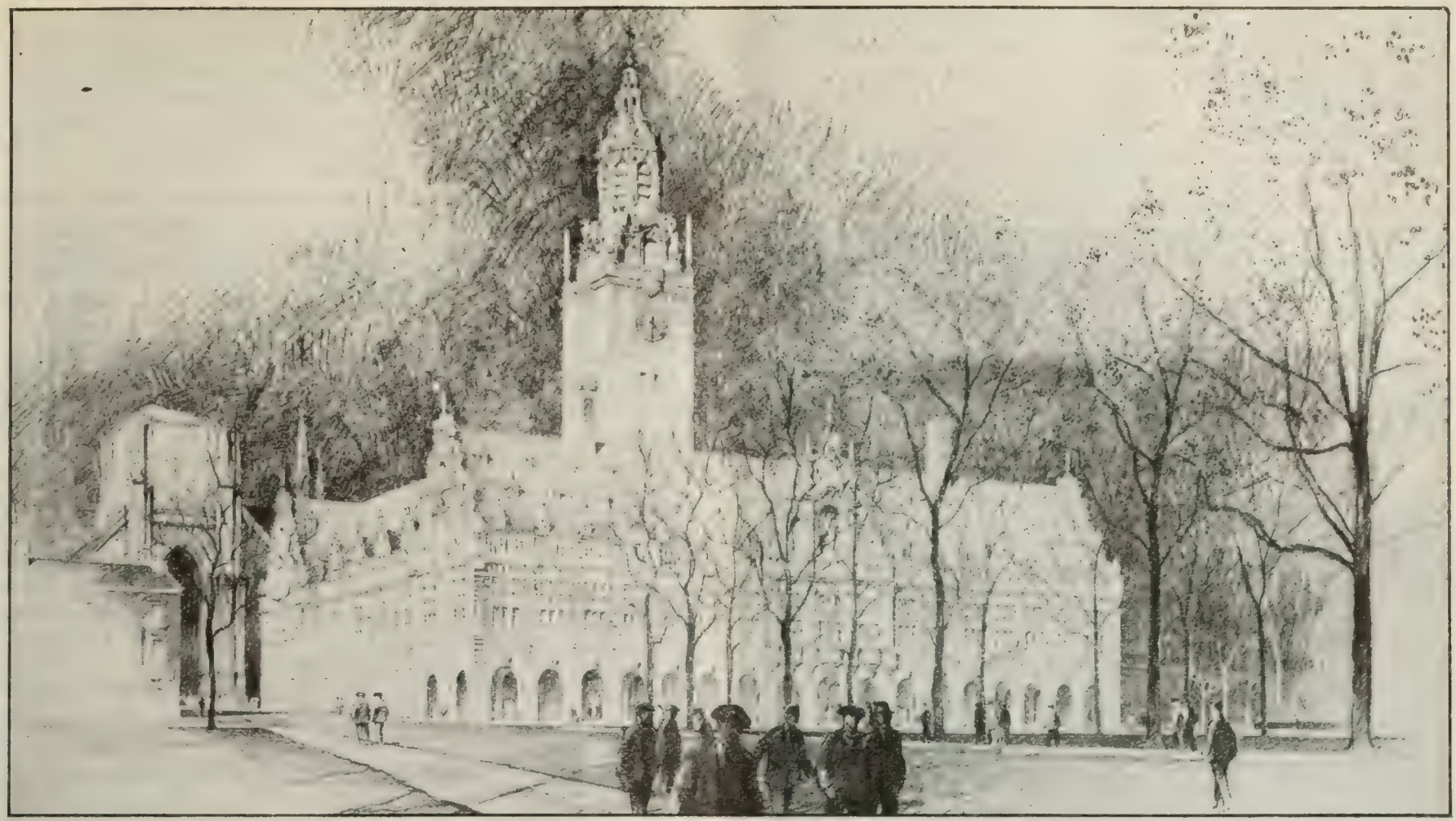
"In the absence of the President the estate could be open to Americans who wished to make a pilgrimage to the home of Jefferson—the plantation where he was born, and the house whose building he personally supervised and in whose development he took great pride and pleasure."

Photograph by International.

SHALL WE HAVE A "COUNTRY WHITE HOUSE"?

This Southern mansion, "Monticello," designed and built by Thomas Jefferson, is now in the market, and suggestions are rife that it be acquired by the nation for a country home for the President.

Speaking editorially, the New York *Times* finds that Monticello



Illustrations by courtesy of Warren & Wetmore, Architects.

AMERICA'S PROPOSED GIFT TO LOUVAIN.

The library building designed by Whitney Warren to replace the one destroyed by the Germans in 1914.

has another appeal for the people of the United States. It is one which implies the inevitable inconsistencies in human life. "Being a product of the genius of the man who fixt upon our political vocabulary the phrase declaring that all men are created equal," Monticello is "studiously and deliberately undemocratic, even aristocratic, in its planning."

"Those who have seen Washington's home at Mount Vernon do not need to be told of the free contact of master and servant on the estates of the eighteenth century. Bakehouse and brewhouse, carpenter's shop, cobbler's shop, and smithy grouped themselves in close proximity to the manor. Even the ladies of the 'hall' spun and wove and joined in the kitchen labors of pickling and preserving. The manor was an 'industrial household'—a hive of productive activity in which men and women, masters and servants, mingled in the organic freedom of a common task. . . . It is only at Monticello that there is no trace of all this; the elegant leisure of the master was shut off from all customary and human contact with his slaves. Henry Adams calls Jefferson 'the most aristocratic of democrats,' adding, 'as John Marshall was of all aristocrats the most democratic in manners and appearance.'

"Satirists of Jefferson—and he had them aplenty in his day—declared that in planning his house he forgot the stairs. In point of fact, the stairways were least of all an afterthought. They were deliberately hidden behind wall and door when Jefferson began building in 1769, a youth of twenty-six, and so they remained in 1801, when Monticello was completed to house the new President of the United States. Furthermore, the spacious lawns, spreading on all sides, are uncluttered by bakehouse or workshop. All the industries of the vast estate are housed at a distance, and when Jefferson's slaves came to serve him they came through a subterranean passage. The work was done quietly, unobtrusively; the Sage of Monticello was served as if by the rubbing of Aladdin's lamp. Great nobles and kings unnumbered have been more open to the human touch, more accessible to their familiars. In all this there was probably no intentional doubling of standards. Jefferson seems to have been as self-convinced in his democratic 'philosophy' as he was stedfast in the practise of its opposite. . . . . .

"Monticello stands to us as a warning, all the more eloquent because so persuasively beautiful, against accepting in a quite literal sense the doctrine of equality. Only the Socialists have ever done that, and they have been more illogical in its practise than Jefferson, a thousand times."

HOW REBUILD THE LOUVAIN LIBRARY?

WEARINESS IN WELL DOING is repudiated as an American trait, tho some European countries, since the war, have thought they had cause to lay the charge to us. A new test arises in the matter of rebuilding the library of Louvain destroyed during the German invasion. America has undertaken the job, and her representative, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, laid the corner-stone on July 28. In the presence of celebrities from all the leading countries of the Entente, Dr. Butler committed this country to the completion of the work voluntarily undertaken by us. He said, "America will watch this splendid building rise like the phenix from its splendid ashes to bear witness to the unbreakable bonds that bind America to Belgium, to France, to Great Britain, and to all their allies." A "noble gesture" is this, comments a writer in the Boston *Transcript*. "But, after all, a corner-stone is not a library," and the question is, Will America see it through? A million dollars will be needed to realize the plans of the architect, Mr. Whitney Warren, who was chosen by the International Committee. On this committee are millionaires who might save America's face, but the idea of the architect is that a popular subscription should seal the gift. Plans looking to this end will probably be matured during the coming autumn. The *Transcript* writer enlists our interest by a brief recital of the history of Louvain's library:

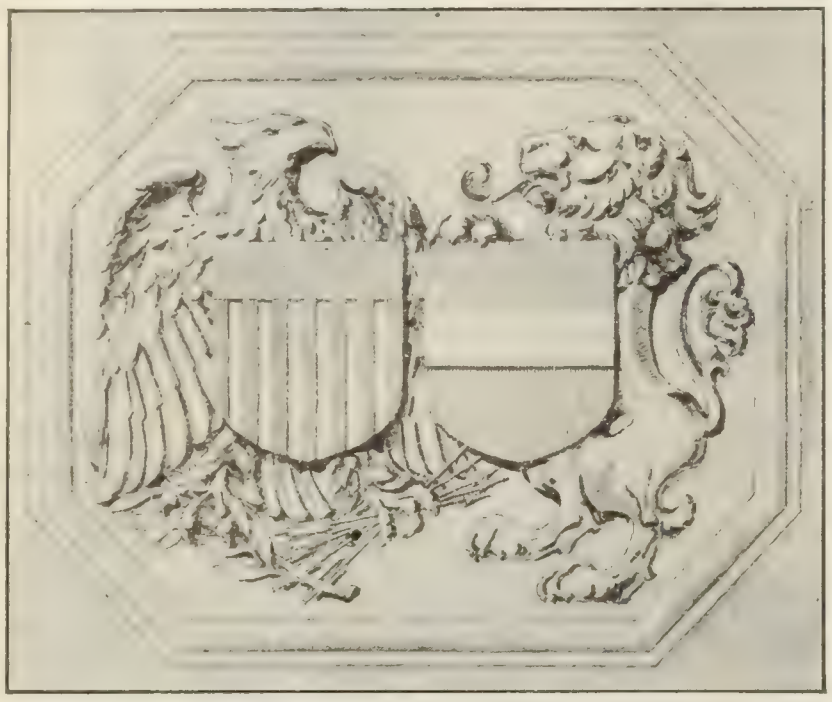
"Let us go back a bit and consider the history of the Library. Erected in 1425, it was originally used as a cloth market by the merchants of Louvain. With the growth of the university—Louvain is essentially a university town, with some twenty-nine different colleges spread over the city—space was needed for the storing of the manuscripts accumulated through the centuries, inasmuch as there was no library building proper. Permission was given by the civic authorities to use the floor of the old Cloth Market. Gradually floor after floor was taken until the Library finally absorbed the greater part of the building's space. The traditional name of Cloth Market, however, still clung.

"Came the Great War, and the German invasion, and with the latter the wilful destruction of the Cloth Market by fire on the night of August 25, 1914. Nothing in the German war psychology is more difficult to explain than this destruction of

one of the world-famous libraries. Certainly there was no military necessity for it. The German commander even put a cordon around the burning Library to prevent the Belgians from rushing into the Cloth Market in attempts to save some of the priceless volumes.

"German apologists have said that the treasures of the Library were not burned, but that van-loads of volumes left the place before the fire. If that is so, where are the books that were saved? Certainly they are in no place in Belgium. By the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, Germany is compelled to send 10,000 books a month to Louvain in reparation. These books are picked by a committee of scholars selected by Louvain University and confirmed by King Albert. The libraries of Heidelberg, Leipzig, Jena, and Bonn are being carefully combed for literary treasures that will help to repair the damage. Yet none of the old Cloth-Market books have been found. . . . . .

"The loss, of course, was not Belgium's, but civilization's. And, quite inevitably, there arose after the war the International



SYMBOL OF THE TIE THAT BINDS.

The design of the shield for the corner-stone of the Library of Louvain to show America's hand in its renewal.

Committee for the Reconstruction of the Library of Louvain, the presiding officer of which is Mr. Imbart De la Tour, who is also president of the French Institute. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler was made chairman of the American committee, which subsequently asked to take over the whole project. It was Mr. De la Tour, however, who invited Whitney Warren, of Warren & Wetmore, to become the architect."

The site for the new building, chosen by Mr. Warren himself, is the most commanding one in Louvain. Here are some specifications of the projected building:

"The building's depth will be 150 feet, while the façade will be 220 feet in length, with a wide loggia, or covered arcade, with seventeen arches. Rain is frequent in Louvain, so the arcade, which will contain various tablets, will be practical as well as beautiful. At either end of the building will rise the stacks of books.

"The work on the stacks will be pushed first, for the immediate necessity is some place for the storing of the books that are piling up all over Louvain. Not only Germany's monthly 10,000 are coming, but the Allied countries, too, are helping, so that more than 300,000 volumes are on hand. The work of gathering the books from the United States has been under the direction of Mr. Putnam, librarian of the Congressional Library, while Mr. Lane, head of the Widener Library at Harvard, has done valiant service also.

"After the stacks will follow the façade and portico. Midway on the façade are to be raised the ornaments in the form of a Gothic shield. The principal figure will be that of Notre Dame de Victoire; to the left will be a figure of St. George; to the right, a representation of St. Michael. Interwoven in the balustrade is to be the inscription, '*Furore Teutonica Diruta, Dono Americano Restituta*': destroyed by Teutonic fury, restored by American gift.

"'The inscription will strike no one in the eye,' said Mr. Warren, 'but it will be there for all the world to read.'

"In the court the memorial tower will rise to a height of 275 feet. The chimes, of course, will be a feature. On either side of the clock there will be the four figures of the Gospel: the Lion, the Angel, the Bull, and the Eagle.

"A subtle compliment to Louvain is the fact that Mr. Warren has chosen to do the building in the style of the Flemish Renaissance. Cardinal Mercier, especially, exprest his pleasure at this. Too, the building-stone will be made of local products. What iron and steel is needed will come, it is hoped, from America, as will the library stacks.

"Ultimately the Library will house 2,000,000 books, will have a seating capacity for 300 readers, 12 seminary rooms for special classes and students, a small museum, and, what is very important, the offices of administration. The latter are essential; for the new Library will be the soul of the university.

"Mr. Warren estimates that the building will cost $1,000,000. The American committee, of which Dr. Butler is president, has on it many wealthy Americans—J. P. Morgan, Thomas W. Lamont, W. H. Crocker, Eugenius H. Outerbridge, Herbert Putnam, and Henry S. Haskell. These, together with the late Alexander H. Hemphill, raised about $160,000 when the plans for the new Library were laid. This has been expended in clearing the site and sinking the foundation.

"'I sincerely hope,' said Mr. Warren to the *Transcript* reporter, who interviewed him at his studio at the Ritz, 'that the American people will not be content to let a few rich men pay for the Library. Belgium would rather have the man in the street contribute his dime than have the millionaires do it all. For, notwithstanding the fact that we are giving Belgium practical help in the Library, she looks upon it almost entirely with sentimental eyes. And she doesn't want to say, "A dozen wealthy Americans are my friends"—she wants to say "America is my friend." And, more particularly, she would like to say, "The 640 colleges and universities in America have proved their friendship."'

"The American committee is working out details that will give everybody a chance to help. The newspapers, it may be taken for granted, will gladly aid in the cause. But Mr. Warren seems to think that the task is peculiarly an undergraduate one. Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Columbia, he thinks, might well take the initiative and line up the other colleges of our country. . . . . .

"America has begun. Will it see it through? Mr. Warren is certain that the building will be completed in 1925, the five-hundredth anniversary of the Library. It can be done before, depending on how fast America sees it through."

THE THEATER IN THE SOUTH — "Little Theaters" abound; but flourish in the South. There they seem to stand as a defiant solace for the neglect of the traveling company. The South is not the best show territory from New York's standpoint, but the New York *Herald* shows that it is not exactly forlorn:

"Thrown on their own resources; theatergoers have found relief from this aridity in the artistic ministrations of the little theaters that exist in so many Southern cities. They are an encouraging evidence of the awakening interest in the newer drama. The emancipated dramatists that supply the little-theater repertoires are called upon, while the subscribers enjoy equally modern specimens of the arts allied with the stage. Taken altogether, the dramatic tendency of these little theaters is quite as advanced in the South as anywhere else in this country. So numerous have these organizations become that they are able to form a league and have by cooperation much increased their powers to interest and divert their supporters.

"The commercial managers may therefore go hang if they do not desire to send their companies to the South. In former years some of the most famous organizations of actors in the country existed in the Southern cities. They were permanent, with none of the expense and risk of traveling from city to city. So are the little theaters, and if they restore to their homes the old civic pride every city used to feel in its actors the result will be advantageous to them and to the art of the theater everywhere."

ESTHETICS AND PUGILISM

"SPORT FOR ART'S SAKE" is Heywood Broun's tag for the effort and the "victory" of Carpentier. It is so new a thing to hear of a ring fight exprest in terms of esthetics that we pass it on beyond the circle of readers of *Vanity Fair* (New York). Mr. Broun has his well-known enthusiasm, but this time he is not ashamed to say "it was the finest tragic performance in the lives of 90,000 persons." Bernard Shaw called it a "moral victory" for Carpentier; but Mr. Broun asserts that "the surprizing revelation which came to us on this July afternoon was that a thing may be done well enough to make victory entirely secondary." Mr. Broun's enthusiasm is infectious:

"We hope that Prof. George Pierce Baker sent his class in dramatic composition. We will be disappointed if Eugene O'Neill, the white hope of the American drama, was not there. Here for once was a laboratory demonstration of life. None of the crowds in Greece who went to somewhat more beautiful stadiums in search of Euripides ever saw the spirit of tragedy more truly presented. And we will wager that Euripides was not able to set his crowd up upon its hind legs into a concerted shout of '*Medea! Medea! Medea!*' as Carpentier moved the fight fans over in Jersey City in the second round. In fact, it is our contention that the fight between Dempsey and Carpentier was the most inspiring spectacle which America has seen in a generation.

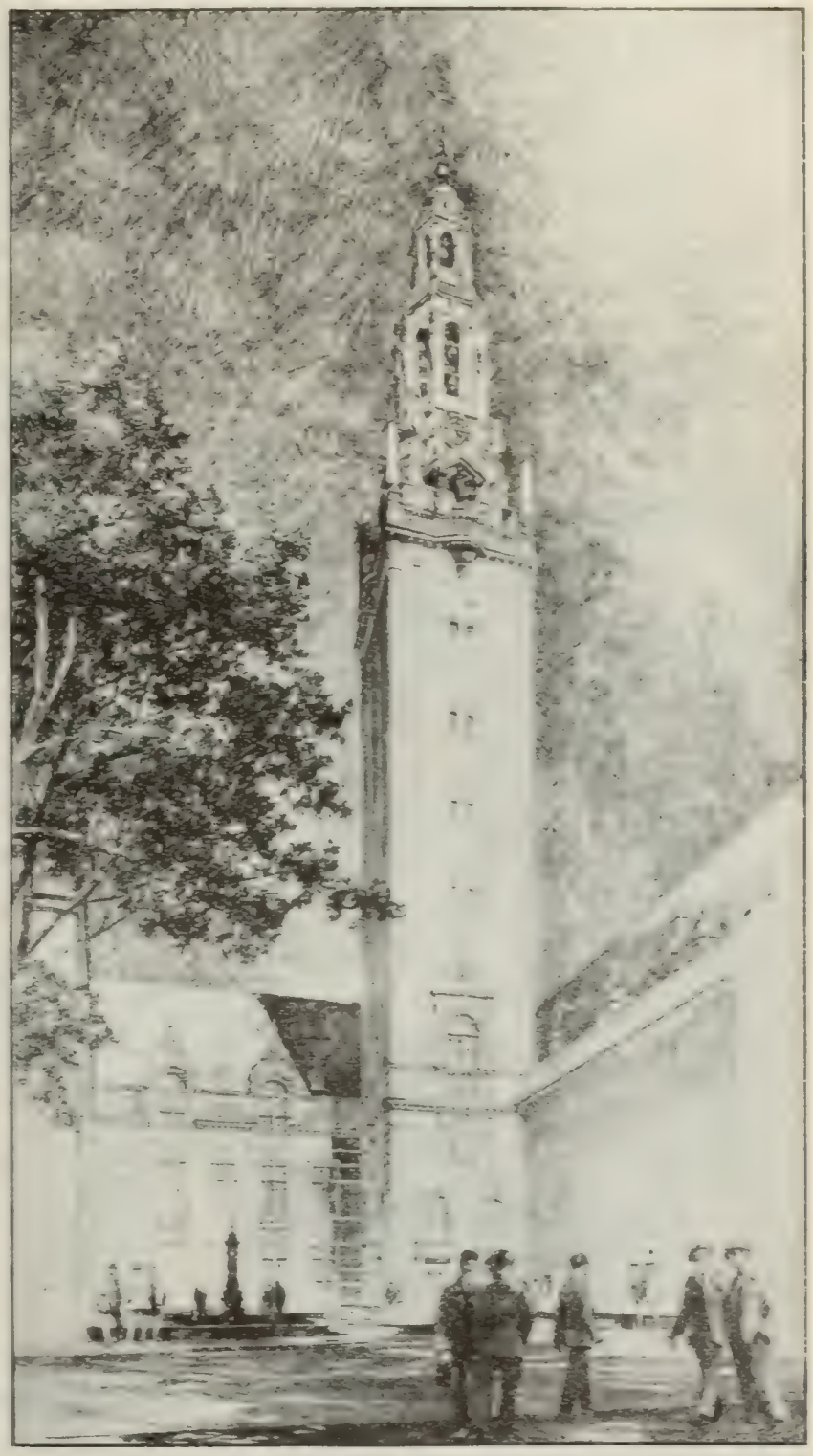
"Personally we would go further back than that. We would not accept a ticket for David and Goliath as a substitute. We remember that in that instance the little man won, but it was a spectacle less fine in artistry from the fact that it was less true to life. The tradition that Jack goes up the beanstalk and kills his giant, and that Little Red Ridinghood has the better of the wolf, and many other stories, are limited in their inspirational quality by the fact that they are not true. They are stories that man has invented to console himself on winter's evenings for the fact that he is small and the universe is large. Carpentier showed us something far more thrilling. All of us who watched him know now that man can not beat down fate, no matter how much his will may flame, but he can rock it back upon its heels when he puts all his heart and his shoulders into a blow.

"That is what happened in the second round. Carpentier landed his straight right upon Dempsey's jaw, and the champion, who was edging in toward him, shot back and then swayed forward. Dempsey's hands dropt to his side. He was an open target. Carpentier swung a terrific right-hand uppercut and missed. Dempsey fell into a clinch and held on until his head cleared. He kept close to Carpentier during the rest of the fight and wore him down with body blows during the infighting. We know, of course, that when the first prehistoric creature crawled out of the ooze up to the beaches (see 'The Outline of History,' by H. G. Wells, some place in the first volume, just a couple of pages after that picture of the big lizard) it was already settled that Carpentier was going to miss that uppercut. And naturally it was inevitable that he should have the worst of it at infighting. Fate gets us all in the clinches, but Eugene O'Neill and all our young writers of tragedy make a great mistake if they think that the poignancy of the fate of man lies in the fact that he is weak, pitiful, and helpless. The tragedy of life is not that man loses but that he almost wins."

Great circumstances, says this vivacious critic of the theater, produce great actors. "History is largely concerned with arranging good entrances for people; and later exits not always quite so good." For—

"Carpentier played his part perfectly down to the last side. People who saw him just as he came before the crowd reported that he was pitifully nervous, drawn, haggard. It was the traditional and becoming nervousness of the actor just before a great performance. It was gone the instant Carpentier came in sight of his 90,000. His head was back and his eyes and his smile flamed as he crawled through the ropes. And he gave some curious flick to his bathrobe as he turned to meet the applause. Until that very moment we had been for Dempsey, but suddenly we found ourself up on our feet making silly noises. We shouted 'Carpentier! Carpentier! Carpentier!' and forgot even to be ashamed of our pronunciation.

"Dempsey came in a minute later and we could not cheer, altho we liked him. It would have been like cheering for Niagara Falls at the moment somebody was about to go over in a barrel. Actually there is a difference of sixteen pounds between the two men, which is large enough, but it seemed that afternoon as if it might have been a hundred. And we knew for the first time that a man may smile and smile and be an under dog."



MEMORIAL TOWER

Which will rise from the courtyard of the Louvain Library to a height of two hundred and seventy-five feet.

We spare our readers any details of the encounter save that in the fourth round Carpentier is observed stretched upon the canvas—"a gorgeous human will . . . beaten down to a point where it would no longer function." Then, says Mr. Broun:

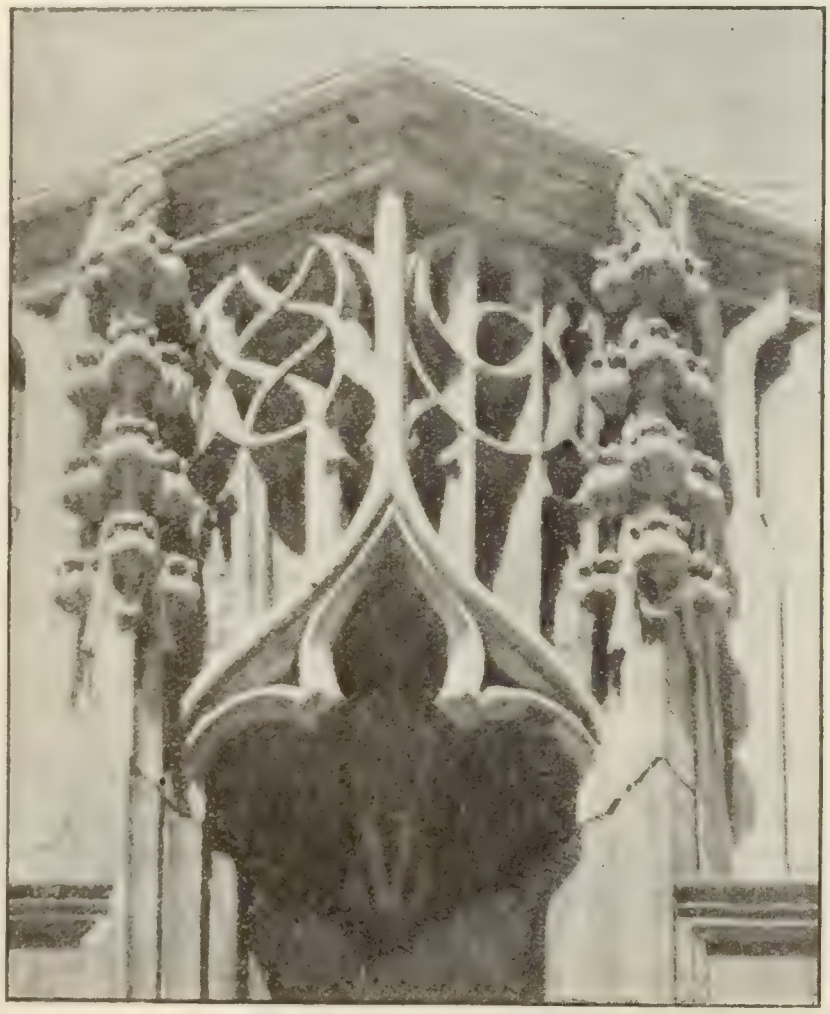
"If you choose that can stand as the last moment in a completed piece of art. We are sentimental enough to wish to add the tag that after a few minutes Carpentier came out to the center of the ring and shook hands with Dempsey and at that moment he smiled again the same smile which we had seen at the beginning of the fight when he stood with is hands above his head. Nor is it altogether sentimental. We feel that one of the elements of tragedy lies in the fact that Fate gets nothing but the victories and the championships. Gesture and glamour remain with Man. . . . . .

"Dempsey won and Carpentier got all the glory. Perhaps we will have to enlarge our conception of tragedy, for that too is tragic. Surely here, if anywhere, was a protagonist striving bravely against a fate 'too strong, too clever, too relentless for the sons of men!'"

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

MORAL PRECEPTS CARVED IN STONE

"CHURCHES ARE FOR SINNERS as well as for saints," and "if the saints have their big niches, why can't the sinners be remembered in the inconspicuous places?" asks the New York *Herald*, in commenting on the dollar sign, and figures representing "the Fifth Avenue type" worked in the design of St. Thomas's Church, which is situated on "the world's richest street." The discovery of this so-called "monumental jest," perpetrated in the architecture of one of New York's wealthiest churches, has caused much and varied comment, tho, judging from newspaper reports, there was no particular resentment against the architect for following an age-old custom in using stone to teach a Scriptural lesson. In all times artists have depicted symbolical fancies in church architecture, and the most famous of European cathedrals are replete with gargoyles and grotesques through which the artist is sought to point a moral or display a wrong. Indeed, "it is the duty of an artist to supplement the efforts of the preacher by employing such designs as will call the attention of the people to themselves as they are, in contrast to the Christian ideal," says E. Donald Robb, who, we are informed, was head draftsman for the firm which built the church about twelve years ago. "Not all the things that the preacher says in his sermons are pleasant," he is quoted in press reports as asserting. "Nor is the subject always pleasant. Neither should all the subjects employed by an artist in the decoration of a church be pleasant."



TWO SYMBOLS FOR THE BRIDE.

A true lovers' knot for "the right kind of marriage," and a dollar-mark for "the loveless marriage," carved over the "Bride's Door" of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, New York.

Above the famous "Bride's Door," facing Fifth Avenue south of the magnificent entrance to the great Gothic edifice, is a beautiful and finely chiseled decoration surmounted by a handsome double panel, on one side of which is carved a conventionalized true lovers' knot, and upon the other side a conventionalized dollar-mark, each said to be symbolical of opposite types of marriage. In the frieze over the main door of the church are some figures which, we are told, are taken from the exact life of Fifth Avenue as it is to-day. There you will find carved "the chappie with the vapid countenance, the haughty dowager, the affected monocle-wearer, and the rich, proud matron," said Mr. Robb to his interviewers. "On the other hand, the opposed types are there as well—men and women with faces of character, true and balanced types of men and women." High up near the altar are other symbolical groups and figures, according to an account in the New York *World*. Here, as was stated in these pages a year ago, are represented the fall of Bacchus before the assault of "Prohibition," Lenine and Trotzky feeding the Russian bear "Soviet sirup," the struggle between Capital and Labor, and figures and events immortalized during the war. But in all this, states Mr. Robb, there is not a line "that does not carry its meaning, its lesson, a lesson equal to that carried by the symbolic pictures in old-age architecture." The frieze is a conventional piece of architecture. The design above the Bride's Door is a departure from the conventional, the reason for which the architect explains:

"I drew that design with the idea in mind to convey something real, something symbolic of marriage, and particularly of what the modern Fifth Avenue marriage so often is. The dollar-mark, symbol of riches, tells the story of the loveless marriage for money. On the south, the sunny, happy side of the door, is the true lovers' knot, symbol of real love and the right kind of marriage.

"In a niche stands St. Joseph, patron saint of the true marriage. Below you see two deep, unfinished places, one intended by the original drawings to contain a sculptured picture of the marriage of Cain, the other intended to contain the depiction of another Biblical marriage.

"Above were two small places in the spiral point above the head of St. Joseph. I could have put in these places the old Biblical symbols for chastity and lust, copied from the old Middle-Age cathedrals. These are the symbols of virtue and vice, which were used as marriage symbols on the old cathedrals.

"Instead, I depicted chastity and lust in a truly modern way. I showed chastity to the Fifth Avenue congregation in its own language instead of the language of the dead masters. I showed the lovers' knot. Then I showed the reverse in the modern language, too, with the sign of the mighty dollar. Why not?

"In the Middle Ages, when the people could neither read nor write, the artists and architects conveyed the meaning of their texts to the layman through various symbolic pictures. To-day they do the same. If we have used the old symbols for virtue and vice in our designs, why not use modern symbols to convey the meaning to those who pause to read and remember?"

Seeing nothing incongruous in the display of the architect's skill in the sculpture of St. Thomas's Church, the Manchester *Union* reminds us that the purpose in Gothic architecture, of which St. Thomas's is such a fine example, "was to work up the life of the country and of the day with that of the great past into the worship of God, and perhaps by this means to humanize worship, to bridge the chasm between the humble worshiper and the sublimity of the Gothic pile. On all sides, the medieval worshiper saw amid angels and saints and kings and martyrs, and devils, too, flying away from the church in the shape of

gargoyles, the faces of people who lived or had lived in that little bit of country which was his world. And this, with the grotesque, was the most human of touches in the Gothic work. Its revival in St. Thomas's is a revival of the human element in Gothic." "There are some things, indeed, in New York's church architecture quite as interesting as the movies to the discriminating taste," says the New York *World*, "and the St. Thomas dollar sign may serve a good use in calling casual attention to these attractions." Shorthand in sculpture is as old as architecture, and the Boston *Globe* notes that it has served us as it will serve our posterity. Thus:

"A man finds himself denied the right to express the whole truth about the age in which he lives. In his disgust and resentment he turns to the past. And there, as by a kind of clairvoyance—a gift of second sight—he sees through the dry and dusty records of historians to the bleeding heart beneath and discovers that the free minds of that age, too, were beating against iron bars: that to have experienced oppression in one's own age is to have obtained a pass-key to the minds of all the good and great of the past. They may speak different dialects. Their doctrine is always the same. And almost invariably, like the cartoonists in stone on the cathedrals, they found themselves obliged to speak in code, in parables, in cipher, in symbolism, in allegory, uttering as much of their forbidden truth as they dared or could openly, and slipping the rest into a form in which those of posterity, shrewd enough to have seen the mouse in the meal in their own period, would be able to get the signal and read the message."

SPOILING THE HOME BROOD

"LOOK AFTER THE BOYS who commit their first crime and see why. I blame my father," wrote a murderer from a Chicago prison, just before he went to the scaffold. The warning affords a text for a fresh outburst against pusillanimous parents who, to ease their burden of responsibility, "spare the rod and spoil the child," sometimes to his complete undoing. In the "absence of the birch behind the door," say some students of criminology, lies the explanation of why so many "young hopefuls" go wrong and end their days in prison, or as miserably as did this Chicago murderer. In further evidence of the justness of this verdict, a writer in the New York *Herald* quotes Judge Alfred J. Talley, of the Court of General Sessions, New York, as saying that "there is just one kind of discipline that does work, and that is corporal punishment. Lax parents make boy criminals, and it is a general truth that modern American children are not brought up with the proper respect for parents, law, and order or constituted authority. The parents are to blame." From the death-house comes ample confirmation of this view. Before he was hanged, the young Chicago murderer, who had killed two persons, wrote:

"The making of a criminal can be put in very few words. My case will fit 65 or 70 per cent. of the cases. First, there is the first crime of a boy, which may mean anything from stealing a bicycle to working with older crooks. Then comes arrest. The judge says: 'I sentence you to the reformatory.' In the reformatory you meet older, harder crooks, who are glad to educate you on the criminal line. . . . When a boy leaves a 'school' or a man leaves the 'stir' (penitentiary) give him a hand and don't let the police hound him from job to job."

Other critics, we read in *The Herald*, agree with Judge Talley in his stern condemnation of parental weakness, and so deeply do some people feel the defects in the body politic, which they ascribe to relaxation of discipline in the home, it is asserted, that they are inclined to urge the restoration of whipping-posts and other obsolete forms of punishment for minor delinquency. At an early age, an officer of the Brooklyn Children's Court is quoted as saying, "a good sound 'licking' might not come amiss."

"This derogation of parental authority, which is general and increasing, is a cancer on the body politic," said Judge Talley to the *Herald* writer. Physical punishment has gone out of fashion; "moral suasion has taken the place of a whipping." But "what does one of the little fellows care about moral suasion? He would care a good deal about a sound thrashing." As Judge Talley is further quoted:

"'I see the results of this wrong way of bringing up children every day. Youths under twenty-one are brought before me on criminal charges who feel toward the law like hardened criminals. They began by doing what they liked at home, staying out nights until their mates went home and defying their parents to keep them in. Yes, it even began earlier. At fourteen they tell their parents they are not going to school any more, and they don't go.

"'What happens? These boys become loungers on street corners. There they loiter from supper-time to ten or eleven

IF EVERY BOY FOLLOWED THE GOOD ADVICE OF HIS FATHER—

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AND EVERY FATHER PRACTISED WHAT HE PREACHES.

A COMPACT WHICH WOULD GREATLY BENEFIT THE PRESENT AND FUTURE OF THE COUNTRY.

at night and even later, mixing, as they must sooner or later, with older boys who are further on the way to becoming criminals. And the fathers say they can not do anything to prevent this association. In a couple of years these youths have fallen foul of law and order; perhaps they appear as prisoners in the Children's Court, where in the lighter cases they are remanded to the father's care. But it's too late; he can't do anything with his wayward boy because he abrogated his authority several years earlier. At nineteen or twenty that sort of boy becomes a thief or worse. . . . . .

"'I speak of the boy, but with some differences the same essential things could be said of the girl. She, too, needs discipline and doesn't get it at home or at school. The weakly indulgent mother buys her the kind of clothes she demands in order to look like "other girls," and the weakly indulgent mother can't keep her from bad company even if she tries. It is because the girl, no less than the boy, started early in life to give orders to her mother.

"'The average age of penitentiary inmates, as shown by statistics recently supplied by the New York State Prison Commission, is nineteen years. This means that they began their criminal careers at sixteen and seventeen, an age at which no judge sends them to State prison. I do not think people generally realize this flowing tide of youthful depravity, and those who do are despondent and even hopeless for means to stem it. But I believe the means is at hand in the home. There old-fashioned ideas of parental authority should be insisted on, and where it is resisted I see no better or surer way to enforce it than by judicious corporal punishment.'"

ACCOUNTING FOR THE "CRIME WAVE"

BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT resulted in the loss of $100,000,000 and the payment of more than $16,000,000 in claims by thirty of the principal insurance companies, according to a recent statement by President William B. Joyce, of the National Surety Company, who urges that "the remedy is to put the unemployed to work. Thoughts and energies must be turned to wholesome channels." Prohibition; lessening of respect for law, which is said by some newspaper editors to be partly due to reform agitation; envy induced by the exploitation of wealth; extravagance, and the spread of radicalism are among the causes listed by Mr. Joyce for the prevalence of these particular forms of crime. Tho the theory that a "crime wave" broke over the country after the war is generally discounted by police authorities, especially in our larger cities, Mr. Joyce's investigation tends to show that at least in burglary and embezzlement there has been a large increase. "It is a noteworthy fact," he is quoted in *The Eastern Underwriter* (New York) as saying, "that recently authorities have stated that there are now seven burglaries to every fire, whereas before the Great War there were only three burglaries to every fire."

Common-sense methods by employers and those owning valuables will prevent dishonesty and will check the crime wave, believes Mr. Joyce, as will also the enactment of more severe penalties, including life sentence for burglars. To show the increase in embezzlement and burglaries during the last decade, the National Surety Company submitted, we are told, the following table of annual claims paid by thirty insurance companies on "inside" and "outside" crimes. It is advised that allowance be made for the increased bonds and policies written.

	Embezzlement	*Burglaries*
1910	$1,396,081	$886,045
1913	2,030,201	1,298,588
1918	3,060,348	2,964,790
1919	4,663,604	5,660,305
1920	5,623,819	10,189,853

The present increased crimes developed in various unfortunate business and economic situations, says Mr. Joyce, according to the report from which we are quoting. "These various national economic situations must be intelligently analyzed and clearly understood by every one in order to be completely and permanently remedied." The twelve leading causes enumerated are:

"1. Wide-spread lessening of respect for law and property. This lessening of respect for law follows every war and is manifested to-day throughout our country and the entire world by individuals in many social classes, both high and low. War makes many people more cynical and callous, more indifferent to human suffering and the rights of others. A changed attitude and spirit is greatly needed.

"2. Much greater opportunity for dishonesty exists now than before the war. Billions of newly issued negotiable securities have been broadly acclaimed and have often been handled by new, inexperienced, and untried employees. These securities have been insufficiently guarded and protected and are largely known about by the criminal classes, who are always alert looking for points of weakness. Remember that 'necessity makes no law and opportunity makes the thief.'

"3. Published reports of great profits made through the war have created much discontent and even in some cases a revengeful spirit. An understanding by all classes of how heavily the Federal Administration is taxing excess war profits will go far to allay this crime-breeding dissatisfaction.

"4. There were some criminals inevitably drafted into the war and they have returned more callous and more reckless regarding their own and other people's lives, and more skilled in using firearms and in attacking guarded and unguarded places.

"5. High war wages have naturally led to extravagant living standards. Now, when wages and employment are decreasing, the newly acquired expensive tastes remain. Living from hand to mouth is, of course, a first step toward crime, as 'necessity knows no law.'

"6. Thousands of men and women who were attracted to large business centers by high wages during the war and who like the city life have refused to return to their original homes in small towns and on farms. Many of them are either unemployed or are working discontentedly for wages insufficient to satisfy their desires. Such a situation is, of course, obviously crime-fomenting.

"7. Published reports of enormous flotations of investment securities during and after the war have made many people think that they are not getting their share of the nation's wealth, and they nurse the thought as a real grievance.

"8. The doctrines of Socialism, Bolshevism, etc., have furnished a false but potent excuse for many recent crimes. Education, altho it is the only sure road to national peace and prosperity, seems just now to be producing a surprizing number of human beings who feel easier about doing something they know to be wrong if they can find some theory which seems to make it right to do a wrong.

"9. Inadequate accounting methods in business arising out of the building up of 'big' business too quickly.

"10. Culpable carelessness in employing, without investigation, dangerous criminals and ex-convicts who pose as clerks, servants, etc.

"11. Lavish and unseemly display of valuables in public places has produced envy and resentment among the unfortunate and evil-minded. It has also made robbery easy and has caused serious recent losses both to owners and to insurance companies.

"12. Effect of prohibition law. Men otherwise law-abiding commit burglaries to get liquor."

DIVISION IN CHINESE MISSIONS

A SCANDAL OF DIVISION threatens Chinese missions, says a writer in *The Christian Century* (Undenominational), who finds that now there are in the Protestant camp two distinct groups, one emphasizing the second coming of Christ and, therefore, the futility of many items of educational and philanthropic work; and the other adhering to a gospel of social service. It is the struggle between the premillennialists and the less literal group of the Church transferred to foreign soil, and the effect on the native population seems to be what neither would wish. The Chinese witness this serious division among the Christian forces, says the writer, "and naturally they feel that the Christian religion is not the religion for China if it is not even able to hold in fraternity a group of ardently religious people at work at the same task in a distant land. This weakening of the Christian forces in the face of new hazards in Chinese life makes the future of missionary effort in China problematical, even tho we have been feeling until recently that this was the most promising field in all the world." Furthermore—

"Students are returning to China from the various civilized nations of the world. Large numbers of these are going back with the report that the educated classes in Western countries are above Christianity and that the Church has but little influence upon the life of the people. Some Christian students are returning with a different assessment of the facts. There is every tendency, however, for the Chinese nation to follow the leaders who bring a materialistic philosophy from the West. In addition to the influence of these students, there is wide-spread resentment against the aggressions of Christian nations on the territorial integrity of China. Nearly every one of the larger nations of the West have some kind of territorial concession. The Chinese will never be happy until China is once more a land for the Chinese.

"With the missionary problem in China becoming more difficult by reason of the changing attitude of the Chinese themselves, the tragedy of the divisive movement within the Christian group is the more marked. With devotees traveling over China, spending ten minutes between trains to declare, 'Jesus is coming,' the intelligent Chinamen may be expected to mock. He has no background in his thinking for a catastrophic second coming. The denominational leaders may continue to get up big drives as a means of unifying the Christian forces, but what the Christian Church of to-day needs more than anything else is some honest thinking on fundamentals."

I practice the art of good cooking,
I'm known all over the land;
And if for good soup you are looking,
Why, here's the world's best at my hand.

Talk about soup!

That piping hot plate of delicious soup you enjoy so much—do you realize how big a part it plays in keeping you physically fit?

Good soup supplies vital food elements, stimulates appetite, promotes digestion—performs a work that no other one food can do.

The tremendous sale of Campbell's Soups today proves how well the American housewife appreciates these facts.

Formerly soup was only an occasional dish or enjoyed by the few. Now serving Campbell's Soup regularly every day is almost a universal custom.

Campbell's Soups are so tempting in quality, so convenient (already cooked), so economical, that people no longer bother to make a soup at home.

Have a Campbell's Soup every day. Begin today with the delightful, invigorating Tomato Soup.

21 kinds **12c a can**

Campbells' SOUPS

LOOK FOR THE RED AND WHITE LABEL

CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

OUT of a not so recent number of *The Overland Monthly* (San Francisco) we call this poem which strikes rather felicitously an oft-sounded note. Of course, we realize that the note is better struck at home than abroad:

THE MAKING OF THE WEST

By Kenneth A. Millican

It seems to me God took a part of Eden
And purged it of the things that should not be
Then molded on it gentle hills and valleys
And placed it by his own most wond'rous sea.

He builded mountains, traced around them rivers,
He sowed it with a lavish hand in grain:
He touched it with the energy of Ajax
And tinged it with the indolence of Spain.

He conjured fruits and flowers into being
And all his work was with perfection blest:
He bathed it in his melted golden sunshine
And so God made the Great Pacific West!

When Hovey wrote

I am fevered of the sunset,
I am fretful of the bay,
For the wander thirst is on me
And my soul is in Cathay

he put out what we have long looked upon as the classic expression of that mood. Yet the Kansas City *Star* finds another to voice it, not so succinctly, but yet convincingly:

THE WANDERER

By Esther Clark Hill

I have come back to my own again, to my old familiar place—
To the peace and quiet I left behind in this little circled space.
I have warmed my hands by the friendly blaze of many a home hearth-side:
"At last," they say, "he has come to stay—at last he is satisfied."
But there is a cry in the wind to-night, and it will not let me be,
And well I know I must rise and go whenever it comes to me.

My feet are stayed in the pleasant ways, my heart is a thing at rest;
For me there is neither north nor south, there is neither east nor west.
And out of a very thankfulness the spirit in me sings
For a new-born beauty I find each day in simple and homely things.
Yet there is a voice in the wind to-night, like the surge of the western sea,
And it's I that know I must rise and go whenever it comes to me.

The West with its wide and open charm, the East with its days that were,
The fragrant South with its lotus bloom, the North with its spicy fir—
They have taken my fancy, each in turn, and held me a little while,
But the feet turn back to the beaten paths when it comes to the last long mile.
Yet there is a call in the wind to-night, and the gray road opens free,
And to-morrow I know I shall rise and go wherever it beckons me.

Ancestral bonds are deep-rooted in the soil of New England as our old friend G. S. B. shows us in the New York *Tribune*. The late comers among us would do better to try and understand these sympathetically:

ANGLIA NOVA

By G. S. B.

'Tis not alone that Milton's language gives
To our plain back-country speech
A flavor yet; that Hampden's spirit lives,
Beyond the Atlantic's reach,
Among these up-hill farms; nor that men drew
Our common social code
From the same fount that Prynne and Selden knew,
And to this strange abode
Transferred loved English names of long renown,
Making our sterner land
Still speak of hedgerow and of minster-town.
These things, indeed, shall stand,
And worthy voices of such themes shall sing,
As they have sung of yore.
Returning seasons other tokens bring
That I would not ignore;
From some high maple's top, a starling's call:
The soapwort's pink that lines an old stone wall.

Maybe this isn't quite up to Whitcomb Riley, but Riley happens only once in two generations. The writer, who is ventilated in the Rock Island (Ill.) *Argus*, has evidently gone to school to the Hoosier poet, and, we think, to some purpose. Perhaps he also takes *The Tribune* and follows Briggs:

GROWING UP

By Binny Koras

Gee! But I wanted to grow up.
I wanted to put on longies
And smoke cigars,
And be a man
With a pay-day on Saturday.
I wanted to grow up
And have somebody to buy sodas for,
And take to the circus
Once in a while.

We all did, then:
Pat, who could throw any kid in town,
And Don, who went to the Advent church,
And said the world was coming to an end
In Nineteen-hundred,
And Brick Top and Eppie and Skin and Spider.

We all wanted to grow up
And become pirates and millionaires and
Soldiers and Presidents and
Owners of candy stores.
And all the time we were eating home-cooking
And wearing holes in our pants,
And talking Hog-Latin
And doing what two fingers in the air
Stood for;
And saving stamps,
And making things we read about
In *The Boys' World*.

Do you know how to play mumble-de-peg,
And skim rocks,
And tread water,
And skin the cat?
Do you know what a stick on the shoulder stands for
And what "Comggery wiggery meggery" means?

Skin is running a wheat farm, now,
Up in North Dakota.
Pat's on the road
Selling something or other.
Brick Top never grew up, quite,
And was making darts for a kid of his own
When I saw him last.
And Spider is yelling his head off
About Socialism and the class struggle
On street corners.

Don was with the Rainbow Division when the world ended.

Yesterday I heard a little freckle-face
Whistle through his fingers
And tell a feller called Curley
What he was going to do when he grew up.

An indictment of the soulless manners of our commercial life may be found in this poignant cry in *Contemporary Verse*. The baggage-master attends to his job, carrying out the regulations of the office, and no thought is given to the fact that the world holds bereft and sensitive souls.

"NO VALUE"

By George Allan England

He yawned, and laid his cigaret aside,
And on the baggage-check grimly stamped:
"Body," wrote
Two simple words. Scrawled words, with careless fingers. Just a note
Of this poor shipment's worthlessness.
She who had died
Two days before, was sunshine, joy, and life
To all of us. For eighteen years her smile
And the warm heart of her, the girlish wile
Had been our earth and heaven.
"Some day, as sweet a wife,"
(We said) "as she has been a girl." And so we dreamed,
Until the echo of her children's feet, it seemed,
Their laughter, even their tears, grew woven fast
To our life's dream-stuff—golden threads that gleamed
Through years of difficult waiting.
Then Death came. They passed,
Those dreams, and all our prayer and all our hoping.
And so we laid her in her coffin gray, and cast
In there, beside her, all our youth; and, dazed and groping,
Carried her to a silent, sunlit place
Where autumn oak-leaves would be falling. Left her there,
Who never yet had read the Book of Life—her face
Still pure, still fair.

"No Value." Yes, he wrote that down, and gave
Formal receipt. "No Value," as we bore her toward the grave.
Only a girl, with dear, vague hopes, half-known,
Who now must fare the untrodden paths, alone—
Dark paths and cold, they seemed, for girlhood hardly grown.

Only a young, dead girl, unwooed, unwed.
"No Value." And the world had ceased to turn:
And all the gold from here to Babylon might burn
To dross, unminded, for we bore our dead.
"No Value." Ah, the deep, long thoughts we knew,
And our dim eyes that watched him there, and read!
No Value, now, had starlight, dawn, or dew,
Sunset or cloud, or the white blaze of noon,
Or springtime's mantle green, with flowers inwrought,
Or the unfolding tenderness of June,
Or earth or sky, or ocean's tides—how true!

How true he wrote—nor guessed that truth, nor thought!

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THE WRIGLEY BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.

Gray, dark cream and light cream glazed Terra Cotta

GRAHAM, ANDERSON, PROBST & WHITE
Architects

SKY VALUE
Plus
GROUND VALUE

STAND for a moment on Michigan Avenue, one of the World's great boulevards. Look to the North, where, apparently from the very center of the thoroughfare, a great white structure soars skyward, the new Wrigley Building.

It is Chicago's most impressive office building. But it didn't just *grow* there!

The owner, an advertising genius, saw the supremacy of the location; and into his mind came a vision of a noble building towering like a beacon—not only an enduring monument but a producer of profitable income.

He knew that architects are not only artists but also engineers; that they design buildings which are not only beautiful but profitable.

Quite naturally his architects selected Terra Cotta as the facing material. Quite naturally the owner was pleased. He knew that Terra Cotta would give the building its maximum advertising value; would make it popular with tenants and public; and would practically eliminate depreciation in its exterior appearance.

So from ivory-hued base to snowy pinnacle, the exterior of the Wrigley Building is a lasting tribute to this versatile facing-material. Terra Cotta's unsurpassed resistance to fire and weather, its limitless form and wide range of color, its combination of light-weight with heavy crushing resistance, the ease with which it can be kept clean,—these contribute to make it the first choice for the exterior visible walls of buildings like this.

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HOW TO RECOGNIZE ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS
TERRA COTTA SERIES No. 12

Clustered Capitals at top of 16th story of Wrigley Building.

Clustered Capitals

The development of overlapping capitals of Gothic clustered columns is here seen in the Renaissance style of design; specifically, in the Spanish Renaissance style, of which the winged cherub head is specially characteristic.

Shell Cove

This motif, a conventionalized scallop-shell, was developed by the Italian Renaissance architects, but more extensively used by the architects of Renaissance Spain. It is one of the most characteristic of Spanish Renaissance details.

Shell Cove at top of 16th story of Wrigley Building.

Corbel at top of 13th story of Wrigley Building.

Corbel: Spanish Renaissance

The corbel, or ornamentally elaborated bracket, appears in many different forms in the different historic styles of architecture. In this example the winged cherub heads, and the general ornamentation, are typical of the Spanish Renaissance manner of design.

(All the material illustrated is Terra Cotta)

To become familiar with Architecture, follow this Series of Details. No. 13 will appear in The Literary Digest of September 24, 1921.

TERRA COTTA

Permanent *Beautiful* *Profitable*

all, for there are plenty of New-Yorkers anxious always to pay more if they can only get you out. In Oakland you couldn't lease such places to Chinamen.

I know a family that spends $6,000 a year on New York. By this I mean that they give that much away each year. They get practically nothing in return. They live in one of the handsome, fashionable slums just mentioned; they have no children, no servant, no automobile, belong to no country club, have no mountain shack nor seaside bungalow; take no European trips. For luxuries they take the evening *Globe*, the Sunday *Times*, and *The Saturday Evening Post*. They are very economical or they could never afford to live in their slum. And where does the money go? Ask of the winds that blow up from the corner of Wall Street and Broadway.

Compared with this, I know an Anglo-American family living at Workingham, Berks, England. They have a gorgeous old country house, roomy, airy, standing in acres of field and garden and smooth lawn. They eat eggs and drink milk and have thick cream on berries and real butter on hot crumpets with afternoon tea on the tennis lawn. They go up to London about every so often, and it doesn't cost them as much as to shuttle over from Grand Central to Times Square.

They are allowed to have children and the children are allowed to play and the play is under the trees and not under a passing automobile-truck. They have three servants, a pony, and a Ford. Do they spend $6,000 a year? No, they do not; their income is one-half of that and they are saving money.

One of the chief causes of crime in New York, declares this pessimistic citizen, is the fact that "the only way to get an inexpensive exit and a free funeral is to bump some citizen off and get yourself electrocuted." He argues:

If the State were to turn its killings over to the gas company and the company was to charge for gas consumed, and one of our funeral directors were to send in a bill payable in advance for burial services, murder in the first degree would soon cease, or at least be reduced to those who could afford it—which would be about the same thing.

The New-Yorker can get born on the East Side for nothing; he can go to school along with seventy-two others in a classroom built and equipped for forty; he can get married for $1.50, if I am correctly informed.

He can watch the baseball scores come in on Times Square free of charge; he can ride from the Bronx to darkest Brooklyn for a nickel, and can walk back for nothing if he is able—which he is not; he can mail a letter to Bratislave, Czecho-Slovakia, for five cents, and he can buy a colored map of Manhattan Island for a dime.

It is true that a New-Yorker can go to church free of charge, but that is why most of the churches are empty. If the ticket-scalpers on Broadway began selling front seats at St. Thomas's for $2.50 and war tax there would soon be a cue outside the church.

A New-Yorker can also go to the Metropolitan Museum, in Central Park, but no New-Yorker ever has. This is only to be explained by the fact that there is no charge, for there you can see Egyptian New-Yorkers from the Nile three thousand years old whose tombs cost millions of shekels and thousands of lives. These gentlemen must be happy now in New York, and would surely like to talk to a genuine New-Yorker if one would only visit them, instead of being gawked at by the hicks from Albuquerque.

They tell me that there are no fourth-generation New-Yorkers. No New-Yorker has a great-great-grandfather who was also a New-Yorker. The New-Yorker dies out in three generations. He is buncoed out of his descendants. He may have ancestors that go back to the Rib of Adam, but he will have no progeny going down to the Judgment Day. That is, unless he or his children should leave New York; but no one ever does. He can't afford to leave New York because he is probably in a business that isn't practised anywhere else; nor can he afford to stay here; he has nothing in New York; elsewhere he would have less.

Even those New-Yorkers whose incomes approximate the familiar "prince's ransom," says the writer, get nothing for it. He cites a case:

I happen to know one quite rich gentleman who patronizes and who is reverenced by New York. He lives in a dazzling apartment, but his children have to be sent thirty miles into the country to play. The family might keep a performing flea in the playroom of the apartment if there were room enough for it to jump; as it is, they keep a $500 bulldog who is a true New-Yorker and goes out with the maid on a chain every evening for exercise—that is, the bull on the chain; the maid holds the other end of it.

This gentleman admits that it is ridiculous to keep an automobile in New York City, as the car costs far more than it would cost to sleep and eat in a taxi, but he keeps two cars because if he didn't he would be only 97 per cent.

What is it that buncoes the New-Yorker? What is it that makes him bear the soggy heat and the swishing blizzards, that enables him to work in a blowhole, to play in a human cattle-pen, to live in a rat's nest, and to die in a funeral a mile long?

Why, it's because he knows that by so doing he is not a hick. He is not a mossback, a yokel. He is metropolitan, city-bred, up to the minute. You can call him anything you like, but you can not insult a New-Yorker except by asking him if he came from Greeley, Col. No; he did not. He came from New York. His newspapers, magazines, and movies show him six days a week that every one worth while lives in New York or is trying to rent a slum home there, and on the seventh day he can get out to Coney Island and see it for himself.

He knows that when the astronomers get through deciding the territorial confines of the universe, New York will be the hub of it; so why live on Betelguese? If every great and famous ambassador, poet, and bank-robber ultimately lands in New York, why should he land out of it?

A New-Yorker can ride forty stories in a fast elevator to the top of a sky-scraper, free, and see New York magnificently, but he does not do it, not if he can help it. Instead, he pays $40 for a bottle of hooch and sees New York from a taxi.

The second ex-Californian, he who admits that he prefers New York to California, considers it one of the redeeming features of New-Yorkers that they can talk about their city "with a discriminating detachment which the Californian can not comprehend." A New-Yorker will even curse his climate, we are told, and outsiders are irritated by "his unpardonable attribute—his serenity under a fusillade. Not only are you unable to capture his goat about his city, but he will himself enlist in the bombing squad and add things you would never have thought of." Therefore, contends this ex-Californian, it does not seem necessary to answer the homesick Californian in detail. After touching on several more or less trivial points, he thus takes up "the chief indictment of Mr. Homesick against New York, that he finds it the Borough of Bunk":

Buncoed, bilked, bitten, he feels that "A New-Yorker gets less for his money than any human being on the face of the earth." It boils down to this: Does the New-Yorker obtain for the same money the same number of economic and social units that he would in Fresno? No. But to state it a little differently: Does the New-Yorker obtain, for the same units of skill, intelligence, and effort the same social and economic units that he would in Fresno? Again, no; altho this strikes nearer to an equation. Yet to state it still differently: Does the New-Yorker, for the same number of units of skill, intelligence, and effort (be these little or great) obtain the same number of units of personal compensation in interesting living—in place of what to him might be the tedious, if more comfortable, living of Fresno?

New York is interesting; Fresno is comfy—and there you have it. It reverts to the individual.

Another New-Yorker, who describes himself as "having lived in both California and New York," defends attacked Gotham by attacking California. "A famous American humorist," he writes, "once said about California that it was the home of wonderful artists and wonderful liars." A third Gothamite, of more moderate temper, takes up the question of New York *versus* California in this way:

You can not submit this sort of thing to a jury of impartial judges, because one's taste in places to live is like a taste in clothes—a purely personal matter. Persons of one sort of temperament like California; persons of another sort like New York. One can describe the temperament, but that is not explaining the taste. Persons who prefer California are usually nature-lovers—fresh-air fiends. Persons who live in New York, on the other hand, are fonder of the works of man than of the gorgeous displays of nature. Both temperaments are all right, but opposed to each other. The California temperament, while perhaps more sincere, is less subtle and interesting than the New York temperament, for the reason that it requires more cultivation to appreciate art than it does nature.

"I simply CAN'T Let Him Outgrow Me"

SHE LIVES IN A LITTLE HOUSE in a suburb of New York and makes that house a home.

He too lives in the little house for a part of his life; but the rest of it is spent in an office in the city.

All sorts of men ride with him on the suburban trains, or visit him in his office, or meet him for luncheon at his club.

His life is full of stimulating contacts. Every day brings him new experiences that mean larger growth and more assurance. He is a far bigger man to-day than he was last year, and ten times bigger than when they were married ten years ago.

And she?

Her life, too, is filled full; but the experiences that come to her are neither so various nor so stimulating.

There are the older children who must be hurried off to school each morning. There is the baby to be bathed and put to sleep. There are meals to be planned, and bills to be paid.

So, day after day slips by with hardly a spare moment. Happy days—she would not change them if she could! Only a single cloud crosses the horizon of her happiness.

In the evening sometimes when they sit on their little front porch, and he tells her of the experiences of the day, of the men he has met and the topics he has discust, of the problems he has solved—problems that a few years ago would have been far too large for him—at such moments the cloud is there.

No such experiences have come to her that day. The problems that he and his friends discuss are strange and far away. She had meant to know more about them, but there was no time.

"Suppose he should outgrow me," she says to herself. "Suppose that ten years from now should find him bigger, broader, abler because of his experiences, and me, no longer his mental companion, merely the mother of his children."

The thought causes her lips to close a little more tightly.

"Somehow I must find a way to keep my thought and interest constantly fresh, constantly expanding, step by step with his. ***I simply can't let him outgrow me.***"

How many million women in America have been troubled by that thought? How many of them have felt a vague resentment at the conditions of modern life, which make mental growth so easy for men and so frequently difficult for women?

How many couples have set forth into life with every thought and interest in common, only to find themselves at the end of ten or twenty years living in wholly different mental worlds?

No one can know the answer to this question. But this one thing is sure—***at least two million American women have faced this difficulty frankly and have conquered it.***

They have put definitely behind them any fear that their husbands or their children will outgrow them.

Other women frequently wonder at their breadth of information.

Does the conversation turn to the industrial unrest that permeates every part of our country? These alert women have a clear knowledge of its causes and effects. They are familiar with unique and sensible plans to reduce the cost of living.

They are quite at ease in their knowledge of our national and international affairs; what great personalities are doing; the season's plays and operas; modern verse; new books; our relations with Japan; the latest developments in the fields of invention and science.

These far-seeing women are equally at home on all topics—have a well-rounded knowledge of the great developments of life the world over. *They keep up with the times!*

Men find their conversation stimulating; their children turn to them confidently, knowing that on the subject which has that day been discust in school—perhaps some current problem of great importance—mother can be of help.

"Who are these extraordinary women?" you ask. "How can they, with the multitude of personal responsibilities, find time to be so well informed?"

The answer is very simple. They have learned this secret of the modern world—that the highest achievement is possible only to those who employ trained help to do for them the things they can not accomplish for themselves.

And so, they let our organization of specialists labor constantly for their benefit. Every week 4,000 newspapers, and magazines, and books, representing every land and language, are read by this organization and then by direct translation, or reprint, or in digest form ***all phases*** of the important news of the world contained in them are presented by striking articles in THE LITERARY DIGEST. Through the magic of its pages the world, with all its throbbing interests and personalities, is carried to men and women. And a couple of hours' reading weekly is all the time required to absorb this feast!

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INVESTMENTS · AND · FINANCE

HAMMERING HOME THE PRICE DROPS

IF people are willing to buy when they are convinced that retail prices really are descending to reasonable levels, it is for the retailer to show them visibly, emphatically, and repeatedly that such is now the case. Business papers have recommended the giving of actual price-lists, and many concerns have acted upon the suggestions that have been offered. They have even gone further and have prepared window displays to prove the point. A leading grocery-store on Fifth Avenue last week displayed in one window a barrel of flour and a bag of sugar which together cost $40.85 in 1920, and in the adjacent window the flour and the sugar plus a large variety of canned goods, spices, etc., which the same $40.85 would buy now. This sort of thing has been done effectively in other cities than New York. For instance, as we read in *Forbes:*

One Toledo grocer prepared two very effective window displays. In one window he put a 100-pound bag of sugar, one-quarter barrel of flour, and one bushel of potatoes, with very prominent signs telling that this was all that $35.75 could buy a year ago. In the other window he placed these same three articles and a most imposing collection of other staple groceries, with the placard: "$35.75 to-day will buy everything in this window."

Another grocer in Oakland, Cal., used this same idea very tellingly by presenting in parallel columns what could be bought a year ago and what could be bought to-day for $40.50. The showing brings home so forcefully what has happened to food prices that it is worth very wide publication. Here it is:

WHAT YOU COULD BUY MAY 21, 1920, FOR $40.50

100 lbs. Sugar	$24.25
100 lbs. Potatoes	7.25
50 lbs. Head Rice	9.00
Total	$40.50

WHAT YOU CAN BUY MAY 21 OF THIS YEAR FOR $40.50

100 lbs. Sugar	$7.35
100 lbs. Burbank Potatoes	2.50
50 lbs. Blue Rose Rice	3.00
12 cans Alpine Milk, large	1.35
3 1-lb. tins Hills Bros. Coffee, Red	1.23
12 cans Van Camp's Beans, small	1.20
60 lbs. Navy Beans	2.35
1 Cut Broom	.75
3 1-lb. Ghirardelli's Chocolate	1.09
12 cans Campbell's Soup	1.20
12 cans New Idea Corn	1.75
4 pkgs. Quaker Oats, small	.60
50 lbs. A-1 Flour	2.50
3 bottles Acme Beverage	.25
1 10-lb. can Karo Syrup (Blue)	.75
1 6-lb. can Crisco	1.10
12 pkgs. Golden Age Macaroni	.95
6 12-oz. Swift's Corned Beef	1.00
6 bot. 22 oz. Ragged Robin Salad Oil	1.45
12 cans Cal-Gro. Peaches, 2½s	2.10
12 cans Cal-Gro. Apricots, 2½s	1.70
12 pkgs. Post Toasties	1.40
12 pkgs. Kellogg's Corn Flakes	1.40
6 cans Del Monte Pineapple, S1	1.50
Total	$40.50

As the editor of *Forbes* comments:

This same idea of presenting prices as they were and as they are now can be utilized by many besides grocers. Clothing-houses, shoe-stores, druggists, haberdashers, etc., can utilize it. Industrial plants whose products have become drastically cheaper should also use this appeal in their advertising and in their windows.

TAX HINTS FROM BULGARIA

MEMBERS of the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee who are whipping the new Revenue Bill into its final shape may perhaps welcome a few suggestions from Bulgaria. Some rather remarkable taxes were decided on in June by the District Council of Rustchuk, according to a clipping from the Sofia *Outro* which is sent to the Springfield *Republican* by a reader in the Bulgarian capital. These are some of the new ideas in taxation which have occurred to the Bulgarian lawmakers:

Weddings, without regard to nationality or religion, in which musical instruments, Turkish trumpets, and firecrackers are employed (with the exception of the use of one Turkish trumpet and one drum or two violins), are taxed by 500 *leva* (1 *lev* equals 19 cents at par); women who use summer parasols pay a tax of 50 *leva;* men or women who have "luxurious" dogs pay a tax of 200 *leva;* women who walk in the streets, the stores, or the restaurants wearing *décolleté* dresses or skirts more than 30 centimeters [12 inches] from the ground or who wear diaphanous stockings pay a tax of 500 *leva;* all persons irrespective of sex or age, who wear gloves from April 15 to September 15, without a medical certificate showing that their health requires it, pay a tax of 200 *leva;* all persons regardless of sex or age who wear golden decorations, such as rings, bracelets, necklaces, or cordons, pay a tax of 300 *leva;* all who take "luxurious" dogs into restaurants, gardens, etc., pay a tax of 500 *leva;* every man or woman younger than fifty years who carries walking-sticks, unless his health requires it, pays a tax of 100 *leva.* Young girls of well-to-do families, who accept employment as servants, pay a tax of 200 *leva.*

From the debates which took place it is seen that the latter tax is charged not so much to increase the income of the district as to prevent the rich girls from leaving their homes and the tilling of the land.

Every one who wears shoes higher than 30 centimeters pays a tax of 200 *leva;* women who go out with fur skins on their shoulders or in their hands (muffs) pay a tax of 500 *leva;* every one who has a baby-carriage and takes the baby out in it in the city pays a tax of 200 *leva.* For the use of a motor-truck in the district a tax of 500 *leva* is paid, and for use in the city a tax of 1,000 *leva* is paid. Every private, luxurious carriage, or cabriolet, drawn by two horses or by one, pays a tax of 500 *leva.*

It was also decided that a tax of 20 per cent. on the profits acquired during the war is to be collected as a district tax, including capital which is brought into the country by those who return from America. There was a motion to fix this tax at 50 per cent. so that those who have profited may feel the burden of the war as well as those who have lost everything.

LEARNING ABOUT INVESTMENTS FROM HARVARD

THE crash in railroad security val has been a valuable illustration of t danger which lies in carrying all of on investment eggs in the same bask Diversification might have saved ma lost fortunes in the last ten years. T writer of the investors' column in the N York *Evening Post* notes that the pr ciple of diversification is now being ca fully followed in the management of esta and in the investment of funds belong to financial institutions, charitable orga zations, scientific bodies, and educatio institutions. In particular, the statem of the Harvard University treasurer the fiscal year just ended is offered as extremely valuable lesson in diversificat Few investors have any such enorm sums to take care of, but the princ involved is worth studying even by man who has hundreds where Harv has millions. As we read:

The investments of that institution w carried at $44,674,294 at the end of last fiscal year. The principal subdivis of this sum is known as "general inv ments." Under this head are securi carried at $31,665,000. They are diversified that in a period of depres such as the present one the omission curtailment of dividends on stocks does entail too serious a loss of income in aggregate. Securities with a definite gu anteed income return are greatly eno in the majority to carry along those c taining some of the speculative elem This arrangement also permits the uni sity to share in the profits incident t period of prosperity. If this or any ot large university had all its investment bonds during the inflation period fr 1916 to 1920, it would have been serio handicapped. The effect of inflation on purchasing power of fixt income demonstrated during that period. It necessary that the number of dollars ceived from a large aggregate investm increase as the purchasing power of e dollar decreases. Inasmuch, therefore, abnormal profits in the industries tend reduce the value of income from bonds is necessary that a big investment h a share in such profits. This is acc plished through the inclusion of a sr percentage of stocks.

Of the $31,665,000 general investme carried in the Harvard statement, $ 311,000, or 80 per cent., is made up bonds and real-estate mortgages. remaining 20 per cent. embraces sto including real-estate stocks. The aver individual investor can not follow the ample of the Harvard investment exp in this first division until his own inv ment has begun to assume proportions

Many will have the preconceived no that railroad obligations constitute major part of the bondholdings of la corporations. It is not so in the cas Harvard University. The $25,311,00 bonds coming under the head of gen investments include $7,573,000, or 29.9 cent., of railroad bonds; $6,686,000, or per cent., of electric, gas, water, and t phone bonds; $4,329,000, or 17.1 per ce of real-estate mortgages; $2,019,000 7.9 per cent., of traction bonds; $976, or 3.8 per cent. of government bo and $3,728,000, or 14.7 per cent., of cellaneous bonds.

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

August 10.—Six Americans are released from Moscow prisons at the demand of the American Relief Administration, and arrive in Reval, disheveled and ragged.

The Allied Supreme Council decides to aid in relieving the Russian famine situation. The Council votes also that the Allies shall preserve their neutrality in the Greco-Turkish War in Asia Minor, and calls on Marshal Foch to report the status of German disarmament.

August 11.—The Allied Supreme Council fails to agree on a division of Upper Silesia between Poland and Germany, and the negotiations are abandoned.

Eamonn De Valera's reply to the British Government's proposal for settlement of the Irish problem is received in Downing Street and is immediately dispatched to Premier Lloyd George in Paris.

Actual distribution of supplies of the American Relief Administration to the famine-stricken Russian children will be left in the hands of local committees, it is decided; while the general distribution will be supervised by members of the American personnel at a few central points.

Baron Julian Byng, of Vimy Ridge, is inaugurated as Governor-General of Canada.

A holy war has been proclaimed by the King of the Hedjaz to assist the Turkish Nationalists against the Greeks in Asia Minor, it is announced in a dispatch from Angora.

The Spanish Cabinet of Premier Allendesalazar resigns, and a new Cabinet will be formed by former Premier Maura.

August 12.—Premier Lenine abolishes free postal, rail, and wire services; curtails workers' ration list, and retains only the big industries under national management, according to a dispatch from Riga.

An absolute guaranty of the protection of food supplies sent into Russia is asked of the Russian Government in a draft agreement presented to Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Envoy, by Walter L. Brown, European Director of the American Relief Administration.

The Allied Supreme Council refers the Upper-Silesian problem to the Council of the League of Nations.

Hunger riots are said to have broken out in the state of Yucatan, Mexico, and to have been suppressed by troops.

August 13.—The Allied Supreme Council decides to lift the economic barrier of the Rhineland on September 15, provided Germany pays the amounts agreed to under the London ultimatum and removes the boycott against French goods. The occupation of Ruhrort, Duisburg, and Düsseldorf will be maintained until the next meeting of the Council.

The British Government replies to the Sinn-Fein note received Thursday and makes public a letter from Gen. Jan C. Smuts to Eamonn De Valera in which the South-African Premier advises the Republican leader to accept the "completo-dominion status, subject to certain strategic safeguards," offered by Premier Lloyd George.

The Allied Supreme Council appeals to the American Government, to Serbia,

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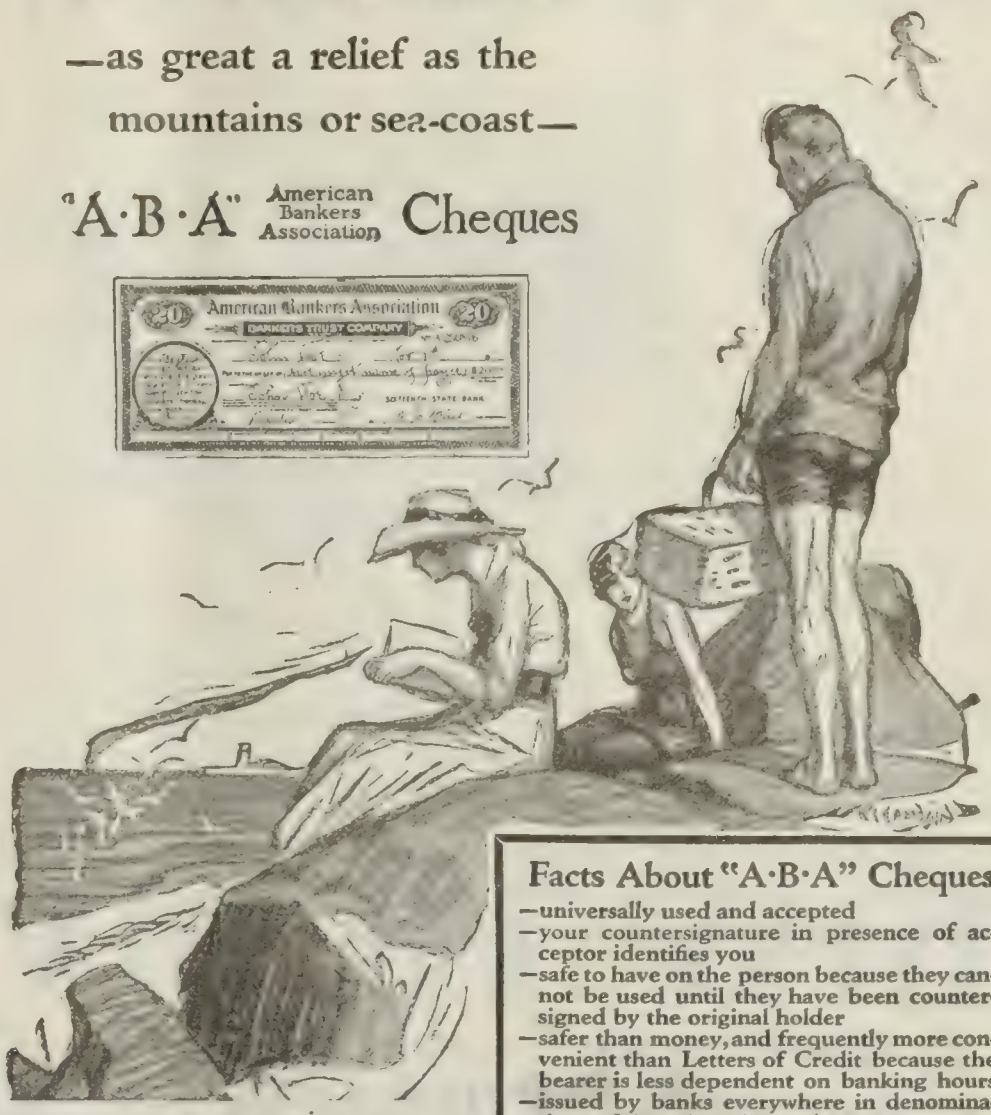

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

and Roumania, to renounce their liens on Austria and to allow necessary credits for the purchase of raw materials for Austrian industry.

The Russian Soviet Government agrees to give guaranties of free entry and exit for American Relief personnel and supplies, and freedom of movement within Russia, with a few exceptions still to be adjusted.

Unanimous approval of the peace resolution adopted by the United States Congress in July is voted by the Hungarian National Assembly.

Former Premier Maura assumes the Premiership of the new Spanish Cabinet.

August 14.—Correspondence between Premier Lloyd George and Eamonn De Valera, made public to-day, shows that the British Government's offer of full dominion home rule for Ireland is rejected, the Republican leader demanding absolute separation. Negotiations, however, are still open.

August 15.—A tablet commemorating the achievements of Marshal Foch is placed on the house where he was born in Taubes, France, by 250 members of the American Legion.

August 16.—Eamonn De Valera, Sinn-Fein leader, reiterates his demand for an Irish Republic at the opening of the Dail Eireann in Dublin.

Prohibition has been abolished in Soviet Russia and the country placed on a light-wine basis, according to a dispatch from Riga. The denationalization of real estate is also authorized.

The conference of representatives of associations interested in Russian relief name Herbert Hoover and Dr. Fridtjof Nansen high commissioners with full power to conclude agreements with the Russian authorities for control of the relief work.

Spanish forces in Morocco begin an offensive against Moorish tribesmen who recently administered a severe defeat to the Spaniards.

King Peter of Serbia dies at Belgrade in his seventy-seventh year.

CONGRESS

August 10.—Republicans of the House Ways and Means Committee vote tentatively for tax reduction of $555,000,000 by repealing the excess-profits tax, removing the tax on transportation, and doubling the exemption allowed under the normal income tax for dependent persons.

August 11.—The House passes the Longworth amendment to the Emergency Tariff Act continuing the dye embargo for three months, or until November 27.

August 12.—Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee vote to increase from $2,000 to $2,500 the exemption allowed married men having an annual net income of $5,000 or less.

August 13.—Revision of the 1918 tax law is completed by Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee, with a few additional changes.

Representative Cable, of Ohio, introduces a resolution to reduce the number of midshipmen in the Naval Academy from 2,378 to 596, and the number of cadets at West Point from 1,261 to 742.

The House passes the bill appropriating $48,500,000 for the United States Shipping Board.

August 15.—The Administration Tax Revision Bill is laid before the House of Representatives after the Republican members in conference change it so as to make repeal of the excess-profits tax and the income surtax rates in excess of 32 per cent. effective next January 1 instead of last January 1. It is estimated that the total tax reductions for this fiscal year under the bill will be $350,000,000 and the total tax yield about $3,200,000,000.

August 16.—The Senate adopts a resolution to recess from August 24 to September 21.

The Senate passes a bill making it possible for Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood to remain on the active list of the Army while serving as Governor-General of the Philippines.

DOMESTIC

August 10.—Reports received by Secretary of Commerce Hoover are said to show a slump in American trade in South America and large gains by Germany.

Railroads of the country earned $51,778,000 net in June, a gain of $14,697,346 over net earnings for May, according to reports filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the carriers.

August 11.—Formal invitations to the conference on disarmament and Pacific and Far-Eastern questions are sent out by Secretary of State Hughes, after being approved by President Harding.

Gen. Leonard Wood is reported to have accepted President Harding's invitation to become Governor-General of the Philippines.

Dr. George T. Harding, father of President Harding, and Miss Alice Severns are married in Monroe, Mich.

The request of the Big Four brotherhoods of railway employees and the switchmen's union that no reductions or limitations of pay be put in effect at present is denied by the Eastern Presidents' Conference.

August 12.—Secretary Hughes is designated to head the American delegation at the disarmament conference, according to a statement from the White House.

August 16.—President Harding announces the appointment of Senator Lodge as a member of the conference on armament limitation and the Pacific and Far-Eastern questions.

Secretary of Labor Davis estimates the number of unemployed in all the industries in the United States to be 5,735,000.

The Board of Arbitration appointed to consider the wage controversy between paper-mill employees and manufacturers in the United States and Canada decides upon wage reductions ranging from 10 per cent. for skilled workers to 25 per cent. for common labor, the new scale to become effective August 22.

A Warning.

Ere you cut yourselves free from England,
Oh, Irishmen, stop and think.
We did that, you know, and now we must go
To Canada for a drink.

—*Boston Transcript.*

And Finally the Fine.—"What comes after the purchase price?" asks an auto ad. The order may vary somewhat, but it is usually the insurance man, the tire dealer, the accessory fiend, and a half-dozen members of the motorcycle squad.—*Buffalo Express.*

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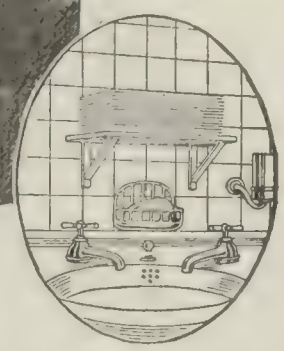

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Remarkable Man.—Dr. Sun Yat Sen is by all odds the most interesting man in all China. In season and out of season he has stood for true democracy in China against conservatives and militarists, sometimes at the expense of his life.—*The Christian Century (Chicago).*

His Great Regret.—SHE (pensively)—"Before we married you declared you loved me at first sight!"

THE BRUTE—"Well, I wish I'd been gifted with second!"—*London Mail.*

Case Proved.—Those who are feeling deprest at the labor troubles through which we are passing would receive a good tonic if they took a walk through Whitechapel, for on the notice-board of a certain church there the following piece of anatomical pleasantry has been painted:

It is easier to smile than to frown!
To frown you use 64 muscles, but only 13 to smile! —*London Morning Post.*

The "Distant Husband" and the Bear.

The following missive was received by the forest ranger of the Pasadena district and read recently at the annual dinner of the Sierra Club in Los Angeles:

"Kind and Respected Cir:

"I see in the paper that a man named J—— S—— was atacted and et up by a bare whose cubs he was trying to git when the she bare came up and stopt him by eatin him up in the mountains near your town. What i want to know is did it kill him or was he only partly et up and he from this place and all about the bare. I don't know but what he is a distant husband of mine. My first husband was of that name and I supposed he was killed in the war but the name of the man the bare et being the same i thought it might be him after all and i thought to know if he wasn't killed either in the war or by the bare for I have been married twice since and their ought to be divorce papers got out by him or me if the bare did not eat him all up. If it is him you will know it by him having six toes on the left foot. He also sings base and has a spread eagle tattoed on his front chest and a ankor on his right arm which you will know him if the bare did not eat up these parts of him. If alive don't tell him I am married to J—— W—— for he never liked J——. Mebbe you had better let on as if i am ded but find out all you can about him without him knowing anything what it is for. That is if the bare did not eat him all up. If it did i don't see you can do anything and you need'nt take any trouble. My respeks to your family and please ancer back.

"P. S.—Was the bare killed. Also was he married again and did he leave any property worth me laying claim to?"

—*Plywood Panels.*

Impossible.—"Has Bobbie been eating between meals?"

"Bobbie has no between meals."—*Life.*

No Option.—"I hear Charlie's on his feet again."

"Yes, poor boy, his creditors took his car."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Toujours la Politesse.—"What age would you say I was, young sir?"

"Half of what you really are, dear lady."—*Sans-Gêne (Paris).*

A Full Sharer.—"Do you share your husband's sorrows?"

"Yes, he blames me for everything."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Sherlock Holmes in Love.—"And when I kissed her I smelled tobacco."

"You object to a woman who smokes?"

"No, but she doesn't smoke."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Developing.—"I understand that your boy Josh is interested in perpetual motion."

"Yes," replied Farmer Hawbuck, "and I'm kinder encouraged about it. I thought for a while that the only thing Josh was interested in was perpetual rest."—*Boston Transcript.*

Presence of Mind. — HARLEQUIN — "Artists say that five feet four inches is the divine height for women, sweetest."

COLUMBINE—"Oh, but I'm five feet six inches."

HARLEQUIN (quickly)—"Oh, but you're more than divine!"—*Sydney Bulletin.*

An Even Break.—TOWNLY—"Do you often have to rush to catch your morning train?"

SUBBUBS—"Oh, it's about an even break. Sometimes I am standing at the station when the train puffs up and other times it is standing at the station when I puff up."—*Boston Transcript.*

Too Sudden.—Little Mary came into the house bedraggled and weeping.

"My goodness," cried her mother; "what a sight you are! How did it happen?"

"I am s-sorry, mama, but I fell into a mud-puddle."

"What! with your best new dress on?"

"Y-y-yes, I didn't have time to change it."—*Central Wesleyan Star.*

This World First.—There is an English church where a box hangs in the porch. It is used for communications for the pastor. Cranks put their notes in it, but occasionally it does fulfil its purpose. Recently the minister preached, by request, a sermon on "Recognition of Friends in Heaven," and during the week the following note was found in the box: "*Dear Sir*—I should be much obliged if you could make it convenient to preach to your congregation on 'The Recognition of Friends on Earth,' as I have been coming to your church for nearly six months, and nobody has taken any notice of me yet."—*Christian Register.*

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"M. G. W.," Rockledge, Fla.—"Please tell me what is meant by 'The Seven Seas.'"

The seven seas are the North Atlantic, the South Atlantic, the North Pacific, the South Pacific, the Indian Ocean, the Arctic Ocean, and the Antarctic Ocean.

"F. A. K.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"Should *is* or *are* be used in the sentence, 'Mr. Jones is one of those individuals who *is* or *are* never satisfied'?"

In agreement with the rule that "when the nominative is a relative pronoun, the verb must agree with it in person and number, according to the pronoun's agreement with its true antecedent," the plural form is here required. The word "individuals" is the antecedent of the relative "who," not the pronoun "one." Therefore, your sentence should read, "Mr. Jones is one of those individuals who *are* never satisfied."

"E. A. H.," Hornell, N. Y.—"Please give the correct pronunciation of the term *Bucaramanga*."

The term *Bucaramanga* is pronounced *bu"ka-ra-man'ga*—*u* as in *rule*, first, second, and last *a*'s as in *artistic*, third *a* as in *art*.

"R. E. G.," Cincinnati, Ohio.—"Which are correct—*improvement* or *improvment*; *judgement* or *judgment*; *acknowledgement* or *acknowledgment*?"

The correct spelling of the words you give are: *improvement*, *judgment*, *acknowledgment*. *Judgement* is used in England, but *judgment* is preferred in the United States. The form *acknowledgement* is a variant spelling.

"F. A. B.," Governors Island, N. Y.—"Which is correct, 'A human being' or *An* human being'?"

An is used before a vowel sound and an unaspirated "h," as, "*an* acorn," "*an* honest man," but not before aspirated "h." Say, "*a* historical novel," "*a* human being."

"J. W. McB.," Seattle, Wash.—"Which is correct, 'The goose *hangs* high,' or 'The goose *honks* high'?"

"The goose hangs high" is American slang for the prospect is good, everything is favorable. It is perhaps a corruption of "the goose *honks* high," as geese do in fair weather.

"C. B.," Luray, Va.—"Please give me the correct pronunciation of *camaraderie* and *Dante*."

The words you give are pronounced as follows—*Camaraderie*, *ka"ma"ra"de-ri'*—first, second, and third *a*'s as in *artistic*, *e* as in *moment*, *i* as in *police*; *Dante*, Italian, *dan'te*—*a* as in *art*, *e* as in *prey*; English, *dan'ti*—*a* as in *fat*, *i* as in *habit*.

"L. R.," Corning, Cal.—"Kindly give me the correct pronunciation of the name *Sacajawea* (called the Bird Woman), the Indian guide who accompanied Lewis and Clark on their expedition across the continent."

The name is pronounced *sa-ka"ja-we'a*—first *a* as in *artistic*, second *a* as in *art*, third and fourth *a*'s as in *artistic*, *e* as in *prey*.

"G. F.," Hilo, Hawaii.—*Saleswoman* is a good sound word, with nothing invidious about it.

"L. H.," Breckenridge, Texas.—The correct spelling is *reportorial*, not *repetorial*.

"T. E. St.," Florence, Miss.—"Would one be far wrong in writing, 'The shirt was *laundried*,' since it had passed through the laundry, which is a plant laundering clothes? Is there not a tendency to make a verb of *laundry*?"

The past participle of the verb *launder* is *laundered*, and the sentence you quote should read, "The shirt was *laundered*." In the United States *laundry* is used as a verb, and its past participle is *laundried*, but the best English form is *laundered*.

"B. L. P.," Montrose, Colo.—"Kindly give me the proper pronunciation of *Holstein*."

The name *Holstein* is pronounced *hol'stain*—*o* as in *go*, *ai* as in *aisle*.

"N. L.," Chicago, Ill.—"Kindly tell me which has the largest colored population, *New York* or *Chicago*."

According to the last official census taken, the colored population of *Chicago* numbered 46,226, while that of *New York* numbered 97,721.

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No. 8

Where the facts came from

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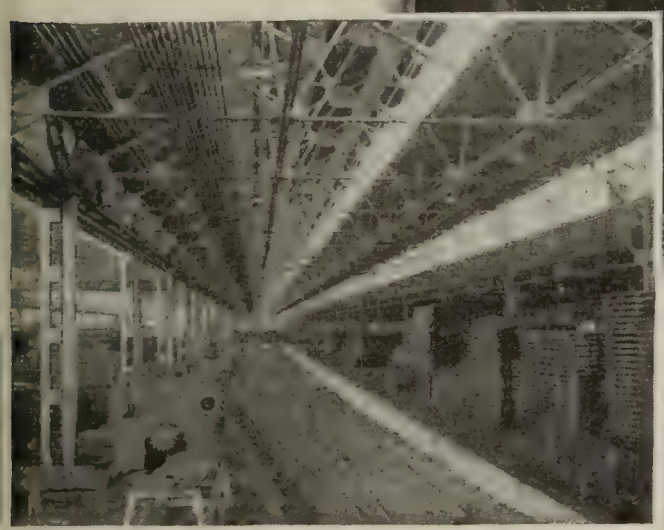

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"Well, Mrs. Richards," said the man as they passed out, "it's sometimes an advantage to have a small plant. I'll be running when you are closed down."

She gave him an enigmatical smile. "Yes, if your Production Manager changes his methods. My office window, you know, faces your factory windows."

And all the way to the plant he wondered just what she meant.

Two weeks later, it hurt his pride a good deal to have to accept *her* offer, sent through his engineer, of enough coal to prevent a freeze-up in his closed factory.

He reluctantly took his Production Manager and Plant Engineer with him to the humming factory across the way.

After profuse thanks for the coal, he said: "They wanted to come with me because of your remark about our needing to change our methods. Would you mind explaining?"

"Oh, not at all," she laughed. "Why do you have 200 employees regulate and operate your heating system?"

"*Two hundred* employees operate it?"

"Yes. I've seen half the windows in your plant open when the thermometer was at thirty. A window, you know, is never opened unless employees are too hot. And when they open it slightly, the cold air puts spurs to the radiators, makes them throw off heat faster than ever."

"Well," admitted the President, "come to think of it, your windows are always closed."

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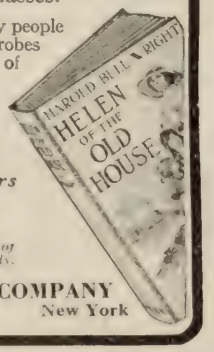

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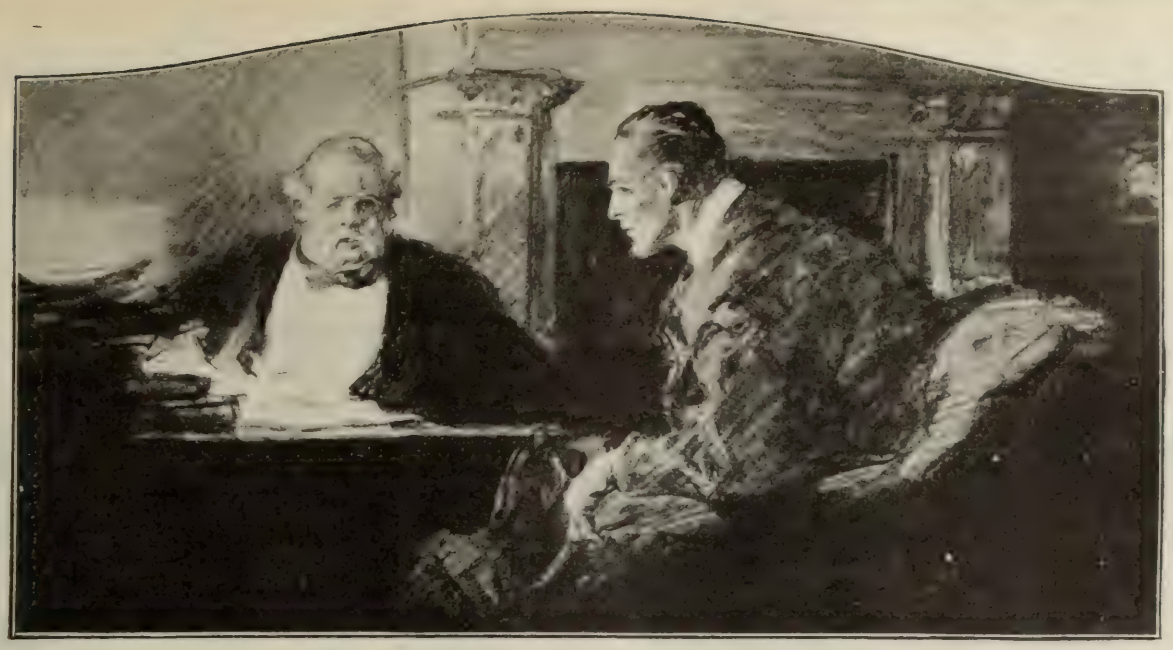

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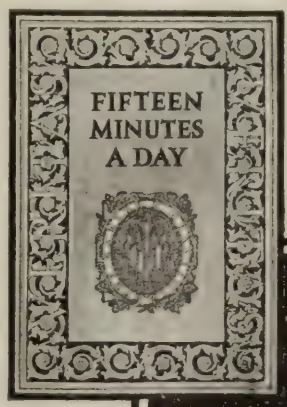

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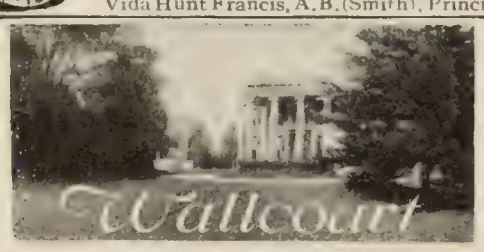

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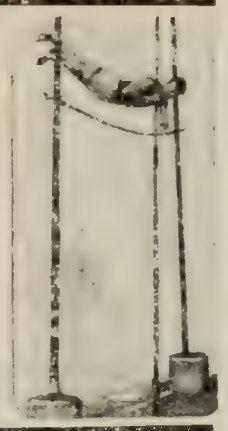

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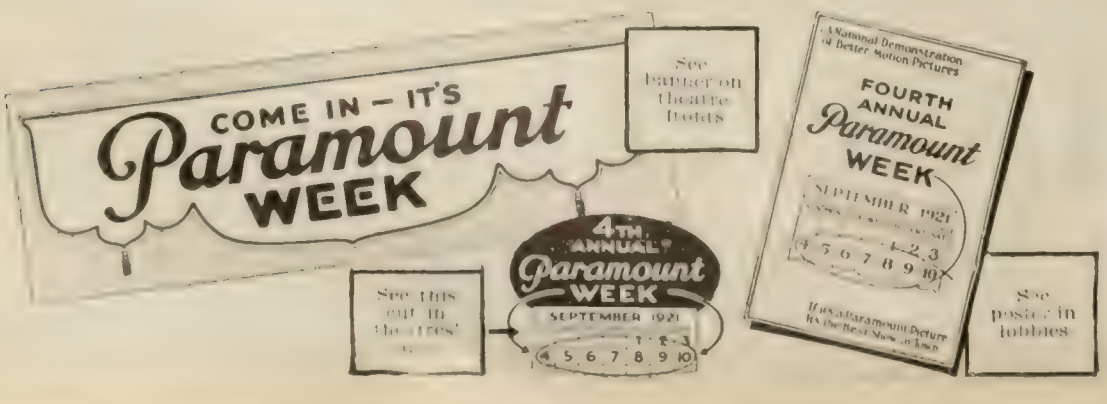

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Cosmopolitan Production, "The Woman God Changed," by Donn Byrne.

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George Melford's "The Great Impersonation," by E. Phillips Oppenheim; cast includes James Kirkwood and Ann Forrest.

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William deMille's "After the Show," by Rita Weiman; cast includes Jack Holt, Lila Lee and Charles Ogle.

Ethel Clayton in William D. Taylor's Production "Beyond," by Henry Arthur Jones.

William S. Hart in "Three Word Brand," a William S. Hart Production.

George Loane Tucker's "Ladies Must Live," with Betty Compson; by Alice Duer Miller.

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Jack Holt in "The Call of the North," adapted from "Conjuror's House," by Steward Edward White.

Elsie Ferguson and Wallace Reid in "Forever," an adaptation of DuMaurier's "Peter Ibbetson," a George Fitzmaurice production; cast includes Elliott Dexter, George Fawcett and Montagu Love.

Cecil B. DeMille's production, "Fools' Paradise," adapted from Merrick's "The Laurels and the Lady," with Dorothy Dalton and a cast including Mildred Harris and Conrad Nagel.

Wallace Reid in "Rent Free," by Izola Forrester and Mann Page; cast includes Lila Lee.

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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HANDS ACROSS TWO SEAS

MANY PEACE-LOVING AMERICANS, who would strive to avoid that war with Japan which one writer schedules for next year, can not accept Prime Minister Lloyd George's suggestion that the United States should become a third partner in the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and in this way help keep the Pacific Ocean peaceful. "I don't believe we should in any way affiliate ourselves with the yellow race, or in any way bind ourselves with European diplomacy," is the way one New Yorker expressed himself to a newspaper reporter, met by chance on the street. In Washington, all the correspondents agree, the official atmosphere is distinctly unfavorable to a hard and fast tripartite agreement between the great Pacific powers. Senator Borah has denounced the Lloyd George proposition as being "fundamentally wrong in principle." Friends of the League of Nations in Congress have declared that any arrangement like that suggested in London would be inconsistent with the purpose of the League. Editors representing both parties cry out against the very thought of an "entangling alliance" with our neighbors across the seas, deeming it inconsistent with our traditions and fatal to our interests and ideals. In some editorial columns there is evidence of distrust of both British and Japanese motives. On the other hand there are editorial writers who carefully explain that an "understanding" is a very different thing from an "alliance," that all Mr. Lloyd George has asked for is an "understanding," and that some kind of agreement or understanding between Japan, Great Britain and the United States is absolutely essential to the peace of the world. What the British Premier said on August 18, they remind us, was that if the British "alliance with Japan could be merged into a greater understanding with Japan and the United States on all the problems of the Pacific it would be a great event and a guarantee for the peace of the world." Mr. Lloyd George added that he did not know of any guarantees of peace "which would be equal to Japan, America, and the British empire in agreement upon the great principles on which world policy ought to be based." And he hopes "that such an understanding as would establish a scheme of that kind would ensue as the result of the coming conference at Washington."

Turning first to those who reject the suggestion of the British Premier because they distrust his motives, we find the Pittsburgh *Leader* (Ind.) offering the cynical observation that "with Japan as a deathless friend and Uncle Sam as a brother, Mr. Lloyd George figures probably that John Bull never was so safe in his long and adventurous life." In the opinion of Norman Hapgood, who writes from Washington to the New York *American*, Lloyd George knows perfectly well that any alliance between the three nations is impossible. This we are told, is what he seeks:

"To save Japan's face. She and Britain have a lot of business to do together in China.

"To work out an Oriental doctrine that the United States will subscribe to, and that at the same time will leave Japan free to carry on her activities in North China and England free to carry on her activities in South China."

The British Premier, observes the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), "would apparently build a new supergovernment around Article Ten of the Covenant of the League of Nations and have an Anglo-Japanese-American alliance underwrite it."

"That might be a fine thing for the Anglo-Japanese alliance, but it would not square with the conscience, it would not realize the aspirations and it would violate the very heart and soul of our traditional foreign policy."

"The American people have repeatedly made it clear that they desire no entangling alliances with any foreign Power, and least of all with the British or Japanese Empires. If they get it into their heads that the English premier is coming to the United States in quest of such a bargain his mission will be foredoomed to failure and the Conference of Washington, instead of commanding the support of American opinion, will from the very start excite American suspicion.

"In justice to President Harding and Secretary Hughes it is only fair to point out that nothing that they have yet said gives ground for believing that they have the remotest idea of courting any partnership with the Anglo-Japanese alliance. As long as that alliance stands it will be regarded, and rightly, by the great body of the plain people of the United States, as aimed directly at them, and therefore as a menace to their national security."

"The United States will not consent to an extension of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, renewal of which is embarrassing the British government, even if China should be included, as suggested by Lloyd George." At least, so the Ogden *Standard-Examiner* interprets the mind of the Administration. The Utah daily, which calls attention to Mr. Bywater's prediction that Japan will strike at us next year, if at all, proceeds in another editorial:

"This government is just as anxious as Great Britain for a 'greater understanding' on all problems of the Pacific, but it wants that understanding not with England, Japan and China, but with all nations that are as interested in the problems at stake as is the United States or any other of the powers. Lloyd George's speech makes it certain, it said, that this question of substituting some broader agreement for the Anglo-Japanese alliance will be one of the principal matters for consideration at the Washington international conference on limitation of armaments in November, and the United States is prepared for it with confidence that an international agreement can be made which will not have the flavor of an alliance of nations.

"Great Britain is laboring to hold Japan as an ally and at the same time not offend the United States. But this cannot be done unless the points of difference between the United States and Japan are eliminated.

"One of the big issues is the open door in China and in Siberia. Japan constantly is endeavoring to control the trade of China and penetrate Siberia. If allowed to proceed with its policy, in twenty years all that part of Asia would be under the domination of Japan and trade obstructions would confront America or any other nation not in the good graces of Japan. In the meantime the treaty with Great Britain would give British commerce a

decided advantage over the trade of European or American competitors. Our government is resolved to prevent this trend of events."

But even though an Anglo-American-Japanese alliance were desirable it would be "simply unthinkable" in the present state

DIFFICULT QUESTION NO. 1.

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

of the popular mind, observes the Lexington *Leader* (Rep.); "and even if public opinion could be brought to approve it the first result of such a pact would be the creation of jealousy and suspicion and the growth of another league in opposition, including Germany and Russia, to mention no other powers, and the last state would be worse than the first." "To conclude a treaty between America, Japan, Great Britain and China exclusively on Pacific affairs would mean to ignore France which has large interests in Indo-China," opines the New York *Evening Mail* (Ind. Rep.) and "France would very properly resent that." The United States can not "enter into any hard and fast alliance either with Great Britain or Japan or with both," the Republican Charleston (W. Va.) *Mail* emphatically asserts. "Regardless of party affiliations there is no one in this country," the Democratic Memphis *Commercial Appeal* is convinced, "who would consent to our joining hands with any group of powers against another group in an alliance which could only be in the ultimate reckoning, an alliance for war and not for peace." Again the Republican Philadelphia *Bulletin* declares that "our traditions tolerate no such entanglements" as the proposed triple entente, while the Democratic Pittsburgh *Sun* thus expresses the same sentiment:

"From the days of Washington and Jefferson, wisdom has warned against any entangling compacts with other powers save as may be necessary for times of common peril. There is no apparent reason today for departing from this precedent of caution. The only form of permanent alliance that seems at all consonant with American principles is that of a league of all peoples for the preservation of the world's peace. It has been demonstrated, time after time, that individual alliances lead only to war."

"Away With Alliances!" cries the Detroit *News* (Ind.) in the headline of an editorial concluding with these words:

"The conference at Washington has as its ostensible purpose the abolition of arms. If upon the scrap heap of armaments it could also throw alliances it would inspire hope of world peace."

No such "hard and fast compact" between the three great naval Powers as the British Prime Minister seems to have in view is likely to eventuate, writes Charles Michelson, Washington correspondent of the New York *World*. In the first place,

"This country has never had an alliance with any country except as an expedient for war, and even then—as in the World War—we were an associate, not an allied power. Nor could such an agreement be formulated into a treaty, because treaties must be ratified by two-thirds of the Senate, and even if President Harding favored such a compact he would meet the same irreconcilable group that made Woodrow Wilson's effort for a peace League futile.

"The alternative possibility is for an unframed understanding—like the Lansing-Ishii agreement, for example—that the United States would stand with certain nations on a general Oriental policy. Even such an understanding would not be agreed to by this Administration if it were limited to England, Japan and the United States."

Just as we added three more nations to the original three nation disarmament proposal, so, continues Mr. Michelson, "we would add three or perhaps more nations to Lloyd George's scheme of agreement." And,

"The whole theory of the conference is that it will result in an agreement not only on pending questions of the Pacific and the Far East but for some sort of permanent association that will prevent any other questions from becoming acute. There is where President Harding's 'association of nations' program comes in. It will be his substitute for the Lloyd George agreement as well as for the League of Nations."

But much of the opposition to the "alliance" suggested by Mr. Lloyd George would vanish, in the opinion of several editors, if it could be called by another name. When the British Premier "passes fluently from a defense of the exceedingly explicit ties linking his country with Japan to a fancied conversion of that

ALL DRESSED UP, BUT NO PLACE TO GO

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

alliance into a tripartite agreement between those nations and the United States it is time to call for definitions," in the opinion of the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger* (Ind.). "An 'understanding' in a broad sense of that term is what America unquestionably desires," but "a preliminary arrangement with attributes of an alliance is the very reverse of what the American government

wishes to bring into the parley." What was suggested, the New York *Globe* (Ind. Rep.) explains, was not an alliance but an "understanding":

"A treaty of alliance and an understanding are two very different things. The Monroe Doctrine is a regional understanding. John Hay sought another regional understanding which came to be known as the open door in China. The need for an understanding on Pacific affairs between the powers principally affected is assuredly urgent enough at this time. Most statesmen are agreed that the seeds of discord which might produce future wars are now to be found in the Orient. Is there any one so insensate as to prefer neglect of these dangerous questions and potential misunderstandings to a frank and neighborly discussion?

"Without some agreement as to policy, without the feeling that Japan, Great Britain, and the United States may work as partners in matters of mutual interest, the hope for disarmament and of relief from the insane burdens of competitive militarism will fade into despair."

Such a triple understanding "is one of the chief prerequisites of continued peace in the Pacific," agrees the Manchester *Union* (Rep.). It is needed, declares such a spokesman of the business world as the New York *Commercial*, "and it should be possible to come to such an agreement without unnecessary delay." Remarking that the Pacific is the part of the world "that concerns Great Britain, Japan and America as it does not concern Italy, France, or any other of the principal countries of the earth," the Providence *Journal* (Ind.) continues:

"Mr. Lloyd George's proposal for a triple understanding is correspondingly sensible, and it is moreover in strict accordance with the wholesome theory that international agreements should be entered into by the nations particularly interested rather than by all governments after the League of Nations plan. The Monroe Doctrine applies to the North and South American Continents. Ambassador Harvey's withdrawal from the Silesian negotiations emphasizes our unwillingness to meddle in purely European concerns. Mr. Harding's invitation to the Conference for Limitation of Armaments was, in consonance with this same reasoning, restricted to the Powers immediately affected by the proposed reduction in military establishments.

"Much as the theorist might prefer a world-wide agreement for the prevention of war, practical men and women will see in these regional understandings and ententes the promise of earlier and more effective results. With Japan, Great Britain and America at one in the Pacific, we could look confidently forward to the settlement of the disputes in other troubled areas by the disputants in those areas, and so to a new era of human security throughout the world."

After observing that the word "alliance" is a dangerous one to use, the Lowell *Courier-Citizen* argues that such an agreement as has been suggested would really be useful and advantageous:

"There is in it a germ which cannot be ignored, whatever be the local passions and sectional hatreds of the various races; and that is the solid fact that from now on the peace of the world and the world's observance of international law and order depend at bottom upon the united action of the two great English-speaking powers, which are perfectly certain to act in concert when a real pinch comes."

Another argument offered by the Troy *Times* (Rep.) is that "if Japan is not permitted to continue in the alignment of nations which fought Germany, there will ere long be another working agreement which will include Germany, Russia and Japan. And by that time not one of these resourceful countries will be a negligible antagonist."

Several of our dailies emphasize China's importance in the Far Eastern scheme of things. Mr. Lloyd George in his House of Commons speech on the Japanese treaty admitted, in answer to an interrupter, that China was also "greatly concerned in the Pacific." This, comments the Lincoln *Nebraska State Journal* (Rep.), "would make Lloyd George's three-party 'understanding' on the Pacific at least a four-party understanding, with China, not least tho last."

THE BATTLESHIP NOT SO OBSOLETE

THE BATTLESHIP IS STILL THE BACKBONE of the fleet; it has not been rendered obsolete by the airplane. Thus decides "the Supreme Court of professional military opinion," as the Springfield *Republican* designates the Joint Army and Navy Board presided over by General Pershing, which recently made its official report of the bombing tests carried out by the Army and Navy in June and July. "Nevertheless, it is a weaker backbone than it was before the bombs sank the *Ostfriesland* off the Virginia capes," remarks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, while the St. Louis *Star* says: "the airplane in its challenge is something like the jitney in its challenge to the street cars of Des Moines; the jitney can put the street car out of business, but cannot take its place."

In the words of the Board, "airplanes must have greater mobility, and this can be supplied by aircraft carriers." The Board then goes on in its report:

"The battleship is still the backbone of the fleet and the bulwark of the nation's sea defense, and will so remain so long as the safe navigation of the sea for purposes of trade or transportation is vital to success in war.

"The airplane, like the submarine, destroyer and mine, has added to the dangers to which battleships are exposed, but the battleship still remains the greatest factor of naval strength.

"The aviation and ordnance experiments conducted with the ex-German vessels as targets have proved that it has become imperative as a matter of national defense to provide for the maximum possible development of aviation in both the Army and Navy. They have proved also the necessity for aircraft carriers of the maximum size and speed to supply our fleet with the offensive and defensive power which aircraft provide, within their radius of action, as an effective adjunct of the fleet."

The Board's report appears to have checked for the moment the acrid controversy between the Army Air Service and the Navy as to whether the airplane will drive the battleship from the sea. In the opinion of the Manchester *Union*, "the extremists in both camps, as usual, were wrong. We need more battleships, and we must have more aircraft." "But until the plane is carried out to sea by a specially designed craft, to which it can return, it must remain a weapon of defense from the land, which limits its range to a relatively narrow compass," asserts the conservative Washington *Star*, while a writer in the New York *Globe* is still more critical of the airplane's ability to sink a battleship in motion, completely camouflaged and equipped with searchlights and anti-aircraft guns. "Are the twelve hundred men on the battleship to lie in their hammocks while the bombing plane calmly pelts them from above?" asks this writer. "Has the last searchlight been short-circuited? Then there is the weather, to which the plane is abnormally sensitive. Furthermore, naval officers insist that the trajectory of a bomb dropped from a height of 14,000 feet can be so precisely calculated that any battleship in motion can maneuver out of direct line before the bomb reaches it." All of which, declares the Baltimore *Sun*, "makes it more important than ever that the disarmament conference at Washington shall be a success."

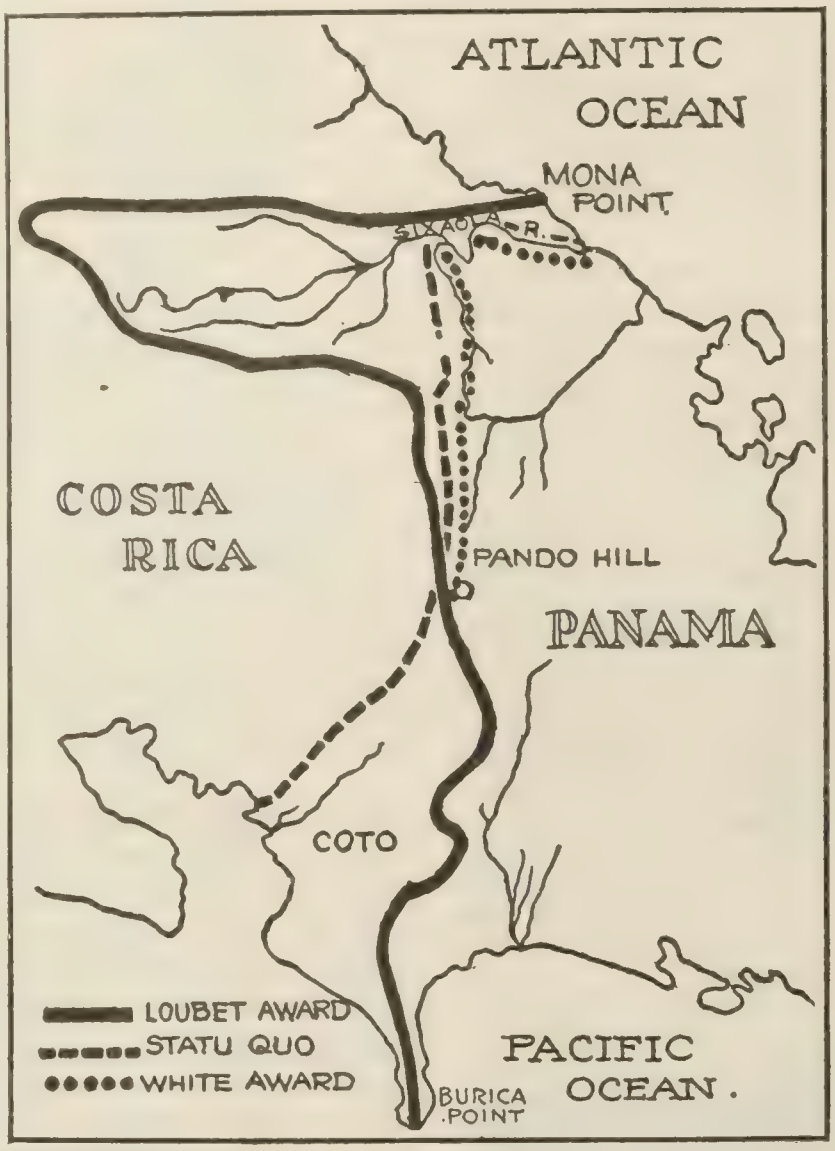
The development of aircraft, states the Board in its report, "has but added to the complexity of naval warfare." Also, notes the Akron *Times*, "it has increased the high cost of warfare, for now we shall have to develop our air forces along with our naval forces." As we read in the Brooklyn *Eagle*:

"The Naval expert is always for more building and the Army expert generally agrees with him. In this case they together demand more airplanes as well as more battleships.

"They may be right, but what the taxpayer would like to see is if instead of building more battleships and more airplanes and more submarines and more war engines of every conceivable description, as recommended by boards of experts, it isn't possible to build fewer and still provide for the security of the nations which may be willing to effect armament reduction."

OUR "INTERFERENCE" IN PANAMA

UNFRIENDLY CRITICS of the United States will seize upon the State Department's intervention in the Panama-Costa Rica dispute, we are told, as one more evidence of the "imperialistic bent" Americans are so ready to reprehend in other nations. It must be realized that in every country of Hispanic America, says the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, the action of the United States will be "misconstrued—not by the governments, perhaps, but by that element in all of them which never misses an opportunity to show its hostility to what it is pleased to call the 'meddling' policy of this country." But the firm manner in which Secretary Hughes has handled the quarrel between Panama and Costa Rica, over the boundary line, will meet with commendation in this country, according to this daily, and "serves warning that the Western hemisphere is to have no puny wars we can prevent," and also shows that the United States "can decide an issue justly even when the decision goes against its friends." There is no question of the legal or moral right of the United States to interfere in the Panama-Costa Rica affair, declares the Brooklyn *Eagle*, tho it is "a distasteful task" and one "undertaken with reluctance." The Harding Administration desires to play no arbitrary rôle, we are told, but did indicate by its note and the act of sending a force of marines to Panama to increase the marine guard there, that force would be used if the use of force were "challenged by continued obstinacy on the part of Panama." This Brooklyn daily reminds us that:



From The New York *Herald*

WHERE WAR LOOMED IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

As a protest against the loss of the Sixaola River valley, given to them by the Loubet award and denied them by the White award, Panamanian forces occupied the Coto region. Still protesting, they withdrew from Coto at the instance of the United States Government.

"Over that republic the United States exercises a measure of protection by virtue of our possession of the Canal Zone. Moreover, the agreement of Panama to the arbitration of the late Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme Court was given without reservation, and when Justice White ruled adversely to the claims of Panama and favorably to those of Costa Rica the former State blundered badly in refusing to accept the award. Her persistence in refusal is not only the act of a bad loser but it is a deliberate challenge to warfare with a neighbor, a warfare which the United States for the security of the Canal Zone cannot well permit."

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* says the Panama government was doubtless deeply grieved to find the United States espousing the cause of Costa Rica, for Panama owes its existence to American intervention, and has "considered herself a favored foster child of the great republic." Meanwhile—

"Costa Rica, on the other hand, has been prominently on the list of wilful and deplorable republics. Yet in this Coto business the United States ruled against its own foster child and in favor of the naughty little sister. It was such a bitter pill for the Panamanians to swallow that they decided not to swallow it, at least not till they were compelled.

"By vigorous action on the isthmus the United States will not ruffle Latin American sensibilities. Coercion may be used against one Latin republic, but it will be in behalf of another Latin republic. And the action will prove the disinterestedness of the United States, for it is against a favored little state and in favor of a little state that has been much out of favor."

The Providence *Journal* admits that it is "unfortunate for amicable relations" with Panama, which "owes its existence to our friendly offices, that she should have been so persistent in a wilful attitude," and avers that "it is not the first time either since the United States became responsible both for her welfare and her good behavior that Panama like a spoiled child has displayed an annoying intolerance of good advice." The New York *Tribune* notes the Panama complaint that enforcement of the White award would be "a direct attack against the sovereignty of Panama" and admits this may be so if Panama means by "sovereignty" that a state can take upon itself "the right to repudiate the most solemn obligations." But not everywhere is the American government's procedure unreservedly approved, and as an example of the critical attitude of some newspapers, we have the sharp question of the New York *World* as follows:

"After all, does the United States recognize no sovereignty on the American continents save its own? In international affairs it is not enough to be right, nor enough to have your own way. In the end a nation must convince other nations of its honesty of purpose, and we have taken little pains to convince South America. It has been our practise to bet we were right and then play a gunboat. South America has grumbled, and with reason."

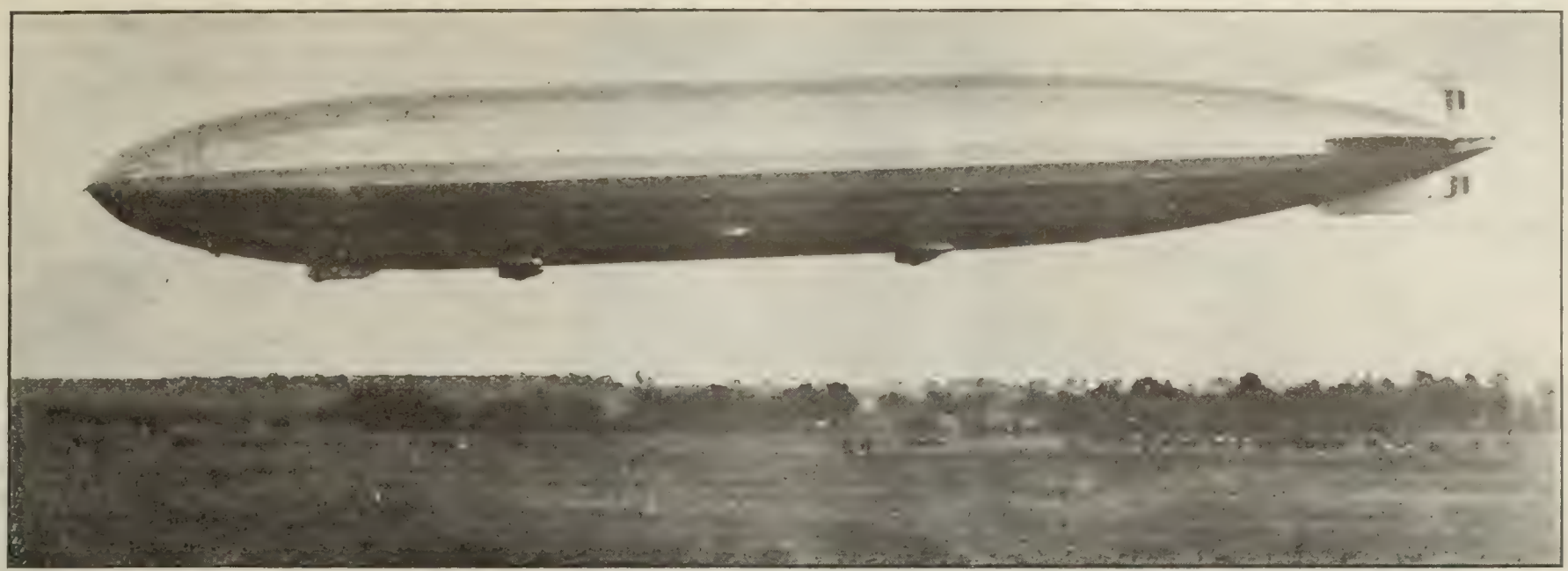
In Panama *The Star Herald*, which is described as the leading newspaper of the republic, counseled moderation to Panamanians from the first and observed:

"It has fallen to our lot that the decision of the mediator accepted by our government was against us. Are we to consider on that account that the United States is our enemy, and that she has attempted in some manner or other to decide the controversy against us without having sufficient grounds for such action?

"This seems to us ridiculously absurd. The United States has been and is a most loyal friend of our nation, and her diplomats have tried to obtain a just solution of our affair. Why, then, are we to think that the powerful northern nation looks upon us with disfavor?

"From any point of view it would have been better for the United States to have given us the decision in the boundary dispute. The contested belt of land, if under our jurisdiction, would have constituted a better guarantee for the Washington government than it would if placed under control of Costa Rica.

"In our opinion the United States has proceeded in this case with a point of view which it believed to be just. We have reached a critical moment. The last word has been spoken, but we should not permit ourselves to proceed passionately. Let us think of the future of the country before everything. Above all, let us not compromise that future by an act of madness."



Official Photograph, U. S. Navy

THE ILL-FATED *ZR-2* ON ONE OF ITS FIRST TRIAL FLIGHTS.

THE GREATEST AERIAL DISASTER

WHEN THE WORLD'S LARGEST DIRIGIBLE exploded, collapsed and fell flaming into the River Humber, burning to death or drowning seventeen American and twenty-seven British officers and enlisted men, it meant "the end of experiments with airships of the Zeppelin type," in the opinion of Hiram Percy Maxim, inventor and aviation enthusiast. "The great cost of constructing a 700-foot rigid dirigible," agrees the New York *Sun*, "has perhaps checked the progress of development in this type." Rear-Admiral Moffett, chief of Naval aviation, however, maintains that the American Navy "will 'carry on,' build and operate as many ships of this type as may be authorized by Congress." In fact, at the present time the *ZR-1*, sister ship to the British *R-38* (which was to have become the *ZR-2* after the successful completion of her trials) is now in process of construction in this country. "It seems, however, that at the present time, like Frankenstein, men build such a giant only to have it turn upon them and to destroy them," notes the Hartford *Courant*. In any event, says the Springfield *Union*, "this tragic instance—the world's worst aviation disaster—clearly shows that the construction of these immense dirigibles involves problems yet to be mastered." Moreover, contends the New York *Herald*, "they must be mastered at home, where we must eventually make these airships for ourselves. Why should the Government spend $2,000,000 for a British dirigible? Yankees are good hands at such work."

As the *R-38* had not been accepted by the Navy, the investigation of the cause of the disaster probably will be undertaken by the British Air Ministry, it is pointed out. Nor, it is said, will the United States be expected to pay any part of the loss. That the *R-38* was considered a "lemon" and a "flivver" by several members of the crew which was to have brought her over the Atlantic, is now revealed by the New York press. Although at this time it is not known whether the collapse of the dirigible was due to faulty design, mechanical trouble, fuel or gas leakage, structural weakness, fire or the bursting of gasoline feed pipes, "time and again news of defects in the airship were published," we are reminded by the New York *Evening Mail*. As we read in a New York *Times* editorial:

"Defects in her construction had come to light, although little was said about them officially. In July an intermediate plane and four intermediate braces showed weaknesses. It was then reported that she had a tendency to 'drag amidships.' Early in August some control wires loosened when she was running under half power. The balanced elevators and rudders were said to be 'overbuilt'; a rib here and there gave way; and extensive repairs were necessary. There was some talk of engine trouble. The fact is, the dirigible was in the repair shop a good deal of the time, but the constructors were sanguine that she could be strengthened and made airworthy."

More specifically, we are told by the New York *Tribune:*

"Prior to her final flight the *ZR-2* (as she was to have been rechristened by the U. S. Navy) had made three short trial journeys. On each of them serious defects were observed immediately after all of the craft's six engines were advanced to full speed.

"On her first trial flight the airship was compelled to descend before her scheduled time because control wires loosened quickly under half-speed flying. The second flight had to be shortened in order that the rudder surfaces could be reduced.

"The third trial flight disclosed for the first time that the giant hull was structurally defective. On this flight the airship attained a speed of fifty knots for the first time. This speed was ten knots less than the contract cruising speed. Nevertheless, even at this reduced speed the strain was so great that some of the vessel's ribs weakened and gave way. Only four of the six engines were running at the time the weaknesses developed.

"It was after this flight that the dirigible was taken back to Howden and extensive repairs made with a view to strengthening the hull."

It was expected that the *R-38* would be the forerunner of a fleet of war and commercial dirigibles. She carried a wireless set capable of sending messages 1,500 miles; all parts of the ship was connected with the commander's gondola by telephone; the exhaust from the engines was utilized for cooking purposes; the men had bunks instead of hammocks; the ship was electrically lighted throughout; in fact, as one writer puts it, "nothing was overlooked in making the vessel an air-floating home." True, her compartments were not filled with helium gas, which is non-inflammable, but with hydrogen gas, but this is because the United States has the only known supply of helium gas, and even we do not produce it in large quantities. Had this gas been used, experts agree, there would have been little, if any, loss of life. As the New York *World* points out, "inflammable gas is never safe in the vicinity of a gasoline engine or an electrical storm." Continues *The World:*

"The theory of the dirigible remains so sound essentially that it will not be abandoned, but the production of an inexpensive, non-inflammable gas must precede further rapid development. As matters stand, the necessary experience in piloting and handling airships is bought too often at the price of the lives of the crew. If the business of experimentation were put on a more scientific basis and confined for a while to laboratory tests more progress might be made and fewer lives lost at the same time. As Germany pretty well proved during the war, the dirigible can be both manageable and effective when correctly built and well handled. It has a future."

WHAT WILL HOOVER DO TO RUSSIA?

THE RUSSIAN SOVIET'S S. O. S.—its appeal for aid for the starving millions in a land where cholera and typhus are said to rage unchecked—was answered so promptly by Herbert Hoover as chairman of the American Relief Committee that the suspicions of several Socialist editors were aroused.

WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR HATS AND COATS.
—Thomas, in the Detroit *News*

"What is Hoover up to?" asks the New York *Call*, which reminds us that "he has never neglected an opportunity to attack the Soviet Government." What this Socialist daily fears is that the Lenin régime will be overthrown "and the old Czarist régime installed" as the indirect result of American relief. In fact, declares the Schenectady *Citizen*, another Socialist daily, "Hoover is trying to kill the Soviets by kindness after the world has been unable to overthrow them by violence." Therefore, believes this paper, "the Russians should beware of Hoover and his gifts." Even the official Bolshevik organ at Riga maintains that "the American representatives are actuated by motives other than humanitarian." Nor is the wave of criticism confined to Socialist and Bolshevik papers. The *Dearborn Independent*, Henry Ford's weekly, intimates in an editorial headed "Is Hoover Being Fooled?" that the people of the United States are being deceived by the move to aid Russia. Says *The Independent:* "The appeal was not a spontaneous one from Russia, but was put over in a rattle of dispatches from Riga, Paris, Berlin and every suspicious quarter. Then Mr. Hoover announced that he had answered Russia's plea to feed her on condition that Russia would release American prisoners, and with the precision of a cut-and-dried drama the word came that Russia would accede to the conditions." Now, demands this paper, "what group in the United States was interested in bringing the matter about, and who played between Russia and Washington so smoothly?"

Other editors, however, and in greater number, believe that the Soviet Government will be the one to make political capital out of famine relief measures, and that in the end the Soviet cause will be considerably strengthened, even if the Government is not recognized. The opinion of the New York *Tribune's* Riga correspondent, after a perusal of the Soviet press, is that "the nations who come to Russia's aid will be compelled to recognize the Soviet Government." These countries go to make up the Supreme Council, which at a recent Paris meeting formed a commission to collaborate with the Hoover organization.

What will be the result of this direct contact between Hoover's agents and the Soviet? Will it result in the overthrow of the Soviet régime? Mr. Hoover promised the Soviet that, because of the delicate political situation, the American flag will not be carried by American Relief trucks, and that his emissaries will indulge in no "political activity." But he also states that in his opinion "the causes of the famine are such that they will be recurrent every year until there is much further change in the economic system of Russia." This change, as interpreted by several editors, means the elimination of the Bolshevik régime, and it is freely hinted that the ministrations of the Hoover organization, even in its private capacity, cannot be without political significance. While there seems to be no danger that "propaganda will be distributed with each loaf of bread," as the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* says Lenin professed to fear, the New York *Tribune* flatly declares editorially that "it will be impossible to prevent the relief expedition to Russia having political effect. Relief agents may seal their lips, but their very presence will say: 'We are from a land whose politics differ from yours—and we have plenty.'" In this the New York *World's* Riga correspondent agrees. "Only parlor Bolsheviki of the United States have ever charged that American relief measures are based upon political motives," declares the Boston *Post*. As the Portland (Me.) *Herald* puts it:

'While this country has refused to recognize the Soviet Government it is not interested in the political aspects one way or the other so far as extending relief is concerned. The offer of help was made in the name of humanity and was intended to reach the largest number possible irrespective of political belief or affiliation. And it is only on this ground that the relief will be supplied."

"The world simply cannot afford to let Russia die on its hands," explains the New York *World*, which believes that 'Mr. Hoover is the one man whose experience fits him to direct the distribution of supplies in Russia." As *The World* sees the situation there:

NO TELLING WHAT A HUNGRY BEAR MIGHT DO.
—Knott, in the Dallas *News*

"In Russia to-day there are tens of millions suffering from hunger, millions adrift on the plains and thousands dying daily. There will be no yield this fall throughout the most fertile of the grain-growing regions. Even if the peasants are supplied with seed and enabled to plant crops, the first harvest Russia can expect will not begin much earlier than a year hence. Between August, 1921, and August, 1922, food conditions in Russia must

grow steadily worse. Whatever beginning is made in relief must be increased by leaps and bounds, first to meet the existing tragic situation and then to keep pace with its growth."

"The work is so vast that foreign relief agencies must collaborate with the Soviet Government if satisfactory results are to be attained," asserts the Springfield *Republican*. England and France appear to be particularly anxious to aid Russia, but this, in the opinion of *The Republican*, is because "Great Britain fears that direct dealings between Russia and Hoover's representatives would impair the trade advantages gained by agreement with Russia, while France would use the relief work as a means of securing recognition of Russia's old debts to France." Incidentally, reports the Paris correspondent of the New York *World*, "European politicians and economists frankly suspect America of being actuated by the desire to find Russian markets for her surplus productions, rather than by purely philanthropic motives." So there is suspicion all round. As we read in the Wichita *Eagle:*

Photo by Paul Thompson

HE WILL FEED RUSSIA.

Colonel William N. Haskell, formerly commander of New York's famous 69th Regiment, who has been appointed to superintend the famine relief work of the American Relief Administration in Russia.

"This anxiety to relieve distress in Russia might be puzzling if you looked at it without considering the European political features of the Russian situation. One calls to mind the fact that the chief causes of Russian starvation were French and British activities against the Russians. Because the Bolsheviki refused to pay to French bankers the money borrowed by the late Czar, France insisted upon an unmerciful warfare against the Russians. The French government spent millions of American dollars in prosecuting futile expeditions against the Russians and backing up still more futile counter-revolutions and hobby-horse wars. The British government spent other millions of American dollars in maintaining the starvation blockade of Russian ports that actually brought the Russians to the point of extinction by hunger and disease.

"Why the sudden Christian urge to extend relief? The Russians have not relented in their determination to pay none of the Czar's debts. They have not been conquered.

"Merely this. If the United States does all the relief work the United States will capture the Russian trade through an exhibition of good will. Britain and France want to be in on the exhibition, so as to capture their share of the trade.

"Now, neither Great Britain nor France has any money with which to feed the Russians. If the British and French governments want to make contributions, it is appropriate that they contribute something toward the interest on the money they owe us. American citizens are paying that interest now, and thus keeping things going in France and England. Before venturing out into Russian relief business, perhaps it would be well for the trade-seeking Lloyd George and Briand to arrange for payment of some of that interest to the nation that is really behind the relief work—the United States."

The United States may be behind the relief work, as *The Eagle* says, but, according to the Minneapolis *Tribune*, Lenin, himself, is likely to "turn the appeal for aid to political account in Russia by representing to the ignorant masses that the 'capitalistic' world is so afraid of the spread of Bolshevism that it seeks to protect itself by sending aid to needy but aggressive Russia." In reality, however, avers the Chicago *Tribune*, "Lenin was compelled to appeal for aid; he would not have appealed unless the situation were desperate." The fact that he did appeal is also construed by the Newark *Evening News* as proof of "the terrible extent of Russia's plight," and "a confession of the failure of his communist experiment." "The hopeful aspect of the situation," declares this paper, is that "Russia is so flat on her back that she will accept remedial efforts." As the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* notes the events that have led to the present state of Russia:

"The trouble in Russia is that civilization, government and

A SHAKY THRONE.

—Brown, in the Chicago *Daily News*

FINALLY OPENED—FROM THE INSIDE.

—James, in the St. Louis *Star*

WHERE HUNGER OVERRULES

transportation have broken down. A further difficulty is that the whole population in many districts has been on the verge of hunger for years. There is no reserve strength in the nation. It is all burned out, wasted, used up in mad experiments.

"That is what makes the Russian problem the most gigantic job of all famine relief undertakings. Rail and river transportation have ceased to exist in many areas. Roads have not been mended for years. The people have been hungry for a long time. There are no officials accustomed to dealing with such problems.

"It will not be a job of a month, or six months, or a year. It is likely to require several years."

The conditions of 1921 show little resemblance to those of 1917, adds *The Ledger* in another editorial, in commenting upon Lenin's leadership. For, we are told:

"Lenin is drifting. His drift began months ago, possibly as early as the first hegira of Washington Vanderlip into the land of the Soviets. He has given up the militarization of labor. His back has been turned on the nationalization of lands. The peasant can keep, sell or sow such grains as he does not use in paying his taxes.

"Lenin has crawled back, inch by inch. Land has been denationalized, banks have been authorized, Russia is about to go back to the use of money of intrinsic value. The Government will fix no more wages. It now permits trading and trafficking. Russians who ride on street cars, trains and vessels must pay their fares. Little factories are being reestablished."

Whether the measures taken by the American organization will prepare the way for a resumption of political relations is the burden of several editorials. "Certainly they will inevitably result in the development of more friendly relations between two peoples, if not between the two governments," believes the New York *Globe*. And according to the Soviet Minister for Foreign Affairs, quoted in a Chicago *Tribune* dispatch, "the Russian people are hoping that the American people will very soon surmount the separating wall of calumnies and misrepresentations now preventing relations between the two countries." In the opinion of the Washington *Post*, however, "there is nothing in the situation which warrants Lenin and Trotzky in the belief that they are to be received into the family of nations." This fact, it notes, was brought out very clearly by Lloyd George during the discussion of the Russian famine situation by the Supreme Council. On that occasion the British Premier admitted that relief was impossible without the cooperation of the Soviet Government, since it "controls transport and all the official machinery," and consequently "no one could move about Russia without its permission." But such cooperation, he said, should be for the purpose of famine relief, "and for this purpose only." Continues *The Post*:

"Lenin and Trotzky are planning to capitalize American relief measures for their own advantage. Soviet propagandists, no doubt, will quickly spread the word that food for the starving millions was obtained through Soviet influence; that it comes as evidence of the friendship of the United States for the Russian Government; that the arrangements between Americans and the Red agents constitute complete recognition of the Soviet Government. This, however, will not be permitted to obstruct the relief measures inaugurated by the American people. They are undertaken as a work of mercy, to save the lives of millions of famishing men, women and children. The criminals who retain control of the Russian Government will be brought to a prompt realization that the relief movement is nongovernmental and has no political significance."

THE WIDENING BERGDOLL SCANDAL

MORE MALODOROUS than ever, many papers agree, is the case of the notorious draft dodger, Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, as illuminated by the investigation of a Congressional committee, the majority report of which finds that his escape was made possible by a conspiracy of army officers, of which former Brigadier-General Samuel Tilden Ansell was the "master mind." As the case stands now, remarks the Houston *Chronicle*, "the country is disgraced not so much by the way Bergdoll flouted its authority, but because there were so many pretended patriots willing to help him." Both majority and minority reports—the one signed by three members, of whom two are Democrats, and the other by two Republicans, "support the reported boast of that fugitive that he 'made the Americans look like a bunch of boobs,'" says the Pittsburgh *Gazette-Times*—"the Americans referred to being those who should have kept him safely in custody." There is not entire unanimity in the press, however, on the point that the majority report is correctly based, the Charlotte *Observer* averring that the characterization of General Ansell "looks like a politically prejudiced conclusion." But in one thing there is entire agreement of opinion, notes the St. Paul *Dispatch*, and that is that we must "bring Bergdoll back." Meanwhile, "our best advertised slacker and draft evader" is said to be sojourning in Switzerland as an unwelcome visitor. Intrinsically, the case of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll "holds little of importance," believes the Omaha *Bee*, but "the circumstances that surround his escape from prison are such as demand a great deal of careful attention."

GENERAL SAMUEL ANSELL,

Former Acting Judge Advocate General of the Army, who was of Bergdoll's legal counsel.

While "there are many who participated in the conspiracy leading to Bergdoll's escape and the acquittal of those who brought it about," says the majority report, according to press quotations, "there are three who are more culpable than the rest." In this connection are named General Ansell, who was one of the draft dodger's counsel; Colonel John E. Hunt, commander of Fort Jay, where Bergdoll was confined, and Colonel Charles C. Cresson, who prosecuted Colonel Hunt when that officer was court-martialed. As for General Ansell, "he is now out of the Army," runs the report. "He is beyond the jurisdiction of court-martial proceedings, but provision should be made against his future practise before any of the departments, before any court-martial, or in the courts of the District of Columbia or the nation above whose safety and integrity he has placed gold."

Chief responsibility for the fiasco is placed by the minority on Major-General Peter C. Harris, Adjutant-General of the Army, tho "there is no question of improper motives" on his part. The charge against him is that he yielded too easily to the "earnest and artful case put up by his former associate in the War Department" for the pot-of-gold expedition. The minority report accuses no one directly of conspiracy, except Bergdoll, D. Clarence Gibboney, of Bergdoll's counsel; James E. Romig, friend of the evader; Joe Stecher, Bergdoll's chauffeur, and "possibly" Mrs. Bergdoll. But General Ansell is criticized in that "his actions and attitude seem extraordinary" inasmuch as he accepted employment in the case of a "man who was notorious, without making any investigation," and also "accepted Gibboney at his own valuation and fell a willing victim to Gibboney's misrepresentations and machinations." "As usual," notes the

New York *World*, "the majority and minority findings of the special House committee of investigation in the Bergdoll case are in absolute conflict," and, remarks the Pittsburgh *Leader*, "the stench of the notorious case is worse now than ever. We can not evade the fact that there are men high in the government whose patriotism is on the level of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll's." Even if we accept the majority report, says the Pittsburgh paper, there is still something missing in the facts leading up to it. If it be admitted "that Colonel Ansell suggested the escape of the draft dodger and even introduced the element of bribery, there is still something to follow for which he could not be responsible." Colonel Ansell could only suggest; he could not order the release of the prisoner. So—

"Responsibility for the Bergdoll scandal lies at the door of those who had power to order the prison doors opened for the prisoner to walk out. There should be no secret about that identity. The routine of the system should provide the clew. Beyond question Bergdoll was released on an order from some one with authority, or he was turned loose by the commandant of the Governors Island military prison, Maj. (now Col.) Hunt. The records should show who opened the door."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Ford aspires to be an uncommon carrier.—*Wall Street Journal.*

These days the way of the transgressor is tarred.—*Nashville Tennesseean.*

Are those advocates of a dye embargo trying to draw the color line?—*Nashville Banner.*

A Virginia street sign reads: "Let us do your dicing for you." We accept the proposition.—*Charleston Gazette.*

"Business," says an eastern expert, "is on the cycle of recovery." We trust it is a motorcycle.—*St. Louis Star.*

The revenooers are now trying to patrol the ocean . . . there's many a ship 'twixt the cup and the lip.—*New York Sun.*

If our foreign trade keeps up its present progress in the same direction all Atlantic ports will soon be exports.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The Government has issued a bulletin on how to keep a cellar dry. But the surest way is to give a few house parties.—*New Orleans States.*

In 1919 the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports there were 3,374 strikes in the United States—*News Item.* And 654 home runs.—*Life (New York).*

Dispatches say the entire German nation has turned against war. This is not particularly surprizing, considering the way the late war turned against Germany.—*Seattle Times.*

Postmaster-General Hays will have done something worth while for the postal service if he can get a special delivery letter to its destination before the regular mail.—*Canton News.*

In selecting November 11 as the date of the International conference on various matters, the allied powers, doubtless, had in mind some recognition of the date on which Germany began to win the war.—*Indianapolis News.*

Germans owe us nearly a quarter of a billion dollars for the maintenance of American troops on the Rhine; but Germany can't pay at present, as all her available funds, aside from the indemnity she must pay, are needed to subsidize world trade.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

The nuisance tax goes but the tax nuisance remains.—*Nashville Banner.*

Love at first sight usually ends with divorce at first slight.—*Asheville Times.*

At least one pleasant reflection is left the former kaiser and that is our tax bill.—*Williamsport Sun.*

The sales tax has one merit. It hasn't been passed yet.—*Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze (Topeka).*

One thing is certain: when England set out to have Ireland she did not count on twins.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Perish the thought that Dr. Harding sought that method of lowering his income tax.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

A stainless steel has been invented in England. What a fine thing for a nation to make its swords of!—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Our latest national superstition is that General Dawes can cure governmental extravagance by swearing at it.—*The Liberator (New York).*

It may be General Wood wants to be governor of the Philippines for a year to get his hand in for governing American college students.—*Franklin (Pa.) News-Herald.*

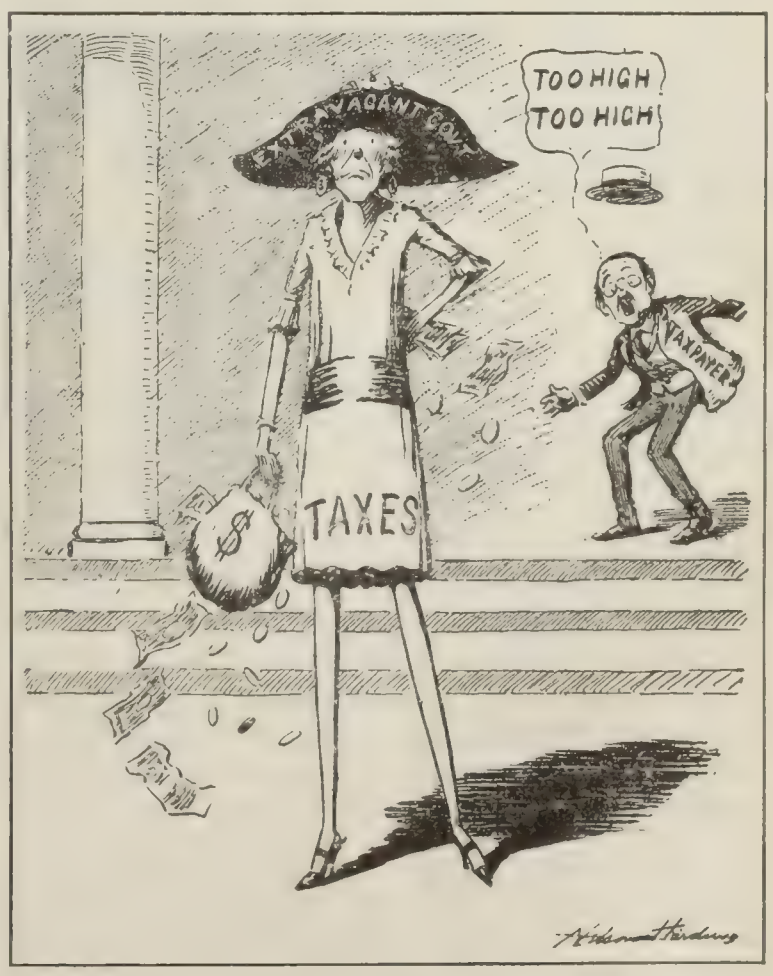
We doubt the rumor that nice women in England have been cured of smoking because the common people have taken it up. That never cured the men.—*Columbia (S. C.) State.*

It is said that Federal officials are perplexed as to the disposal of confiscated liquors in government warehouses. Perhaps volunteers could be called for to aid in the solution of this problem.—*Mobile Register.*

The "Sell Now League," organized by manufacturers and merchants, has launched a vigorous campaign to revive industry, and is splendidly equipped with headquarters and everything except buyers.—*The Liberator (New York).*

BOBBING IT?

—Westerman, in the Columbus *Ohio State Journal.*



WE HEAR THEY ARE TO BE LOWERED.

—Harding, in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

FASHION HINTS FROM OUR TAXMAKERS.

FOREIGN - COMMENT

IF THEY FORGET RUSSIA

UNLESS THE RUSSIAN SOVIET GOVERNMENT is invited to the Washington conference on disarmament and Far-East problems, Russia will call a conference of her own to discuss Pacific questions, say Riga dispatches, which inform us that the nations taking part in such a conference would be Russia, the Far-Eastern Republic, Mongolia, and China. According to the Russian Soviet press this rival conference should be called at the same time as the Washington meeting, and for the discussion of common tariff systems, customs regulations, establishment of rail and water transportation rates and regulations for the conduct of land commerce in Mongolia. Among other questions to be considered are the traffic regulations on rivers used by all countries taking part in the conference, as well as a proposal that the Eastern Chinese Railway be given into the complete control of China. Says the Moscow *Izvestia:*

"A conference of Far-Eastern peoples must be called. It must put forth a program touching the common interests of the peoples involved and indicating ways and means for their cooperation and the defense of their interests."

WHERE A TRAFFIC COP IS NEEDED.

The Nations (solo and chorus): "After you!" "Do please precede me!" "I couldn't think of rushing in before you!" (So it goes.)
—*Il Travaso* (Rome)

The Moscow *Eknomicheskaya Zhsin* avers that whatever agreement may be reached at Washington "will be at the expense of the peoples of China, Mongolia, the Far-Eastern Republic, and the territories of Soviet Russia." Therefore, it is urgent that a Russian conference—

"Should place the interests of the peoples of Russia and the Far East in opposition to the interests of the imperialistic robbers who are preparing to get together at Washington. The paramount interest which binds the peoples of the Far East together is defense against the aggressive plans of Western imperialism. Soviet Russia and the Far-Eastern Republic are now experiencing the direct blows of Japanese imperialism.

"In Mongolia, British and American capitalism are striving, with the assistance of Chinese merchants, to capture the market, and, finally, China herself remains the object of the exploitation of the British, Americans, and Japanese. There is, therefore, urgent reason for a defensive alliance on the part of the aforementioned victims of Allied imperialism."

But it is not only the Soviet Russians who are disturbed at the outlook for Russia in the Harding conference, as may be judged from some Russian newspapers reflecting the views of the Kerensky group. Thus the Prague *Volia Rossii* observes:

"It is evident that if a comprehensive and fair solution of all matters which constitute the Far-Eastern problem were aimed at, all the parties interested should have been invited to discuss them, and not only those who at this moment have at their disposal a sufficient military force on the coast of the Pacific Ocean. Russia, in particular, is an interested party, as a country which possesses vast and rich territories on the shores of the Pacific. After all, the main difficulty of the Pacific problem is the question where and how to give an outlet to Japan, which is seeking a place for its excessive population, a market for its goods, new sources of fuel and raw material, and new fields for its newly amassed capital.

"To give an outlet to Japan, without hurting the interests of America, Britain, and France, various 'good friends' of Russia have so far outlined one plan—to give Japan freedom of action in Siberia. It is certain, therefore, that 'the Siberian question' in one form or another will be discust at the conference. . . . It is highly probable that attempts will be made at the conference by one side or another to reach an agreement on the Pacific among the participants at Russia's expense.

"It is possible that because of certain considerations they will recognize Japan's right to remain in those territories of the Russian Far East which she has seized during the last year, taking advantage of our disorganization and temporary weakness."

But this newspaper declares that the Russian people will never be reconciled to any deals made at their expense, and will in the near future "annul all agreements affecting their interests and concluded without their participation," and it adds:

"Therefore, if the participants of the conference sincerely intend to achieve a lasting peace; if they truly think of disarmament and wish 'that the Pacific Ocean should really become pacific,' they must, when solving the Pacific problem, have in mind the just claims and rights of all interested Powers and not forget that besides America, the British Empire and Japan, there will soon emerge on the Pacific Ocean a fourth great Power—a free, democratic, regenerated Russia."

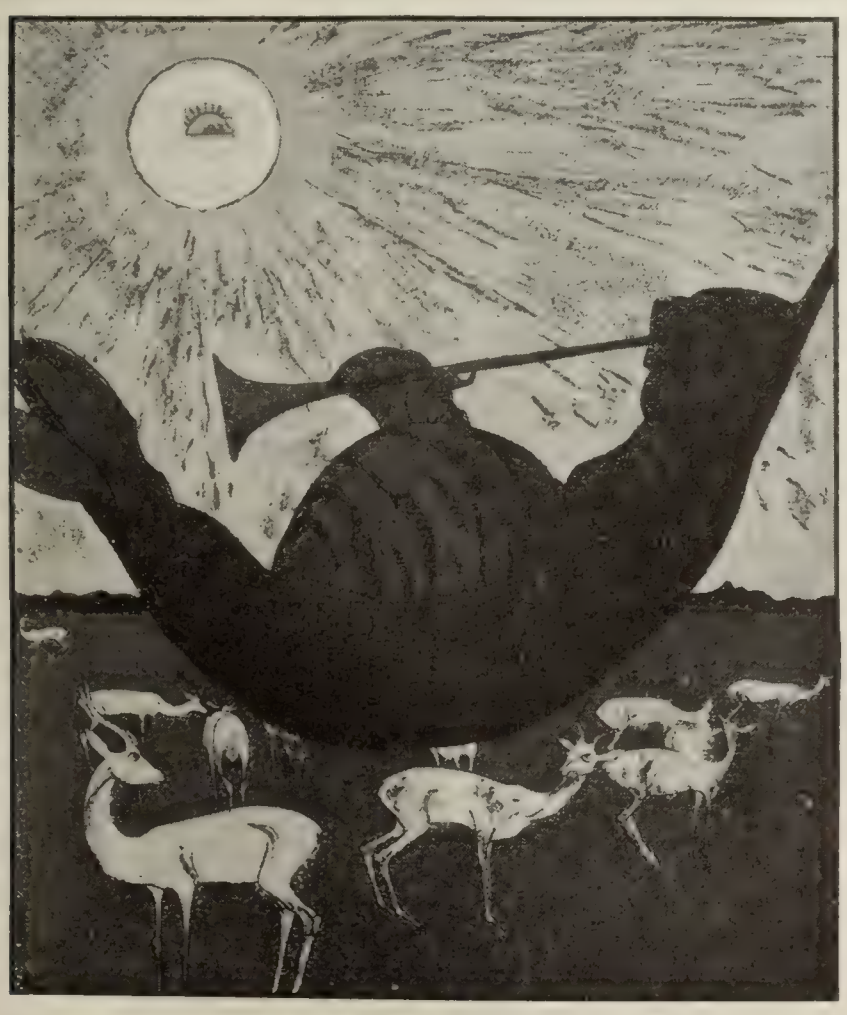
Similar in tone is the opinion of the Russian National Society of New York, which represents the conservative Russian viewpoint, and maintains that "no decisions made by the proposed Disarmament Conference can be or will be binding upon the Russian people and the future Russian Government unless representatives of the leading Russian political groups are invited to participate in the work of the conference." In this Society's semimonthly Bulletin No. 16 we read:

"Although the proposed Disarmament Conference will be largely confined to the Pacific situation, involving chiefly the interests of the United States, Japan, Great Britain, and China, nevertheless Russia will be an important factor to consider. Both Japan and China are threatened by the aggressive policy of the Third Internationale, directed by the so-called Soviet Government of Russia. In the Far-Eastern area, where at present the anti-Bolshevik factions are carrying on a regular warfare against the Soviet rule, and especially against the Far-Eastern Republic with its capital in Chita, the situation is by no means clear. China has to protect her continental border against the possible invasion of the Red Army, while Japan is most vitally concerned about the situation in Vladivostok, which is Russia's outlet to the Pacific.

"Once more Russia is becoming the central problem of the world's peace. It is obvious that the European Powers are unable to disarm in the face of the growing power of the Red Army, which is the destructive tool in the hands of the Communist rulers of Russia. Disarmament undertaken at this time would leave Europe helpless before the arrogant policies of the Third Internationale. The Pacific situation is but a part of the broader international relations, and, therefore, a comprehensive policy toward the Pacific problem cannot be set forth without first solving the problem of Russia.

"The Russian National Society maintains the position that no decisions made by the proposed Disarmament Conference can be or will be binding upon the Russian people and the future Russian Government unless representatives of the leading Russian political groups are invited to participate in the work of the Conference. This opinion is by no means a factional opinion, and there is a precedent to corroborate it. None of the Russian national political factions considers the decisions of the Paris Peace Conference with regard to Russia's boundaries obligatory to the Russia of to-morrow. The statesmen at Versailles in due course of time were reminded of this Russian attitude toward any decision which they might have adopted pertaining to the Russian problem. However, Russian statesmen were not invited to participate in the work of the Paris Peace Conference and the dismemberment of Russia was accomplished by the Versailles Conference and tacitly approved by the Communists now in control of the former Russian Empire.

"This was a fatal mistake, and the world at large can not help but feel its disastrous consequences to-day. The Russian National Society hopes that at present a repetition of this mistake will be avoided and the leaders of the Russian national groups will be called to render their competent judgments with regard to problems which vitally affect Russia's near future. It goes without saying that the foreign governments participating in the Disarmament Conference would have to take into consideration the cardinal change in the aspirations of the Russian people, who, having lived through the horrors of the revolution, have no other desire than to return to the historical path of their development. Accordingly, it would be a fatal mistake to disregard, as has been done in the past, the opinion of Russian national leaders as opposed to and distinguished from the various Socialist and Communist leaders who represent the different shades of one and the same destructive force, which is the Internationale."



A CYNICAL GERMAN VIEW.

"I've got my fill for the present, so I'll play the pipe of peace—until I'm hungry again!"

—*Simplicissimus* (Munich)

FORDNEY "GLOOM" IN CANADA

COMPARED WITH THE FORDNEY measure, the effects of the McKinley and Dingley legislation on Canada were as nothing, according to some Canadian observers who call attention to the "harm" the new American tariff provisions may do to Canadian prosperity. Without taking into account the possibility of duties being placed on newsprint and pulp, or on boards, planks, and deals,

UNCLE SAM: "Come on in; the water's fine!"

—*Evening News* (London)

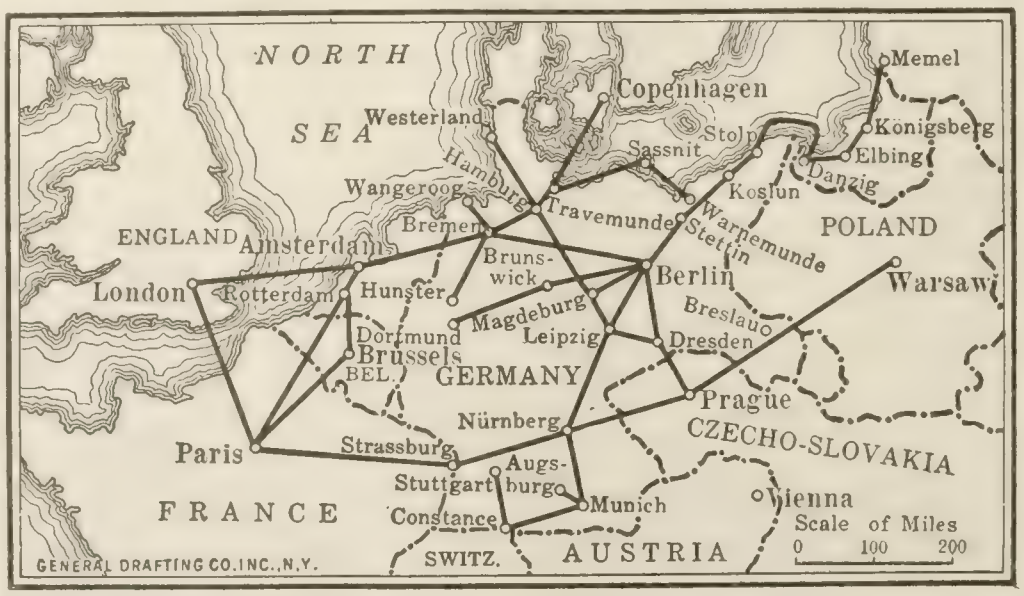
they say the value of exports affected, according to last year's figures, is estimated at fully $225,000,000. The Fordney measure affects no less than nine-tenths of the value of all the farm products exported to the United States in 1920, writes the Ottawa correspondent of the London *Economist*, who says further "it affects 40 per cent. of all the exports to that country last year, or an amount equal to over 25 per cent. of the value of all exports to all countries." What is more, the McKinley and Dingley tariffs, we are told, related to only one branch of Canadian industry, namely, agriculture, but the new Fordney bill touches at least five, and this informant adds:

"It will hit the fisheries a stunning blow, and that at a time when they are least able to bear it. For some non-ferrous minerals the export market will virtually be cut off, and the same may be said of certain manufactured products, the surplus of which has found a ready market in the United States, and can find it in no other country.

"The prospect of finding an alternative market for the $90,000,000 of wheat exported to the United States last year is more hopeful than it is for any other important product. Certainly those engaged in the grain trade take a much more optimistic view of the situation than they did a few months ago. The dry weather in Europe, together with a falling off in the American crop, is bound to create a much stronger demand for the Canadian product, this being already strongly reflected in the firmness of prices. At the same time, the financing of the crop will probably be attended with greater difficulty than it was last year, when so much of this was done through New York. The fall in sterling alone makes this feature of the situation more difficult. Last fall the ready sale of large quantities of wheat to the United States really saved Canada from a critical financial situation. At a time when conditions are so upset, it is unfortunate that such an outlet, through which quick settlements may be effected, should be closed up. American tariff legislation has a very disturbing effect on a business situation which, through general causes, has had much to upset it."

GERMANY'S NEW FIELD, THE AIR

"THE WORLD IS MY FIELD" used to be the slogan of the German merchant marine in the proud days before 1914, and while their shipping industry is showing great signs of new life, British observers in Germany keep referring to the great strides Germany is making in air-transportation. They do this to urge England to "get a hustle on" in order that she may not be entirely outstripped before she realizes the opportunities of this new field of transportation. Germany's aeroplanes are running on schedule every day and almost every hour of the day, writes the Berlin correspondent of the London *Daily Chronicle*, who calls attention to a guide of air-routes which is "a substantial booket of nearly a hundred pages, as matter of fact, and statistical as a *Bradshaw*,"—which is the name of the famous English railway guides. Fourteen pages are filled with details of regular daily or twice daily services to places within the borders of Germany, we are told, and they give "to a minute" the time of departures and arrivals. There isn't even a saving clause about "wind and weather permitting," so that it requires a mental effort to realize that "these are the pathless tracks of the air and not the steel railroads." By arrangements with Holland and other neighboring countries, long-distance services are linked up with England and Scandinavia, and the accompanying map shows how these connection are made. To this regular passenger transportation all sorts of subsidiary services are being added, says this informant, who admires the rapid development of the "Flying Post," which "isn't burdened with any special regulations apart from its slightly higher tariff." All one has to do to insure this speedy delivery is to mark the letter "By Flying Post" and drop it in any letter-box in the ordinary way. In this matter, too, international arrangements have been made so that a letter posted in Berlin at 7:30 in the morning, for example, reaches London at 5:30 the same evening; and this correspondent adds:



From the London "Daily Chronicle"

MORE PROOF THAT GERMANY IS COMING BACK FAST.

German air routes that cover Europe with traveling planes almost every hour of every day.

"One interesting use of the aeroplane, to which special attention is directed, is for keeping the rest of Germany in swift touch with the lost territories, such as Danzig, or areas like Memel, whose fate is not yet determined.

"So that the populations of these districts shall not cease to imbibe the true gospel of *Deutschtum*, aeroplanes leave Berlin early every morning loaded with newspapers.

"Hydroplanes serve the same purpose for the island of Sylt, off the coast of Schleswig, leaving Hamburg immediately on the arrival of the Berlin journals by train.

"Reverting to the 'Aerial *Bradshaw*' a glance at the advertisements reveals still further enterprise. Here, for example, is the Hamburg-Amerika Line offering its own services. To any town in Germany it will send passengers or goods by special aeroplanes, available to start at the shortest of notice.

"Another firm supplies 'aerial photographs,' suggesting their particular desirability for enterprising financiers on the lookout for suitable sites for establishing new settlements and 'spas.'

"Still another advertisement discloses a new little subsidiary industry. It reads 'First special business for flying costumes. Leather clothes for ladies and gentlemen.'

"On the opposite page is the photograph of a leather-clad pioneer. His expression suggests that he feels as uncomfortable as he looks and leaves one wondering whether, after all, the conquest of the air was worth while!"

NEW ZEALAND'S DRIFT TO CITIES

ONE OF THE BIGGEST PROBLEMS facing New-Zealand, according to newspapers of the country, is to secure more effective distribution of population as between the two broad divisions of town and country. Preliminary returns of a late census show that the four principal centers gained more population in the previous five years, we are told, than all the rest of the country—rural areas and secondary and small towns combined. What little consolation there may be in finding New Zealand conditions paralleled in other countries is taken by the Wellington *Dominion*, which says the city-ward drift of population is to be particularly remarked in Australia where "a limited number of large centers are absorbing an abnormal and increasing share of the total population." It is estimated that the six state capitals of Australia share between them 42 per cent. of the total commonwealth population. This means, *The Dominion* notes, that about 2,270,000 people are domiciled in the six capitals, leaving some 3,150,000 for the secondary and small towns and rural areas. If this estimate is accurate, *The Dominion* goes on to say, "three-fifths of Australia's total population increase during the past ten years has been in the six capital cities and only two-fifths in the whole remaining area of the commonwealth." Sydney and Melbourne each contains "nearly one-half of the whole population of the states of which they are respectively the capitals," we are told, and to some extent these two cities are even gaining population at the expense of the less important state capitals. In all the state capitals, however, the population is increasing more rapidly than in rural areas and country towns. Much the same tendency towards city-dwelling is found in Great Britain and the United States, this newspaper reminds us, and observes:

"The experience of older countries very plainly demonstrates that the drift of population which is now all but universal—a drift not so much from rural areas into towns as from rural areas and small towns into a limited number of large centers—is diametrically opposed to national well-being. In vast congested hives of humanity like London and New York nearly every problem of physical, moral, and material welfare is intensified and made far more difficult of solution than it would be if population were better distributed. It ought to be a definite aim of public policy in a country like New Zealand to prevent even a remote approach to the massing of city population which seems beyond remedy in older lands. An Australian writer declared recently that to try to reverse the present drift of population was to pull against human nature—that the city offered such attractions in the way of bustling liveliness and luxury, of schools, entertainment, and every amenity of culture as would 'appeal to the weakness of human nature in spite of all.'"

But it is rather early to accept "any such fatalistic conclusion" about New Zealand, says *The Dominion*, which believes a sound policy of national development, "using these words in their broad meaning," may still do much to remedy what is at fault in the existing distribution of population. In the extremes it has attained in Britain and the United States, city congestion is largely "an outcome of economic conditions and limitations that are rapidly becoming obsolete," while—

"In New Zealand, the development of hydro-electric power which can readily be made available at any point where it is required will in itself offer a great impetus to the wide distribution of secondary industries, and due enterprise in this direction will assist materially to bring about a better distribution of population. As matters stand the undue massing of population in the larger centers hinders development and tends to limit the total production of wealth in the Dominion. Closer settlement and subdivision will hardly suffice in themselves to amend this state of affairs, but the Dominion offers facilities for a distribution of manufacturing industries which, with the due development of its basic primary industries, would go far to ensure a well-balanced distribution of its population in the comparatively near future. With secondary industries springing up in small towns and rural areas, the problem of providing up-to-date facilities for transport throughout the country would, of course, be greatly simplified. With economic development proceeding on these lines, and those engaged in our primary industries encouraged instead of being constantly girded at, a large proportion at least of the population outside the cities would soon attain conditions of life and work which they would be unwilling to exchange for the lot of the city-dweller."

BRITISH COAL COPARTNERSHIP

THE MOST CHEERFUL FEATURE of the settlement of England's coal strike, which held up industry and swelled the list of unemployed for months, is the fact that it sets seal on copartnership between capital and labor, say some observers, who concede that it remains to be seen whether the plan of profit-sharing formulated by the coal-owners and the miners' executives, with the quiet encouragement of the Government, is practicable. It is noted that Mr. Lloyd George himself admitted that there would be great initial difficulties to surmount, yet none of them insurmountable, and that Parliament surveys the prospect hopefully is said to be indicated by its attitude toward the proposed government subsidy of £10,000,000 to help "oil the wheels." The Yokohama *Japan Gazette*, an English newspaper, believes that if this copartnership enterprise proves a success the principle "can be extended to every form of industry to abolish the present constant state of warfare, or menaced warfare, between capital and labor." We read then:

COAL ARMISTICE DAY.

"Hurrah for peace and what's left of us!"

—*Evening News* (London)

"The antagonism between the two great factors of wealth has been growing more and more bitter, until many believed the interests of the two were really antagonistic, and the conflict threatened to become a revolution. But again British common sense has apparently prevailed. It was realized that change to be beneficial ought to be evolutionary, on the basis of what proved to be good, not recklessly revolutionary, destroying good and bad together. Revolutionary experiments which would ruin credit and remove incentive, which would replace the capable by unfit types and theorists would inevitably lead to disaster. To consider what is good and bad in the industrial system in England, and taking the good first, it would probably be admitted that the British system of private enterprise has in its day provided an adequate incentive to the leaders of industry to work hard themselves and to induce others to work hard. It has brought the best brains to the front. The little British island in the northern sea has, as a result, held its own with Europe and Asia and America in the past. Again, the British system has given scope for saving: and saving is essential not only to replace wear and tear, but for the expansion of industry to meet the growing population. These two facts are to the good. What of the other side?"

In answer to this question *The Japan Gazette* says that no one will deny that the British worker "has not had an adequate incentive." He has worked either for a fixt wage or on a piece-work basis, and, of the two, the piece-work basis is "probably much the better." Then because the rate of remuneration has been a subject of bargaining, we are reminded that the worker has turned to his trade-union, which he found could bargain much better than he could. Nevertheless, altho the trade-unions have become more and more powerful, the workers are not satisfied that they have received a fair share of the proceeds of industry; and this daily continues:

"Morally they are discontented, too, because they have not won the amount of control and responsibility to which they think they are entitled. All this unrest, however, has been aggravated by the joint-stock movement and by the amalgamations which have taken place.

"The worker thinks that he is working simply for idle shareholders. He has not allowed for the fact that most of the leaders of industry have risen from the ranks with no better chance at the start than he himself. He forgets that a great many shareholders have a smaller income than his own. He thinks that capital grows by itself, a most profound mistake. He does not recognize the part which ability has played, is playing, and must always play in industry. He forgets that saving for replacement and expansion has been the result of thrift and self-denial in the first all-important accumulation of capital by individuals."

Such being the case, and having in mind the rival claims of capital and labor, this newspaper believes that any plan for improvement in their relations in the interests of the community must be subjected to three requirements:

"First, the quantity and quality of production must be insured;

"Secondly, ability must be encouraged and natural leaders must not be replaced by the less fit; and,

"Lastly, adequate saving must be provided for.

"To satisfy these three conditions, probably copartnership, including profit-sharing, is the sole practical plan. Copartnership is the standing protest against the idea that there is an unbridgeable and unending antagonism between labor and capital, or the idea that wealth consists of merely things tangible, such as lands, buildings, and machinery, whereas it consists of many things intangible, such as good-will. If Great Britain can work out a genuine copartnership system, the identity of interest between capital and labor would be so apparent that cooperation in good times and in bad would be the inevitable result, and the course of industrial progress would be steadied and eventually become irresistible."

Incidentally, the London *Daily Chronicle*, writing on the "high cost" of striking, says that the aggregate number of working days lost by the coal trade is about seventy million, while "all the great trades of the country have been adversely affected." Then there are the ten million pounds for the coal subsidy, seven millions for Army expenditure, and about two millions for the Navy Air Force and Civil Emergency Organization.

CHINA'S BRIGHTER SIDE

THE LONG LIST OF WOES we have been accustomed to hear in reports from China give Europeans the impression, it is said, that China is "an entirely disrupted state." The Central Government in Peking is reported to have practically no authority, while the military governments of the various provinces "do pretty well as they like, despotically ruling the population they plunder at will, fighting one another and the Central Government." To add to the confusion, we hear that the country's finances are hopelessly insolvent, and that the Governors collect taxes and spend them to keep up their provincial armies or accumulate private fortunes. But all this, writes a correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, who claims to have his information from tested sources, is very much on the surface, because—

"Underneath one will find the great solid mass of the Chinese population steady, hard-working, and producing well and cheaply. Even now the forces of order are consolidating themselves, and are patiently endeavoring to find ways and means to place the state on a more solid and sane foundation. In the face of every handicap conceivable, Chinese trade has proved its vitality, and the exchange value of the dollar exhibits a persistent upward tendency. The reform of the currency is taken in hand and promises good results, and military expenditure is being steadily prest down. All advanced Chinese are agreed that the first and principal step on the road to redemption is to put the finances in order. The main lines of a sensible program have been decided upon and have begun to be realized. The remarkable thing about these reforms is that they are not being prest by the impotent Central Government or by the rapacious Tuchuns (military governors), but by private citizens, the Chinese Bankers' Association."

ALL KEEN FOR BUSINESS WITH CHINA.

China: "Once I had to kowtow to Europe, but now Europe kowtows to me!"

—*Kladderadatch* (Berlin)

This association was formed in 1916, the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent goes on to say, and is a remarkable proof of the great latent organizing forces of the nation. Originally it was established to protect the interests of a few Chinese bankers in Shanghai, but, with characteristic Chinese caution and systematic expansion, it has gradually come to include all the leading banks in the country. Excluding, perhaps, Canton, there is not a single banking institution of any importance which has not joined the association, and we read:

"Up to 1920 the united bankers refrained from appearing much in the public eye, but all the time they were strengthening their position with the various governments in the provinces by financial transactions. But in the year mentioned above the association made its first public move by declaring a program of national reconstruction. The main points of this program are the following: (1) The association demands a reduction of military expenditure; (2) also the reorganization of the internal loans by the formation of a consolidated loan service, which is to be placed under the control of the Inspector of Imperial Customs; (3) the currency must be stabilized by the creation of a central mint in Shanghai, the indiscriminate coining of copper money must cease, as well as the unlimited issue of paper; (4) the association to have control over the issue of new loans.

"To this drastic program the association has stuck with characteristic Chinese tenacity and astuteness. The bankers have been, it is true, greatly helped by two circumstances: (1) By the possibility of keeping their funds and their own persons in Shanghai and in Hongkong safely out of reach of the Tuchuns; and (2) by the fact that their program coincides exactly with that of the Associated British Chambers of Commerce in China, and also with the views of all influential Europeans."

Gradually the Central Government and the Tuchuns were made to feel the power of the Chinese Bankers' Association, we are told, and the first trial of strength occurred when the Chinese railways needed a loan of $6,000,000 for rolling stock. The association found the money, but "on stringent conditions of control." All orders had to be placed through it, it is related, and its representatives received permission to inspect the railways themselves. The next step of the association was taken in financing the Central Government in Peking. The latter's state of "permanent bankruptcy" becomes especially acute for the Chinese New Year in the month of February, and we are informed that—

"This year the sum urgently needed to tide the Government over the festival was about $3,500,000. The Treasury already owed about $4,800,000 for short-term advances. This time, against all custom, the bankers refused to supply even the smallest sum until all the debt had been adequately secured on the salt revenue. The bankers made a new advance to the Government only after the agreement had been accepted by the British Associate Inspector-General of the Salt Administration. But the association has made it quite clear that further loans will be refused unless the whole system of the public debt is adequately guaranteed and honestly administered. The reform of the currency is also proceeding. Under pressure from the association, the Peking Government has redeemed the depreciated notes of its bank. A great central mint is in the process of erection at Shanghai, and it looks as though the association has obtained a firm control of the financial situation. This will inevitably bring about enhanced political influence, which will certainly grow very swiftly."

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent further relates that the Chinese Bankers' Association has adopted another very practical weapon of reform by refusing loans for military expenditure to the Tuchuns. The Tuchuns can not very well afford to break with the association, it is said, because the major part of their private fortunes is deposited in the Chinese banks in Shanghai and Hongkong. The growing power of the association, we are told, is evidenced in the following instance:

"One of the smaller Tuchuns arranged for a loan with a private syndicate, in which Chinese and foreigners were interested. As security he gave his provincial mint. This, being against the policy of the association, was opposed by the latter, and, notwithstanding strong backing, the syndicate was obliged to withdraw. The Tuchun raged, and swore to execute the bankers. But these, safe in the Shanghai concession, only smiled, and mildly persisted in their demand. The activities of the Chinese Bankers' Association prove how much can be done for the state by the spirited attitude of private citizens."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

THE MOON NOT DEAD AFTER ALL?

SIGNS of atmospheric and volcanic phenomena have been reported on the moon for many years past by a school of lunar observers at whose head is Prof. W. H. Pickering, the American astronomer. Professor Pickering's presence in Britain this summer gives *The Illustrated London News* an opportunity to explain some of his latest observations and deductions and to translate into pictorial form what is believed by the advocates of a "live moon," about what is now going on in that once called "dead world." Mr. Scriven Bolton, a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, who writes the descriptive text, believes with Professor Pickering that our satellite is very far from dead: that rain and snow fall on her mountain slopes; that she supports a low form of plant life; and that her volcanic vents still give forth vapor with an "eruptive force comparable to that of Vesuvius in maximum activity." Writes Mr. Bolton:

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AN ACTIVE CRATERLET ON THE MOON

This picture is from a model constructed from telescopic observation by Scriven Bolton, F. R. A. S. It shows volcanic phenomena observed on the western edge of the great Plato plain, which is strewn with small volcanic craterlets.

"For a century the notion has been held that our moon is physically dead. With increased telescopic power, however, and by an assiduous study of certain surface features, our views today are practically revolutionized. For this enhanced knowledge we are indebted chiefly to Prof. W. H. Pickering, whose observations have been conducted in the world's most suitable climates, notably at Arequipa and Jamaica. We are safe in inferring that, in prehistoric ages, volcanic activity prevailed on an unprecedented scale on the moon, as is evidenced by the thousands upon thousands of circular formations scattered broadcast over its surface, which are believed to be of purely volcanic origin, and most of them extinct volcanoes. An instance of seeming activity was first recorded in the crater Linné. This crater was seen by Riccioli in 1651 to be of moderate dimensions. Schroeter, in 1788, reported it as representing 'a very small, round, brilliant white spot, containing a somewhat uncertain depression.' In 1810, Lohrmann found Linné to be a very deep crater, and over four miles in diameter. Some years later Maedlor measured its diameter, and found it to be six miles, and very distinct. This was confirmed by Schmidt in 1843, who, however, in 1866, announced that Linné had disappeared entirely from view, its place being occupied by a hazy patch of light. In the following year he observed that the site was represented by a small crater only a quarter of a mile in diameter, which gradually increased to a mile and a half. Today Linné is visible as a crater three-quarters of a mile across, and its size is apparently shrinking. A region of the moon which has perhaps been studied more than any other is what is known as the circular plain called Plato, about sixty miles in diameter, which is strewn with small volcanic craterlets and cones, ranging in size from a mile to about one hundred yards. The accumulation of observations shows conclusively that incessant changes are here in constant progress. These craterlets exhibit a curious and irregular variation in size and visibility. A continuous scrutiny of the relative visibility and order of prominence of the craterlets has shown that but one-half their number are as a rule visible. The invisible ones are obscured by a white cloud which hovers over them, and as this is gradually dissipated they again appear distinct and normal. At least one of these craterlets has been formed since Professor Pickering began his observations.

"In the region known as Schroeter's Valley, the conditions at certain times of the lunar day resemble an active terrestrial volcano. Dense clouds apparently issue from the valley and roll away on to the adjacent plain. The eruptive force here is comparable to that of Vesuvius in maximum activity. These cloud masses are not improbably streams of gas issuing from volcanic vents and surface fissures. Mingled with ice crystals they might form actual clouds in the atmosphere. The density of the lunar atmosphere a mile or two above the surface probably does not exceed a ten-thousandth part that of our own, altho in the low-lying regions it is denser. In substantiating the theory of water-vapor in the lunar atmosphere, Professor Pickering finds evidence of the existence of a low form of vegetation on the plains, valleys, and slopes of mountains. The white substance seen covering mountains and elevated regions he justly attributes to ice and hoar-frost. The gas probably ejected by the volcanoes is believed to be carbonic acid and water-vapor, as in the case of terrestrial volcanoes.

"A conspicuous extension of the Apennine Range seen on February 21 and 22 evidently indicated a fresh fall of snow a few days earlier. The aspect of the end of this range on February 26 indicated a melting of the snow shortly after the lunar noon."

BATHS AND BATHTUBS

THAT THE BATHTUB was once generally condemned by medical authority in the United States and that all bathing was pronounced illegal in Boston by legislative authority, "except for medicinal purposes," will probably surprize some who think that the regulation of our private habits has reached its maximum in the year 1921. Such, however, are the facts, as related by the writer of "An Outline History of Tubbing," contributed to *Gas Logic* (New York, August). According to him, the first bathtub to be built and used in the Republic was perpetrated by one Adam Thompson, of Cincinnati, in the year 1842. The word "perpetrated" is used advisedly, we are told, for Mr. Thompson's tub appeared as a serious misdemeanor, if not a high crime, in the eyes of the press, the public, the medical profession, and the legislatures of the day. He goes on:

"We have no record that it was inveighed against by the clergy, but it was roundly denounced in the public prints as subversive of democratic simplicity and pioneer hardihood. The good doctors averred that so luxurious a form of bathing, practised in winter, would lead to 'phthisis, rheumatic fevers, inflammation of the lungs, and the whole category of zymotic diseases.' To prevent any such disaster, the Common Council of Philadelphia considered, but failed to pass by a margin of two votes, a measure making bathing illegal between November 1 and March 15. Virginia by legislative action laid a tax of $30 on all bathtubs, while Boston went the whole hog by making bathing unlawful save on the advice of a physician. Be it said in extenuation of the hygienic condition of the Bostonese that the ordinance was never enforced and that in 1862 it was repealed.

"President Fillmore braved the shafts of ridicule in 1851 and had a bathtub installed in the White House and report says that this action so far destroyed the prejudice that by 1860 every hotel in New York had a bathtub, and some of them two or three, a fact which must have to some extent lessened the Saturday night congestion in these latter hostelries. During the sixty years since this event progress has reached the point of '1,000 rooms—1,000 baths,' school baths, public baths, Senatorial baths, soon to be reopened, and even compulsory baths. The last, it is true, operate only with respect to certain special classes, or we might with more accuracy say conditions, of men, one of whom perhaps not unjustifiably understood his thirty-day sentence to be for 'fragrancy.'

"While tiled and porcelain bathrooms, with unlimited supplies of hot water always available from automatically regulated gas water heaters, may be a long step in advance of Mr. Thompson's mahogany tub lined with sheet lead, or its immediate copper-lined successors, whose water emanated from the kitchen stove via the tea-kettle, it is only in the mechanical apparatus of the bath that we have surpassed the bathing arrangements of other ages and other races. Socially and sanitarily speaking, we have yet some to go before reaching the standards of ancient Persia or Rome and of Japan.

"The luxury of Egyptian baths has been duly exploited by a well-known soap manufacturer, and the splendor of the great Roman thermæ, club houses, theaters, gymnasia, libraries and baths in one, has been sung by historians and archeologists from the time of their erection down. The age-old, daily hot-bath habits of the Japanese cause them to look with the scorn of the elect upon the unwashed who are so uncivilized as to omit the daily hot bath.

"The heating devices of these and some older and simpler baths are worthy of notice and interesting in comparison with modern arrangements for the same purpose. One of the simplest methods was to heat stones or firebricks and place these directly in the bath vessel. Remains of a primitive prototype of the Turkish bath have been discovered in Ireland in the form of a hive-shaped stone hut, with an opening at the top for the head of the bather and one at the side for entrance and egress. This bath was warmed up by burning peat inside it. When a sufficiently high temperature had been attained the peat was raked out and the bather took his place on a stone seat, indubitably a rather warm one, a friend closed the door and banked it up with sod, closed the aperture about the bather's neck with a necklace of the same, and left the unfortunate to sweat it out, after which process the victim probably scampered home and to bed without any further cooling down or rubbing-off ceremonies.

Courtesy of "Gas Logic," New York

IN THE HOT BATHS OF LEUK IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

At this Swiss resort, people had to stay in the bath for hours, and were therefore provided with floating chess-boards, writing-tables and work-tables.

"Japanese baths are heated almost to the boiling point by pipes containing hot charcoal immersed directly in the end of the tub, to the serious detriment of unwary Caucasian toes when long-legged foreigners are initiated into the native-bath mysteries.

"The Roman thermæ were heated by a great hypocaust, or furnace, which sent hot air through the hollow walls of the various chambers and also brought up the temperature of successive reservoirs of water from cold to temperate and hot. Charcoal or wood was the fuel.

"The Russian and Turkish vapor baths, which were adaptations and successors of the Roman dry baths, were not infrequently produced by the simple process of pouring water upon hot stones or bricks or directly upon a charcoal stove. The immemorially time-honored morning bath of 'Merrie Englande' dispenses with the heating problem by the simple expedient of ignoring it. Cold baths are said to have been the fashion among the Angles and Saxons, and the fashion has never changed.

"Not all the baths of history, however, were remarkable for temperature or the lack of it. There were mud, sand, wine, milk, and veal-broth baths. Perfumes, pomades, the juices and effusions of strange herbs and plants added to the baths of noted personages. One beau of London was wont to have the yolks of 100 eggs put into his baths, truly a luxurious bath to the modern market mind."

NATURE'S NOISES

THE NOISES OF NATURE, including "thundering, roaring, howling, shrieking, humming, murmuring, and whispering," are discust and explained by Dr. W. J. Humphreys, professor of meteorological physics in the United States Weather Bureau, in an article on "Sounds of Meteorological Origin," contributed to the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, and quoted here from an abstract appearing in *The Scientific American Monthly* (New York). The principal sources of the various noises enumerated above are electric storms, earthquakes, wind, and rain. He begins with thunder, one of the most familiar and impressive of meteorological sounds, which he says, has been "explained" in many ridiculous ways. He goes on:

"It is known that sudden and intense heating and molecular dissociation occur along the path of a lightning discharge. Hence a corresponding abrupt expansion, simulating a violent explosion, also occurs along this path; and this expansion in turn produces a compression wave in the surrounding atmosphere that travels outward exactly as would any other sound wave.

"The long continuation of thunder is due chiefly to the great difference in the distance of the nearest and farthest points of the lightning path from the observer. If this difference is five miles, as it occasionally is, the duration of the thunder, owing to this cause alone, is roughly twenty-four seconds.

"The duration of thunder is also prolonged by reflection. Occasionally the echo prolongation is very pronounced, but it is everywhere variable and uncertain.

"The great variations in the intensity of thunder that constitute its characteristic rumbling are due to crookedness of path, to discharges following each other in rapid succession, and to reflection. However, mountains and hills are not nearly so essential to the rumble of thunder as occasionally they are said to be, for the rumble, whether in the valley, on the plain or on the peak, is substantially the same.

"Thunder seldom is heard more than fifteen miles. This is much less than the distance to which cannon are sometimes heard.

"From time immemorial low, rumbling, thunder-like noises (brontides, *mistpoeffers*, 'Barisal guns,' etc.) of short duration have been heard in many parts of the world, both singly and in irregular series. They are only the rumblings of earthquakes too feeble for registration or other than aural detection. This inference is strengthened, if not indeed confirmed, by the fact that earthquake adjustments have been known to occur in a long irregular series of shocks that became feebler and feebler until only the characteristic low rumbles remained as presumable evidence of their passage."

One of the most familiar nature noises, the howling of the wind, has never been completely explained, Dr. Humphreys says. This much is known: the howling, like other æolian sounds, is due to eddy motions in the atmosphere immediately beyond the obstructing object. There is no resonance or other organ-pipe action. He continues:

"Let the direction of the wind make an appreciable angle with the roof and let the latter either project a little beyond the gable wall or, at least, come up flush with it. Under these conditions the wind will have its maximum velocity as it leaves the roof, and there is only a comparatively thin sheet. This sheet in turn, immediately on escaping the roof, drags along some of the air just beneath it, and is itself slightly deflected in the direction of the consequent pull. In this way an abrupt change in the direction of flow is produced to the edge of the roof and hence eddy after eddy is formed with such frequency and such approach to regularity as to produce a more or less musical note.

"Few things, perhaps, have been more absurdly explained than has the well-known humming of telegraph and telephone wires, and that in spite of the fact that the correct explanation has long been at hand.

"It was shown by Strouhal that wind normal to a cylinder, such as a stretched wire, produces æolian tones even when the cylinder itself takes no part in the vibration. Whenever the tone thus produced coincides with one of the proper tones of the wire, the wire itself, if suitably supported, then vigorously vibrates, normal to the direction of the wind, and thereby increases the loudness and also holds the pitch fixt over a considerable range of wind velocity. The humming of telegraph and telephone wires is not due to the elasticity of the wires, but to the instability of the vortex sheets their obstruction introduces into the air as it rushes by them.

"From the experiments of Strouhal, above referred to, it is evident that pine needles, bare twigs, and even the branches of trees, must all produce æolian notes—that trees must have voices, even voices that are characteristic of the species. And they do.

"The muffled plaint of the oak at the wintry blast, for instance, has but little in common with the sibilant sigh of the pine. And the reason is obvious: the twigs and branches of the one, because relatively large and of many sizes, produce a multitude of low tones, while the innumerable fine needles of the other give a smaller range of high-pitched notes.

"Just as the æolian whispers of the myriads of needles on a single pine tree, or of the numerous twigs on an oak, for example, blend into a whisper of the same average pitch, but vastly greater volume, so too the whisperings of a great many individual trees merge into the well-known murmur of the forest.

"When a mountain well wooded along and near its top is crossed by a wind approximately at right angles to its axis, it often happens, particularly during winter when there are no protecting leaves on the trees (or at any time if the forest is pine), that, in the leeward valley, one hears a low sighing or moaning noise which, as the wind over the crest grows to a gale, gradually swells to a cataract roar. This, too, is only another instance of the combined effects of myriads upon myriads of æolian whispers, accentuated, indeed, along the valley through their crude focussing by the descending winds.

"In addition to the above, there also are numerous other sounds that might, more or less justly, be called meteorological, such as the rustle of leaves, due to the rubbing together of the foliage as trees and branches are shaken by the wind; the roar and whir of the tornado, due to the wrecking by the storm of all things in its path, to the wind eddies engendered by every obstruction, and to the more or less continuous rumble of thunder; the patter of rain, due to the successive falling of innumerable drops on a roof, pavement, compact soil, and the like, or into a body of water; the rattle of sleet (frozen raindrops) due to the driving of the small ice pellets against any hard object—the window-pane, for instance; the clatter of hail, due to the fall of relatively large lumps of ice upon a roof, or other hard surface, and even (occasionally reported in connection with severe storms) to their striking together in mid-air; the detonations of meteorites due to violent disruptions owing to their sudden and intense heating; the sizzle of St. Elmo's fire, the faint crackle of the constant stream of feeble electric discharges from mast tips or other points thus strangely illuminated; the swish of the aurora, due, apparently, to autosuggestion, and, of course, many more."

SEVERAL KINDS OF RHODIUM—A correspondent of *The Daily Mail* (London) is quoted in our issue of June 18 as asking, "Why are rats so keen on aniseed and rhodium?" The editor of the *Mail* understands this to mean the metal rhodium, and indulges in some pleasantry on the subject. Several correspondents, learned in pharmacy, write us to say that "oil of rhodium" has nothing to do with the rare metal of that name. Mr. Edward P. Higby, of the California State Hospital, Stockton, Cal., writes:

"For the information of 'an ex-president of the Electrochemical Society' and whoever else is only acquainted with rhodium as an element, I quote from the United States Dispensatory:

"'*Oil of Rhodium*—This is said to be the oil from the wood of *Convolvulus scoparius* or *Genista canariensis*. It is used to adulterate oil of rose. *An oil of rhodium is sold to rat-catchers as a lure for rats*, which is made by mixing one part oil of rose with twenty parts oil of copaiba."

A. R. Eberle, of Milwaukee, Wis., writes:

"As a druggist, I will say that in regard to rhodium the London writer evidently wrote *oil* of rhodium. This is also used in bait to attract fish, and I feel certain is what the London writer had written."

WHY DO WE DIE?

ONLY BECAUSE we are so complex. This is the latest answer of science to this age-old question, according to an editorial writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago). It has long been believed by biologists that death is not due to any natural property of the protoplasm that makes up our bodily cells. Primitive cellular organisms that propagate by division may thus live indefinitely. The higher organisms, we are told, die because their structure is a complicated one. There is a very delicate state of balance, and it is easy to disturb it so that the whole structure fails. This is the price that we pay for the multiplicity of our functions. Would you rather be a protozoon and live forever; or a man, and die? This is, in effect, the alternative that nature holds out to us. Most of us will probably be disposed to be glad that we are what we are, even if our enjoyment of the multitude of aptitudes and abilities with which nature has endowed us is to be brief. Writes the editor:

"Biologists have pointed out that the longevity of man is in a sense determined not only by the innate constitutional properties of the protoplasm of his living tissues but also by the possible appearance of adverse environmental conditions. The latter are to a considerable extent controllable; they can be averted or rendered less frequent by many precautions such as form part of the dictates of modern preventive medicine and personal hygiene.

"By improving the environment of the individual and limiting the likelihood of detrimental forces being brought into play against him, it is not unlikely that the average expectation of life may continue to be increased.

"This possibility rests on the assumption, however, that the inherent capacity of protoplasm to grow and be restored is not self-limited. If senescence and death are necessary attributes of living matter, even ideal conditions of existence will sooner or later be without avail. Weissmann long ago concluded that originally protoplasm possest 'the property of potential immortality.' Exprest otherwise, the living matter was assumed to be capable of reproducing itself indefinitely, if accidents, disease, etc., are barred.

"Others have argued that some sort of contribution from other protoplasm, as in copulation or conjugation, is indispensable to the continuity of life. The elaborate studies of Woodruff have shown, however, that this is not necessarily the case. He has succeeded in maintaining a culture of *Paramecium* through reproduction by mere division of its protoplasm without conjugation for more than thirteen and one-half years, during which time more than 8,400 generations were thus attained. Hence we may conclude with Woodruff that under a favorable environment the protoplasm of a single cell may be self-sufficient to reproduce itself indefinitely. The long-continued growth of the tissue cultures maintained by Carrel and his associates at the Rockefeller Institute point to a similar conclusion for certain types of mammalian cells.

"It will then be asked why natural death is so inevitable in the higher organisms.

"To this question Pearl has found an answer in the complexity of these forms of life—in the differentiation of structure and function in the body. It is, to quote Pearl, a complex aggregate of cells and tissues, all mutually dependent on one another and in a delicate state of adjustment and balance. If one organ for any accidental reason, whether internal or external, fails to function normally it upsets this delicate balance, and if normal functioning of the part is not restored, death of the whole organism eventually results. Protozoa may in a sense be immortal. Germ cells are likewise immortal. The modern transplantation experiments have demonstrated that certain somatic cells, such as tumors contain, may continue to live and grow indefinitely. But by their specialization the higher forms forego the power of independent and indefinitely continued existence. This is the price paid for the differentiation of special functions. Thus, says Pearl, if in such an interlocking and mutually dependent system any one part through accident or in any way whatever gets deviated from its normal functioning, the balance of the whole system is upset. If the departure of any part from its normal functional course is great enough to be beyond correction promptly through the normal regulatory powers of the organism, death of the whole will surely ensue."

CHILDREN'S DREAMS

THAT CHILDREN LIKE to write descriptions of their dreams and do so much more graphically than they are able to describe their actual experiences, is one of the conclusions drawn by Dr. C. W. Kimmins in a recent book on this subject recording experiments on 6,000 London elementary school children of 8 to 14 years. Dreams, Dr. Kimmins believes, are rather a sign of superior intelligence than otherwise. A reviewer in *The British Medical Journal* (London) notes that the dreams of childhood are as real to them as the facts of daily experience, and have a meaning in the physiology of the child mind. He proceeds:

"Dr. Kimmins' method was to secure narration individually by the younger children to skilled observers, and to arrange that all dreams of children over eight years of age were recorded by the dreamers themselves in response to the request. 'Write a true and full account of the last dream you can remember. State your age, and also say about how long ago you had the dream you have described.' He notes that in spite of fear dreams, children in normal health delight in dreaming and it is an evident pleasure to them to talk about and record their dreams. There is also a remarkable power of graphic description which exceeds their ability in ordinary essay writing and is so much in advance of their general standard of achievement that it would appear as though some fresh element had come into play. Dreams are far clearer and more vivid in the calm country than in the noise of London. Change of environment stimulates, and hard mental work increases, the tendency to dreams; a stuffy bedroom diminishes their clearness. Persons of well-developed intelligence dream far more frequently than those of low culture. Dreams of motion, falling, flying are rare under the age of nine or ten years; they then increase in frequency up to the age of 17 or 18. Regular institutional life tends to diminish this type of dream; the deaf scarcely ever experience it; febrile states accentuate the liability greatly. The fear dream is very common in quite young children; 25 per cent. were of this nature, and were chiefly of the dread of objectionable men; the fear of animals was more common amongst boys than girls. School activities appeared little in the dreams of children of any age. Air raids figured little, for the last of them occurred seven months before the investigation was made. Domestic occurrences and fairy dreams delight the girls, rarely the boys. The dream ghost has almost vanished. In dreams of adventure, common with boys, the dreamer is usually the hero or heroine. Amongst the blind and deaf dreams are lacking in variety; fear dreams are excessive—fear of animals particularly with the deaf, fear of fire with the blind; to the blind the air raid was a far greater terror than to the normal child, and the impression of it extended to a year after the last raid; for the deaf the raid had no terror. The dreams analyzed afford no evidence that a child blind from birth ever sees as a dreamer, but abundant evidence that those who have recently become blind see clearly. It is suggested that a careful study of children's dreams may throw much light on the special interest and desires of the child of different ages, and (especially where dreams of unfulfilled wishes recur persistently) on those elements which are conspicuously lacking in the life of the child, and may seriously interfere with his natural development. Of these, the most obvious are dreams which indicate underfeeding and those which give evidence of stress and strain."

THE FAILURE OF DAMS—With regard to a statement quoted in our issue for July 9 to the effect that the flood at Pueblo, Col., was largely the result of the failure of dams, Walter L. Drager, secretary of the Colorado section of the American Society of Civil Engineers, writes to THE DIGEST from Denver as follows:

"The only storage-dam failure incident to the catastrophe at Pueblo was the destruction of the Schaeffer Reservoir dam on Beaver Creek, which has a capacity of only 3,100 acre-feet. The flood from this reservoir reached Pueblo about 3 P.M. on June 5, about thirty-eight hours after the crest of the main flood had passed the city, and caused very little damage. The high-water mark was reached about 1:30 A.M., June 4, at which time it has been estimated that a flow of 100,000 cubic feet per second was

passing Pueblo, while the channel of the Arkansas River at this point was only safe for a capacity of 25,000 or 30,000 second-feet. This flood was caused solely by concentrated rainfall in the Arkansas watershed and had nothing whatever to do with the failure of any dams."

WHAT IS THE BEST CLIMATE?

ON THE WHOLE, one that varies moderately, answers R. H. Ward, in his recent book on "Climate and Health," which inspires a leading editorial in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago), part of which we quote below. And variety may be otherwise than climatic, so that with a suitable change in rest, diversion, diet, etc., the very best "climate" for a man may be that which he can easily make for himself at home. When the doctor sends you far away for your health he is practising climatotherapy, which has been defined broadly, the writer tells us, as the use of climate for checking or preventing the development of disease, and for aiding the recovery of those who are ill or convalescent. He continues:

"If, indeed, temperature and humidity and diverse other factors are elements in determining the well-being of mankind, the physician has the imperative duty of learning where they are to be found within easiest reach for his patients. Hence the query: 'What constitutes a good climate?' To this a well-known climatologist has frankly replied that 'perfect' climates do not exist, that every climate has some disagreeable features. Health resorts are never equally desirable at all seasons. Every climate has advantages of its own but some climates have more, and some have fewer, disadvantages.

"Although scouting the idea of a perfect climate, Ward regards as a pretty general agreement among physicians, physiologists, and climatologists that, excepting those who are distinctly ill, the best climate for most persons and most of the time is one that has frequent moderate weather changes; fairly marked annual and diurnal variations in temperature; a reasonable amount of cold during at least part of the year; a refreshing variety in the amount of cloudiness, and sufficient rainfall to provide enough moisture for the growth of grass and crops. Such a climate, Ward adds, is an intermediate one. It is neither invariably hot nor permanently cold. It is neither monotonously arid and cloudless, nor always dull and rainy. It is between all extremes. The climates of much of the so-called 'temperate zones' are of this general type. Their physiologic effects are intermediate between those of the equatorial and those of the polar zones. They exercise the body's power of reaction and adaptation, keeping it physiologically active."

The search for a better climate frequently means, the writer goes on to say, a change in something more than meteorologic environment. It is not the air for the lungs, the temperature for the skin, the altitude for the circulation, or such incidents that alone are sought. Social, mental, and physical changes occasion their own beneficial or baneful transformations. He proceeds:

"Many of the advantages which rest, recreation, diversion, outdoor life, relaxation, altered diet, expert medical attendance, and proper hygiene secure under the guise of a 'change of climate' could frequently be secured at home with less hardship to the patient. Frequently the home will become a health resort if it can be made a pleasure resort. In the case of specific diseases such as tuberculosis, we have gradually learned the importance of teaching the patients how to live at home. The burden of recovery is no longer shifted solely to the 'resort' in a far-away place. Have we not neglected all too often the possibility of taking advantage of local climates? Perhaps it will become more popular in the future to seek health at home."

BUSSES RUNNING ON RAILS

THE MOTOR-BUS has evidently come to stay, and railroad men are wondering whether, if they work so well on highways, they may not do equally good service on existing rail lines. Short branch lines on which companies are compelled to provide passenger service at a loss, because this service now means the use of a standard steam-locomotive with its heavy train, should welcome, it would seem, this lighter and easier mode of conveyance. This is the point of view of an editorial writer in *The Railway Review* (Chicago). Light local passenger service, he points out, is undoubtedly the most expensive luxury in proportion to the returns that the railways can offer the public. Locomotives retained in this class of service are invariably old and decrepit so that the cost of their maintenance usually runs high. Branch lines are seldom built for passenger traffic, but once constructed, passenger service is demanded and must be given even after the original freight prospects may have become exhausted. He continues:

ONE RAILROAD'S ANSWER TO MOTOR COMPETITION—A MOTOR-BUS ON RAILS.

"Faced with these discouraging circumstances in the operation of light passenger service, it has been particularly galling to railway management to observe the automobile-truck and -bus thriving on the very traffic that has caused the railways an actual loss. This situation has naturally been aggravated in the minds of railway managers by the fact that the automobile is being run over a road built and maintained by the taxpayers. The most effective policy is to fight fire with fire. A very plausible remedy is suggested in the form of a rail motor-bus. Following closely in detail the main features that are responsible for the successful performance of the automobile-truck, it may be assumed a rail-bus can be constructed which embodies the same elements of simplicity in construction, reliability in performance, flexibility in operation, light weight, and low first cost. It is possible that if the rail motor-bus is to be successfully operated as a substitute for the light passenger-train in main-line service as well as on branch lines, a maximum speed of more than thirty miles per hour should be attainable."

Elsewhere in the same issue a rail-motor-bus and trailer built by a well-known car company to meet just this emergency are described and illustrated. We are told that a railway company operating one of these motor-vehicles has averaged as high as fourteen miles to the gallon of gasoline, a sufficient indication of what it can save in operating expenses. The car weighs approximately 11,000 pounds, can be operated at a maximum speed of thirty miles per hour, and when required, trailers may be used without materially decreasing the speed.

FLEMISH PRIMITIVE FOR THE METROPOLITAN

FEW GIFTS to a public museum are so easy of acceptance as that made by the Fifth Avenue jeweler, Michael Dreicer, to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. No conditions are attached save one, that the collection shall be kept intact and exhibited in a separate room for twenty-five years. After that time the various pieces may take their places

Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art

CHRIST APPEARING TO HIS MOTHER
By Roger Van der Weyden

This and the two following pictures were included in the bequest of Michael Dreicer to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

in the general historical arrangement which is believed in these days to be the *raison d'être* of a museum. Twenty-five years, it is pointed out, is a mere period of time in the life of a museum, and already it is understood that the testator's wishes will be carried out by the Museum authorities. The collection, which has been valued at $1,000,000, is not confined to pictures, but its canvases are among the conspicuous objects of which it is composed. Mr. Dreicer was "not altogether indifferent to the cult for Renaissance painting and sculpture, which has been so characteristic of American connoisseurs in recent years," says a writer in the New York *Tribune*—probably Mr. Royal Cortissoz. "There is a portrait by Lorenzo Lotto. There is a Della Robbian group. There are religious compositions from the Italian school in the same period. But the special note of the Dreicer collection is one less familiar in this country, on the value of which it is peculiarly interesting to dwell. It is the note of Primitive simplicity and truth as it was struck in northern Europe." The writer, who has been known for his conservatism in accepting modern expressions of the art spirit, points to a special value for us in these early Flemish pictures:

"Modern art is hovering on the brink of that melting-pot in which, as some commentators like to believe, everything is to be beautifully made over for the benefit of a new generation. The historic modes, we are told, are hopelessly outworn. Freakish innovators long to push them into the bubbling brew of modernist experiment if only 'to see what will happen.' At such a time every call to thoughtful prudence, to tried fidelities, to sanity, in a word, is doubly precious. That is the significance of the Dreicer pictures and other objects. They recall us to incomparable standards.

"It may seem to the layman who has not meditated on the traits of early Flemish art that they are arid, even ugly, beside the masterpieces of the south. The typical Italian painting of the Primitive era has an extraordinary charm in its naïveté, it is tenderly alluring, it is essentially a thing of grace and beauty. Art in the north appears, by comparison, harsh and bleak. Nevertheless great beauty is there, the beauty of sincere feeling and a profound artistic rectitude, which easily counterbalances the want of sensuous appeal. Mr. Dreicer comprehended this. He loved the stern realism in the portraits of Memling, Van der Weyden, Mabuse, and Cranach. He kindled to the concentrated emotion and the superfine workmanship in the devotional art of their epoch. He grasped the fact that the art of painting has never had a nobler meaning than in certain of its more austere phases.

"It is in giving to the Metropolitan some masterly illustrations of an inspiring tradition that Mr. Dreicer has rendered a rich, constructive, and timely service to the public. His paintings hold up once more for our study and delight ideals of spiritual serenity—and conscientious technique. They affirm lasting principles of pure color, polished draftsmanship, and dignified style. There has been, of course, no lack of similarly sound object-lessons in the museum. But the Dreicer bequest, through its compactness, its brilliance, and its individuality, will command special attention. Its Flemish pictures, its French Gothic sculptures and enamels, withdraw us for a moment from thoughts of art as a decorative luxury and ally it instead with everything that is fine in the human soul. The art lovers of America have received no more admirable gift."

Commenting on the conditions of the gift *The Evening Telegram* (New York) observes:

"A collection of works of art valued at $1,000,000 that goes to the Metropolitan Museum of Art under the will of the late Michael Dreicer is not only very important in itself, but sets a good example as to the way such gifts should be made. . . . . .

"One of the greatest difficulties of the Museum, and indeed of all great museums, has been that they receive collections with the proviso that they are to revert to the heirs of the donors if any radical change is made in the hanging.

"So it is a case of accepting all or nothing.

"There have been instances here and abroad of hundreds of paintings being shown because they include perhaps a score of masterpieces.

"The few good things made it impossible to reject the offer. The number of objects not so good take from the general value of the whole.

"By acting as he did Mr. Dreicer made it possible at the close

of the stated period to distribute the pictures, etchings, statuary, tapestries, and porcelains in the proper departments.

"Owing to the great growth of the Museum and the increased cost of maintenance, any tying of the hands of the trustees creates such an embarrassment as Mr. Dreicer carefully avoided."

THE CLASSICS A REMEDY FOR NATIONALISM

THE CLASSICS, which have had so hard a time fighting for their life in the past generation, may regain their vitality through the very logic of most recent events. The Springfield *Republican* argues for their return, especially for Latin, as an offset to the provincialism of recent nationalistic developments. It is incited thereto by a British royal commission on education which deplores that Greek is almost entirely excluded from the secondary schools of Wales, where the study of Gaelic literature has become the fashion. The commission has this to say:

"With loyalty to Wales and with her best national characteristics we are in full sympathy, but we feel that a deeper knowledge of other people's past and present, which comes through channels of acquired languages, would make her thought at once more national and international."

The *Republican* looks upon it as "a fair point that classical studies, as the commission suggests, may offer a corrective to the narrowness which is the besetting danger of ardent nationalism." Continuing:

"There is no local idiom so obscure or barbarous that it is not worth conscientious preservation by those who inherit it, but loyalty of this sort need not stand in the way of liberal studies. Europe is full of these limited languages of small nationalities, many of them interesting, some of them containing literary works of real merit. The revival of interest in them, which began in the eighteenth century, has contributed much to the variety and richness of European life; it has also been closely connected with the rise of the exaggerated nationalism which is making so difficult the establishment of the new order. On the esthetic side this picturesque variety and local color may be clear gain, but politically it has its disadvantages. The classics are often considered old fashioned, but their tendency is ultra-modern in comparison with the tribal tendency of the cult of merely local languages. If badly taught and perfunctorily studied, Greek and Latin may have no effect whatever, but in so far as the end aimed at is attained the effect is to unite rather than to divide, to give to Babel a common idiom and a common habit of thinking.

"It is of course impossible to revive Latin as the *lingua Franca* of Europe, a rôle which it played through centuries with the help of the Church, but if it still held its old place, which in Hungary it kept into the nineteenth century, it would be useful at the present day. The linguistic troubles of the Peace Conference are notorious; in the Big Four Clemenceau was the only member who spoke both French and English. Paris has lately been agitated by an unverified report that only English is to be used at the Washington conference. If Esperanto had won such general acceptance as to be taken seriously it would have been helpful for diplomatic uses on many occasions during the past three years. But no manufactured language can command the prestige and authority of Latin, and no single modern tongue can take its place. For a time French seemed in a way to succeed it, but it is now strongly challenged by English; the controversy between them would be very easily disposed of if Latin were available.

"But comprehension is not wholly a matter of idiom. People who can not converse in Latin may be able to understand one another the better in spite of linguistic barriers, if they have a common background of classical training. There may be room for difference of opinion in regard to the recommendation that civics, drawing, and some branches of natural science be cut to make more room for Greek and Latin, but it is undoubtedly true that the general tendency of the cultivation of the classics is toward broad-mindedness, toward sound political thinking, and toward a just balance between the national and the international spirit. The report is likely to lead to an interesting discussion of first principles."

TO IMPROVE ON HISTORY TEACHING

HISTORY AS TAUGHT hitherto has had many critics, but they have largely confined themselves to the book from which the lessons are drawn. The war made some changes in this respect, but the *Freeman* (New York) regards the voice and direction of the teacher as of more importance, and draws examples for a homily from England and Sweden. It need not be overlooked that the *Freeman* is one of those journals that delight in schooling England. But we read:

Courtesy of Metropolitan Museum of Art

MARTYRDOM OF A SAINT
By Simon Marmion

"A masterly illustration of an inspiring tradition."

"The other day a number of estimable ladies and gentlemen waited on the British Minister of Education, Mr. Fisher, to urge upon him the need for the revision of the teaching of history in schools and colleges. Mr. H. G. Wells, who was one of the petitioners, said: 'Unless we have a wider teaching of history,

going beyond national range, we are bound to have impatience, and all sorts of unhappy struggles, and moods of apathy alternating with moods of hysterical combativeness; and the whole of international affairs has to go to the tune of that.' Mr. Fisher's reply to all this was worthy of the genial young Barnacle of the Circumlocution Office. He was, he assured the deputation, instituting an inquiry into the teaching of history in Government schools, and he hoped that when that inquiry had been completed he would be better able to consider in which direction improvements were called for. With that the deputation went home, presumably well satisfied with the good day's work they had done, and with the courtesy and attention with which they had been received, and the Minister went out to lunch.

"In Sweden, however, where the eyes of the Government are not upon the ends of the earth, and where all is not sacrificed for the blessed word Mesopotamia, the educational authorities have lately put into force some of the ideas which Mr. Wells and his fellow petitioners have been urging upon the British authorities. In an admirable document recently issued to teachers of history the Swedish Minister of Education says: 'The teaching of history must be planned and carried out in such a manner as to make the development of peaceful culture through the centuries its chief object. . . . The teacher should take pains not to foster hatred and enmity towards other nations, and should impress upon his pupils that peace and a good understanding among all nations is the chief condition upon which the common progress of humanity depends. Children must be made to feel that heroes in the work of peace exist, and that through their courage and self-sacrifice their countries have been well served.' Our own American Legion, we believe, is deeply interested in the teaching of historical truth to the youth of America; we share their concern and would suggest the appointment of a commission of the Legion to investigate the quality and character of history-teaching in England and Sweden and to report upon the results of such teaching as manifested in the spirit, intelligence, and happiness of the children."

WRITERS OF REJECTED MANUSCRIPTS

THE WRITING FRATERNITY in our midst is large enough and probably various enough. But whether it contains the particular type described by "Solomon Eagle" in the London *Outlook*, others may decide:

"I am deprest when I think of any rejected contributor, but I am deprest most of all when I think of the frequently and perennially rejected. The most curious tribe of habitual authors in this country are those who are known only to editors. There are several men in London, a lady in Macclesfield, another in Exeter, whose handwritings, styles, and manners of thought are as well known to half-a-dozen London editors as those of Mr. Conrad, Mr. Arnold Bennett, and Mr. Kipling. They enjoy, or rather they do not enjoy, a kind of subterranean fame. The neighbors of Mr. Noah Davis, of Edgbaston, may or may not know that he writes, but they know him chiefly as a bank clerk or a schoolmaster who is interested in books and wears his hair a little longer than is customary. But in five or six rooms in Fleet Street or Bedford Street, Strand, or the Adelphi nothing is known about him personally except his inmost self, his ambitions, his ideals, his conception of what he can do, his beliefs about love and religion, his vocabulary, his rhythm, and (as I said) his handwriting. There are men, very likely, who have never seen his face, but who have seen his handwriting two or three hundred times. Nothing deters him. On Monday his poem on 'A Level Crossing at Night' goes back to him and, on Thursday arrives his article on 'The Organization of the Provincial Theater.' Pertinacity like that took Columbus to America, and it will take Mr. Davis nowhere. He can not know it himself, but everybody who ever sees his work knows it. Nevertheless, he plugs on. 'They haven't got accustomed to my thought yet,' he reflects, 'but even these pudding-heads will see light in time.' Back comes the last thing. There is another ready and away it goes. 'Dear Sir, I beg to enclose a manuscript entitled Dash, which I hope you find suitable for publication. If you are unable to use it would you kindly return it. Stamped and addrest envelop enclosed.'"

While dealing with the author's blasted hopes he tries to let that person see the editor in a humane light:

"Some unsolicited manuscripts are mad, some are hopelessly feeble, most are merely amateurishly incompetent. They are probably written by persons who never get into print and whose spark seldom flickers into manuscript. Writers of very occasional poems or stories number thousands, probably hundreds of thousands. An editor in the course of a year will receive great drifts of poems from persons whom he knows and whom he never suspected of writing verses, and who probably conceal their proclivities from their friends pending their recognition by acceptance. These no doubt feel slightly damped—anybody must—when they are turned down with a printed rejection form or even with a friendly, wriggling, disingenuous letter in which labored compliments and excuses form a very diaphanous covering for the extremely bare fact of rejection. It is a beastly thing, to an imaginative man, this job of systematically throwing cold water on people's aspirations."

CONSIDERING OUR HIGH SCHOOLS

THE HIGH COST OF HIGH SCHOOLS is one of the indulgences of American life wherein we differ from all other countries. Dr. Charles H. Judd of the University of Chicago has been intimating that we have set a pace for ourselves which will become increasingly difficult to maintain. We quoted from one of his articles in our issue of July 9, laying emphasis upon these economic aspects. In the New York *Evening Post* we find him again treating the subject, but from a different angle, showing how our high schools, "especially the newer high school of the Western States became institutional embodiments of the ambition of the American people for a universal higher education." He writes:

"The typical American high school of the newer type grew somewhat slowly during the '70's and '80's, and then it began to go forward with leaps and bounds. High schools have grown up in small towns and in the open country, where students come from miles around. The course of study has expanded it until has become a bewildering array of courses. There is a high school in the city of Minneapolis, for example, which offers the student his choice of thirty-eight academic courses and twenty-four vocational courses. In St. Louis there is a high school which offers thirty-four academic courses and twenty vocational courses. The average accredited high school under the largest accrediting association in the United States—namely, the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools—offers 21.13 academic courses and 9.41 vocational courses.

"The enlargement of the high-school curriculum has resulted in serious overloading of the student's program. It used to be not uncommon for a boy or girl to go through high school on a daily program of three subjects. At the end of such a curriculum the colleges would receive the student as qualified to go on with the work of the higher institution. But in recent years everything has been set into higher gear. The high school offers more; the ambitious student wants to take as much as he can; the college multiplies requirements. The result is that the average student takes four subjects a day; it is not uncommon for students to take five subjects; cases are to be found where the program runs up to six."

The crowding of high-school work shows that more than four years is needed to accomplish it and evidence of this "appears in the practises of colleges." Thus:

"The freshman and sophomore years of all colleges are essentially secondary in character. One can take a freshman course in elementary French or one may take in the freshman year a first course in biology, or even in history. The fact is that a great deal of secondary school work characterizes the curricula of all college freshmen.

"There is, of course, another direction in which the high school might have expanded; that is, downward. The reason this downward expansion did not take place readily is that below the high school was an elementary school intrenched and by tradition so defined as to exclude all high-school courses. The elementary school would not admit algebra and geometry because from the beginning the elementary school knew only the rudimentary branch of mathematics—namely, arithmetic.

"As far back as 1890 President Eliot pointed out the desirability of taking over for the high school the seventh and eighth grades of the elementary school. He stated again and again with the greatest vigor that American schools are two years behind European schools, and he laid his hand on the seventh and eighth grades as the wasted years. He wrote his contention into one of the most significant committee reports which has ever been prepared on American education—the report of the Committee of Ten in 1893. But his words did not take effect immediately. Elementary-school officers and parents clung to the tradition that elementary education must be what it had been and must exclude all high-school courses.

"For the last ten years the contention of President Eliot that the seventh and eighth grades belong in the high school has been gaining adherents. A new unit has appeared in many school systems—the junior high school—and it is swallowing up the seventh and eighth grades and converting them into high-school years.

"To be sure, the new junior high school is by no means limited to the traditional high-school curriculum of the last generation. Indeed, one of the avowed missions of the new school is to so disturb the first year of the high school that it shall never settle back into its old rut. The time was when every one who aspired to a high-school education had to negotiate the hurdle of a program made up of Latin, algebra, ancient history, and English. The new junior high school is changing all this. Perhaps it would be truer to the facts to say that the new school has taken over the ninth grade, because experience has shown that American students need something besides that old curriculum to make them citizens. At all events, it is here—a school for youngsters in their seventh, eighth, and ninth years of school, offering a long list of vocational subjects and a variety of courses that lead, not necessarily to more schooling, but often into practical commercial and industrial life."

Courtesy of Metropolitan Museum of Art

THREE SAINTS
By Martin Schongauer

One of the Dreicer pictures which hold up "for our study and delight ideals of spiritual serenity and conscientious technique."

TWO LONG RUNS

TWO theatrical records have just been established—one here and one in London. "Lightnin'," a "homely comedy," closes its run of three years and one night, and such a record, thinks the New York *Tribune* "should throw some illumination on the eternal query of the managers, 'What kind of stuff do they want?'" "Chu Chin Chow" has come to a close in London after a run of nearly five years, in all 2,238 performances; and one wonders if London papers would argue the same way. The records here established are for continuous runs at the same theater; of course old favorites can outdo these figures for actual performances. But the *Tribune* finds a moral in "Lightnin'":

"Bear in mind that the show is not being closed even at this late date because the interest in Frank Bacon as *Lightnin' Bill Jones* is flagging. It leaves Broadway because it was contracted for in Chicago more than two years ago. Actually this run will have totaled 1,291 performances.

"Plays of record runs in New York are of varied types. Edwin Booth in 'Hamlet' achieved a record of a hundred nights. 'The Black Crook,' one of the first of the alleviatives of the tired business men, lasted 475 performances. Denman Thompson's tearful 'The Old Homestead' sobbed through 372 nights. 'The Two Orphans,' with Kate Claxton, thrilled for 218 nights. The record for consecutive performances until March 17, 1920, was held by Hoyt's 'A Trip to Chinatown.'

"The play 'Lightnin'' is devoid of all the appeals that most experts maintain are demanded for a success. There is no sex appeal, there is no blood-curdling melodrama, there is no display of draperies. The actor folk say that it is merely Frank Bacon, who, like *Vincent Crummles*, came out of the provinces playing himself. Yet this play has endured on the most sophisticated street in the most sophisticated city in the world, while the girl shows, the boudoir farces and the crook plays languished and died.

"On its record 'Lightnin'' can come close to making the claim that it is the sort of play that the present generation of playgoers want. One might deduce, then, that the popular taste is wholesome and that it is not hard to please."

On the *Tribune's* principle of argument does "Chu Chin Chow" represent what the British public want, and need we take any "flattering unction" to ourselves on this account? "Chu Chin Chow" opened in New York a year after its London engagement began, but New York did not ask for it a second season. It is still going strong on the road, the country at large feeling a relish for it, so the question of taste here and abroad is not so easily settled. The *Pall Mall Gazette* (London) records:

"At 10.30 this morning a young woman set down a three-legged stool at the south end of the Haymarket and seated herself to wait nine hours for a bold, bad robber chief.

"He must have been an attractive rascal, for she was joined shortly afterwards at the trysting-place by others.

"Two or three messenger boys, in each case representing ladies at 1s. 6d. for the first hour and 1s. per hour afterwards, were at the head of the queue at the pit door. Then three women arrived, and just before midday, the first man.

"To-night's performance will be the 2238th, and closes a run of nearly five years. One would have thought that those most anxious to secure seats in the unbooked parts of the house to-night would be those who wished to avoid the future reproach of 'What! You never saw "Chu Chin Chow"?'

"But, no. 'I've seen it five times,' said one woman. 'I've been six,' declared another.

"With one exception the enthusiasts said they were making to-day's long wait simply because they liked the play so much, and not because they just wished to say they had been present at the last night. The exception said she was there entirely because she expected an exciting and jolly evening.

"After the luncheon hour the queues gradually grew, and actually included a few people who, like the player of the French horn in the orchestra, have never seen the play."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE CHURCH'S DUTY IN THE "WORLD OF WORK"

"IT IS EVIDENT that the Church will either have to fight or run," said *The Christian Century* (Undenominational) some time ago in discussing the attack of the Pittsburgh Employers' Association on the Y. W. C. A. because of the latter's "social creed," and it is apparent from the Labor Day message just issued by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America that the Church, if necessary, is ready to fight. The Y. W. C. A. "social creed" is similar to the "ideals" of the Federal Council, and, as noted in these pages last April, include industrial democracy, collective bargaining, a share in shop control and management of industry, protection from unemployment, a minimum wage, and government by labor exchanges, and experiments in cooperative ownership. This comprehensive program was at once condemned by some employers as socialistic, and as constituting an invasion of a field in which the Church has no experience and can have no authority. It will be recalled that withdrawal of financial support was alleged to have contributed to the collapse of the Interchurch World Movement, but threats to act in similar fashion towards the Federal Council seemingly have not forced it to a change of attitude. The "social ideals" are still "in good company," notes *The Epworth Herald* (Methodist), "for the Sermon on the Mount is also taboo."

Beginning in recent times with the indictment of the Steel industry by the Interchurch World Movement, serious differences as to what should be the policy of the Church in labor disputes and in the field of industry generally, have arisen between certain elements among employers on the one hand and various church associations on the other. The former insist that the Church should limit itself to a "neutral zone," whereas opinion as represented in the Federal Council and in other religious bodies holds that the Church should take an active part in the settlement of all troubles. Labor's fight against the "open shop," in which much religious opinion sympathizes with labor, further complicates the situation, and on top of this is the recent estimate of the Department of Labor that there are more than 5,000,000 unemployed in the United States, a condition which is causing serious concern to all departments of public opinion.

"In such a troubled time as this it would be easy for the Church to hold aloof from industrial questions," runs the Federal Council's Labor Sunday message as it appears in *The Christian Work* (Undenominational). "To confine itself to simpler tasks would seem the path of prudence. The summons, however, is not to the easy way but to the way of duty. Concerning the relations of men to each other in the economic and industrial realm, as well as in the other areas of life, the Church must seek to discover and to proclaim the mind of Christ." It is fundamentally true that "once born into this world, all society is obligated to see that a human life has a chance." In order, then, that the family of the laboring man may have fair opportunity, life must be safeguarded, and wages "must be sufficient to guarantee a higher standard of living for the workers and to justify their aspiration to a larger life. There can be no doubt that our working people should receive a relatively larger share of the product of industry." The message approvingly quotes the words of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.: "Surely it is not consistent for us as Americans to demand democracy in government and practise autocracy in industry." Yet—

"The right of the Church to speak on human relationships in industry has been challenged by some representatives of employers, altho upheld by many others. It is objected that ministers know nothing about industrial processes and therefore are not competent to speak upon the relations of employer and employee. This is a challenge which the Church must meet by a full understanding and a clear statement of its relation to industry. Even in the absence of demonstrations in familiar fact, the Church and its ministry would not lack a sufficient warrant for the proclamation of the Gospel with respect to industry. The Church is commissioned to bear testimony to the truth as it is in Christ. The responsibility for making the world of business and industry conform to Christian requirements rests upon those leaders of business and industry who profess to be Christian men.

"But the Church is not advocating an untried experiment. Abundant demonstrations are at hand that every sincere approach to the application of the Golden Rule in the world of work has made not only for stability by putting cooperation in place of competitive strife, but for lower costs and a better product."

However, it is expressly stated that it is not the function of the Church to manage industry, or to teach either employers or workers how to manage it, "but to interpret these Christian principles and to mediate the Christian spirit." And

"To do this effectively, its teachers, and especially its ministers, need to have direct knowledge of industrial conditions. They need to be sufficiently familiar with industrial processes and procedure so that they can illustrate and make clear what these principles mean in industrial relations and in the conduct of business. The pastor must understand the point of view of both the employer and the worker, so as to know the difficulties and responsibilities of each. This requires frequent visits to factories and to the homes of the workers and intensive study of specific problems. Else he may know the Gospel, and still be like a physician who is well trained in *materia medica* and yet who, because not trained in diagnosis, fails to heal. The need of the Church is for men skilled in the diagnosis of moral ills that the Gospel may be more adequately applied to human needs."

The Church may also teach through laymen, who are working conscientiously at the problem of Christian relationships. It is upon the spirit and faithfulness of the laity that the future of our industrial life depends. But the Church "must assert and maintain the authority of Christian teaching with reference to the industrial order, and its own right and duty as interpreter of Christian motives and ideals." And more,

"Let the Church keep also the comprehensive social point of view. It is not and can not be partizan. It is, or should be, the shepherd of all: rich and poor, radical and conservative, employer and employed. Class distinctions or conflicting selfish interests have no permanent place in the Kingdom of God. The Church may find itself, in the defense of right relations, temporarily supporting the claims of a particular individual or group, but it is not, and can not be partizan. Its platform is the Sermon on the Mount. Its function is to promote good-will and to secure that social justice without which good-will is impossible. Others will propagate self-interest and class struggle; it is for the Church to work in the Master's Spirit and to give itself to the coming of His Kingdom of Brotherhood upon the earth."

Industry (Washington) which has criticized church leaders as being too inexperienced to discuss industrial questions, now felicitates the Federal Council on its advice to the clergy "to acquaint themselves with the practical aspects of a most important phase of human existence—work." And speaking for employees, *Justice*, a New York Labor weekly, regards it as "a hopeful sign of the times" that a religious organization like the Federal Council "should subscribe to such industrial 'heresy.'"

DARK DAYS FOR JAPAN'S NEWEST FAITH

OMOTO-KYO, Japan's new religion, has fallen into the bad graces of the Government, which, declaring it to be a gigantic swindle and its adherents guilty of treason, has taken effective measures to wipe out the new faith and to put an end to the activities of its promoters. Omoto-Kyo, as told in these pages last December, appears as an imperialistic socialism combining the characteristics of communism, millenarianism, mysticism, and patriotism, and is represented in the Japanese press to be inimical to present political forms. Founded some years since by O-Nao Baasan, or Old Woman O-Nao, in the village of Ayabe, it has grown rapidly, and now has a million adherents, who are expecting the day of judgment to come next year. For a time, says the Osaka *Asahi*, the new religion "was as much in vogue as influenza. It attracted all the greater attention as its adherents included comparatively intelligent persons." It is a question, therefore, "even more serious than the legal issues involved," since "its prosperity is proof of the instability of the popular mind." It is this very fact which has alarmed the Government and serious-minded people, and some Japanese papers see that the great need of the hour is widespread education among the masses and more instruction in the national religion. "Except for the lese-majesty ideas of Omoto-Kyo," remarks the Tokio *Miyako*, "there are a hundred other Omoto-Kyos, even if that Omoto-Kyo is destroyed. It is natural that the popular mind restlessly hovering between material and soul and between science and philosophy should be possest by superstitions and false religions." Expressing no sympathy for the "fanatical fulminations" of the followers of Omoto-Kyo, the Osaka *Mainichi* hopes now that "intelligent men will start a suitable cultural movement to awaken the poor victims." But "if Buddhism loses its capacity for keeping in line with the times, one can not but be pessimistic regarding its future," declares the Tokio *Hochi*, believing that—

Photo by Adachi

"OLD WOMAN O-NAO"
The peasant founder of Omoto-Kyo.

"With the great complication of social affairs and the increased complexity of the mind, the religious want of the people cannot but increase. Is this not proved by the fact that many pseudo-religions have of late arisen in many places and are quite influential? In order to exterminate them and promote the development of true religions, nothing is more necessary than that the education of the people should be promoted.

"We do not know much about Omoto-Kyo. But it is seldom that the leaders of a religious body should be prosecuted on a charge of lese-majesty. If this charge is substantiated, it will have a not inconsiderable effect not only on the followers but on the minds of the people at large. Too much use of authority is apt to elicit a sort of martyr's spirit. For the extermination of questionable religions and superstitions, therefore, we should rely solely on the power of education. The Constitution recognizes the freedom of faith and religion, but this makes it all the more necessary that the people should foster capacity for judgment, for which purpose promotion of education is necessary."

PITTSBURGH'S COURT OF MORALS

DIRECT SOCIAL SERVICE, instead of additional legislation, is the guiding principle of the Pittsburgh Morals Court, an experiment in regenerative justice which, we are told, is amply justifying its establishment. Under the direction of Judge Tensard De Wolf, the court was created to deal with every person under twenty-one years of age arrested by the police, with those charged with offenses against women and children, and those guilty of social offenses. "Human life in a large city is a thing of intimate and tangled relationships, of problems at once too intricate and too simple for the application of statute law," writes Charles W. Collins in *The National Municipal Review* (New York), and the need of some other remedial and corrective influence is apparent. Sensing that the problems of the court were community problems and that "the grown-up citizens of Pittsburgh were responsible for the waywardness of the 4,000 boys brought each year to the Morals Court," Judge De Wolf appealed to the social forces of the city—to churches, welfare organizations, clubs and citizens to join hands with the court in its preventive and redemptive campaign. Thus the original personnel of the court became the directing body, the executive force, of a large staff of skilled social workers, who represent, and are paid by, Pittsburgh's religious and social organizations. In short, "the social conscience and energy of the city is mobilized to supplement and complete the regenerative work of the court." About 14,000 cases appear annually before Judge De Wolf, and in this round-up are about 4,000 boys. Their treatment in court is thus described by the writer in *The Municipal Review:*

Photo by Adachi

A LEADER OF OMOTO-KYO
Nasaburo Asano, now under arrest.

"Soon after their appearance in the chambers, when the evidence of wrongdoing has been presented by police or other prosecutors, the boys are questioned by members of the staff, and whenever the need is indicated the boys' records are 'cleared' by telephone appeals to the juvenile court or Associated Charities. Then relatives and friends are sent for. Whenever a case of defective mentality is suspected, the Children's Service Bureau is called upon for a psychological examination. Sometimes a member of the court's staff visits a boy's home and studies his environment before a diagnosis is made. After all the information is at hand and the diagnosis is complete, the 'case' is presented to the magistrate for judgment. A few incorrigible boys are held for trial in the criminal court or certified to the juvenile court; a few others are sent directly to reform schools or 'homes'; another small contingent are returned to their homes, after parents or guardians have been advised or reproved; the larger number are placed in charge of agencies for 'follow-up' work under the supervision of Big Brothers. Among these agencies are the Jewish Big Brothers, the Catholic Big Brothers, the Y. M. C. A., the Urban League (colored), and the staffs of several settlement houses. Not only must the Big Brothers report regularly, but the court's staff continues its supervision to make sure that the right brother is found for each boy; if one fails he is promptly replaced.

"Girls brought to the court are treated by similar methods, but

their cases are generally more difficult. As a rule they have fewer interests through which the worker can appeal, and, unfortunately, they are usually charged with graver offenses. The saving detail is that a relatively small number of girls appear in court.

"To adult offenders like treatment is accorded; that is, thorough investigations and diagnoses are made whenever the need is indicated."

GERMANY TURNING TOWARD RELIGION

"FAITH, HOPE, AND CHARITY are not empty virtues in Germany and Austria," says a Catholic writer recently returned from Central Europe: but a Protestant observer who has also spent some time in Germany, while agreeing that there is a religious revival of promising proportions in that country, finds also an awakening of idealism which is without God and without a creed. However, the outlook in Germany

WILL THEY RING IN GERMANY AGAIN?
Church bells that were scrapped to make munitions of war, and may be wanted as religion revives.

is brighter, for to both Catholic and Protestant it is apparent that "the old root is putting forth new leaves," tho it may be added that the payment of reparations as a moral obligation is not included in the new verdure. Otherwise, there is a distinct note of optimism in both reports, and it seems that the Germans are meeting their problems with characteristic decision. "From a religious standpoint, the situation in Germany is improving by leaps and bounds," writes the Right Rev. Monsignor F. A. Rempe, V. G., who spent several months in Austria and Germany distributing money and supplies collected and sent over by a committee of bishops of the American hierarchy. "After Germany's collapse," runs his report to the bishops, according to the National Catholic Welfare Council News Service, "there was evident a great loss of faith. Many raised the cry that if there was a Divine Providence it had forsaken them, and others that there was no Divine Providence at all, for with Divine Providence defeat would be impossible." This, however, was only for a short time, and with only a part of the people. Now—

"Everywhere the people display a wonderful energy. They look upon the problems facing them sanely and soberly. Radicalism finds no field among them, and they will not be caught in its flood unless it should be in the last desperation. They all proclaim that through work they will adjust their problems and their difficulties. The fact is that if the burdens placed upon Germany and Austria are not too great, if they are not crushing and beyond their strength, the people will support them through industry, spirit, and faith."

As it is, "the suffering, the hunger, the humiliation have broken down the very foundation, and people realize they can only turn to God to help them," said Dr. F. H. Otto Melle, head of the Methodist Episcopal Theological Training School in Frankfort-on-Main, to an editorial correspondent of *The Christian Work* (Undenominational). "If you announce a religious subject to Germany to-day," he went on, "you have always a crowded audience. It can be compared in my mind only with the beginning of the Reformation." But a real fraction of the people, especially the young, writes *The Christian Work* editor, "have, in the judgment of many observers, turned from the materialistic to the idealistic." As defined by the Germans, idealism is "a spirit of getting away from crass acceptance of the outward prosperity and power founded on force. Positively, it is a turning toward simplicity and beauty and things of the spiritual and ideal, and faith in their worth and importance." An interesting manifestation of this spirit is the *Wandervogel*, "wandering birds," which is our boy and girl Scouts "a little romanticized." They wear no uniforms, and take week-end rambles, sleeping in the hay and otherwise living very naturally.

"But perhaps the most interesting manifestation of the development of 'idealism' is the groping toward a religion among the younger Socialists. Professor Radbruck, a teacher of law in the University of Kiel and one of the leaders of the Majority Socialists in the Reichstag, warned me, as he talked of it, that he was giving me only his personal view. Other men might see it very differently. He himself has not left the Church, as have most German Socialists, and he cares much about religion.

"'There is,' he says, 'at present a great religious interest among the younger Socialists. It is an interest not at all Christian, but a worldly religious feeling.' One should keep in mind that the German does not understand 'Christian' in the same sense that the ordinary modern man in America understands it. 'Christian,' in its conventional use in Germany, means pertaining to what most of us Americans would call old-fashioned dogma. When I asked another Reichstag leader whether he regarded the payment of reparations as Christian, he said he could not see that it had anything to do with Christianity! My question was as surprizing to him as was his answer to me. Eduard Bernstein, a fine graying Jew, insisted that what I meant by Christian he meant by ethical.

"The Socialists have organized young workingmen's societies in which they have a ceremony really corresponding to confirmation. The movement, while not consciously religious, is a feeling toward a religion, tho without God and without creed. Any 'dogmatic'—I quote—'would destroy a growth of this sort.' What does a man mean when he talks about religion thus? 'Religion,' was my answer, 'is the last "yes" to all things.' That is not so very far from Franklin Lane's 'I accept' when he wrote his *credo* a few months ago before his death."

BUYING D. D'S.—The lapse of ethical feeling involved in the thought of buying an honorary degree "exposes startlingly what a canker in ministerial hearts this degree business has come to be," indignantly declares *The Continent* in commenting on the case of a Westerner who had a deal of success in disposing of D. D's. until interrupted by the police. Some ministers "are often tempted into very petty connivances and conspiracies" to draw the attention of degree-giving institutions, and yet—

"Plainly, the Church is to blame for keeping this deceptive temptation dangling before the eyes of its ministers. Either the Church ought to abolish—or at least refuse to recognize—the degree of doctor of divinity altogether, or else it ought to arrange to have it conferred on all its clergy who have taken full theological preparation for their work. It might be well for the doctorate to be granted in course by the seminaries to all graduates at the completion of ten years' service in the pastorate. At all events, one way or another, the ministry ought to be rescued from the curse of exaggerated pretensions and trivial jealousies which now darken the whole region included within the range of those pestiferous double D's."

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CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

THOMAS HARDY seems to have rewritten the old colloquy between *Hamlet* and the *Grave Digger*, only his dramatis personæ are two old houses. We read it in *The Dial* (New York).

THE TWO HOUSES

By Thomas Hardy

In the heart of night,
When farers were not near,
The left house said to the house on the right,
"I have marked your rise, O smart newcomer here!"

The other replied,
"Newcomer here I am,
Hence, stronger than you with your cracked old hide,
Loose casements, wormy beams and doors that jam.

"Modern my wood,
My hangings fair of hue;
While my windows open as they should,
And water-pipes thread all my chambers through

"Your gear is gray,
Your face wears furrows untold."
"—Yours might," said the other, "if you held, brother,
The Presences from aforetime that I hold.

"You have not known
Men's lives, deaths, toils and teens;
You are but a heap of stick and stone:
A new house has no sense of the have-beens.

"Void as a drum
You stand: I am packed with these,
Though, strangely, living dwellers who come
See not the phantoms all my substance sees.

"Babes new-brought forth
Obsess my rooms; straight-stretched
Lank corpses, ere outborne to earth;
Yea, throng they as when first from the void unfetched!

"Note here within
The bridegroom and the bride,
Who smile and greet their friends and kin,
And down my stairs depart for tracts untried.

"Where such in be
A dwelling's character
Takes theirs, and a vague semblancy
To them in all its limbs and light and atmosphere."

"—Will the day come,"
Said the new-built, awestruck, faint,
"When I shall lodge shades dim and dumb—
And with such spectral guests become acquaint?"

"—That will it, boy;
Such shades will people thee,
Each in his misery, irk, or joy,
And print on thee their presences as on me!"

THE great leader is still looked for, but an English divine seems to imply that he is here if our sight were not blinded so that we could see him. The poem appears in the *Westminster Gazette* (London).

THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN

By Canon Langbridge

The Kingdom of Heaven!—It folded its wings as a bird,
It leapt as a flame:
Afar and near, a hush, a wonder, a word,
It trembled and came
I said, "I will cast the World to the Winds and arise:
He is lost who is late":
But I saw that it had not assembled the strong and wise,
And I sigh'd, "I will wait."
But soon the Kingdom of Heaven was heard no more
As a lonely sigh:
It grew to a multitudinous murmur, a roar,
A conquering cry:
It roll'd as a wave, it storm'd the sea and the shore,
It drank the sky,
It drown'd the stars of the sky.
I rose and I went in the heart of a countless throng,
Wonderful, white:
Our feet were a tempest, the mountains fled at our song,—
As it rose in its might:—
"Lord of the flag and the fight,
Thou unto whom the worlds and their glories belong,
Grant us Thy light."
But now my soul grew cold with an evil dread,
And I could not sing:
"Marshals, ambassadors, banners and blazons," I said,
"But where is the king?"
Then, with the sense of a sea, remote, unheard,
Of a waste unknown,
(While the trumpets cried and the wind of our shouting stirr'd
The lamps of the Throne)
There crept to my heart a waiting, a want, a word,
Faint as a foam-flake blown:
"I am here, in the night, alone."

THE following appears in the New York *Evening Post* without mention of the translator. As a preparatory note we read that "the author of the following poem is unknown. It was written in the Butyrka prison in Moscow, or in the Yaroslav jail, according to the Russian newspaper *Volya Rossii* ('The Will of Russia'), published in Prague, which printed it in the issue of July 31, 1921. The author is obviously some one who was in prison under the Czar for political offences."

AS OF OLD

(Russia, 1920)

The years of old . . . the years of the far past . . .
The grating the same, and the walls, and the dungeons;
The prison the same. . . .

Chained and in torment my thoughts and my forces . . .
Dampness . . . and silence . . . and chill of the cold tomb . . .
And a half-light . . .

The bars the same, and the guards with their bayonets . . .
Vengeance and violence . . . all the old blindness
Of wrath and steel . . .

Moanings and curses . . dream-visions of freedom . . .
Sorrow and pain for the lot of the people,
Rage and sad thought . . .

Stars in the distance of space, like small bright eyes
From the high vault of heaven in the night darkness
Glance in at the window . . .

The years of old . . . the years that had vanished . . .
The same . . . all the same . . . and the clear sun of freedom
Alike is darkened . . .

See! Far above, among clouds, in a straight line
To the south wing their way some birds, in swift passage—
The crying of cranes . . .

Dear ones and free ones! Flying at random,
Some message for me from my native province,
From my own meadows . . .

Have you not brought? Not seen in my homeland
How it is there? In the well-beloved country
Are the folk happy?

The same . . . all the same . . . For beaten and hungry
Struggle the people in poverty hopeless,
Stagger and die.

The huts are the same, and the groans and the deep woe . . .
The lash and the yoke . . . and the bottomless ocean
Of human blood.

As of old in the wretched and dim-lighted cottage
Withers and grieves for her son the old mother,
Weeping from anguish.

Stillness . . . no more cranes are seen . . . they have flown past . . .
Only outside the barred window tall fir trees
Sigh in the darkness . . .

The years of old . . . the years of the far past . . .
The grating the same, and the walls, and the dungeons,
In the Red Prison.

A LITANY of praise to the good green companions of man is said by Henry Van Dyke in *Scribner's Magazine* (New York), and closes with a salute to the elm which stands in front of his home, Avalon, in Princeton. Dr. Van Dyke in a letter to *American Forestry* (Washington) calls it his "guardian tree." We quote the poem in full:

SALUTE TO THE TREES

By Henry Van Dyke

Many a tree is found in the wood
And every tree for its use is good:
Some for the strength of the gnarled root,
Some for the sweetness of flower or fruit;
Some for shelter against the storm,
And some to keep the hearth-stone warm;
Some for the roof and some for the beam,
And some for a boat to breast the stream;—
In the wealth of the wood since the world began
The trees have offered their gifts to man,

But the glory of trees is more than their gifts:
'Tis a beautiful wonder of life that lifts,
From a wrinkled seed in an earth-bound clod,
A column, an arch in the temple of God,
A pillar of power, a dome of delight,
A shrine of song, and a joy of sight!
Their roots are the nurses of rivers in birth;
Their leaves are alive with the breath of the earth;
They shelter the dwellings of man; and they bend
O'er his grave with the look of a loving friend.

I have camped in the whispering forest of pines,
I have slept in the shadow of olives and vines;
In the knees of an oak, at the foot of a palm
I have found good rest and slumber's balm.
And now, when the morning gilds the boughs
Of the vaulted elm at the door of my house,
I open the window and make salute:
"God bless thy branches and feed thy root!
Thou hast lived before, live after me,
Thou ancient, friendly, faithful tree."

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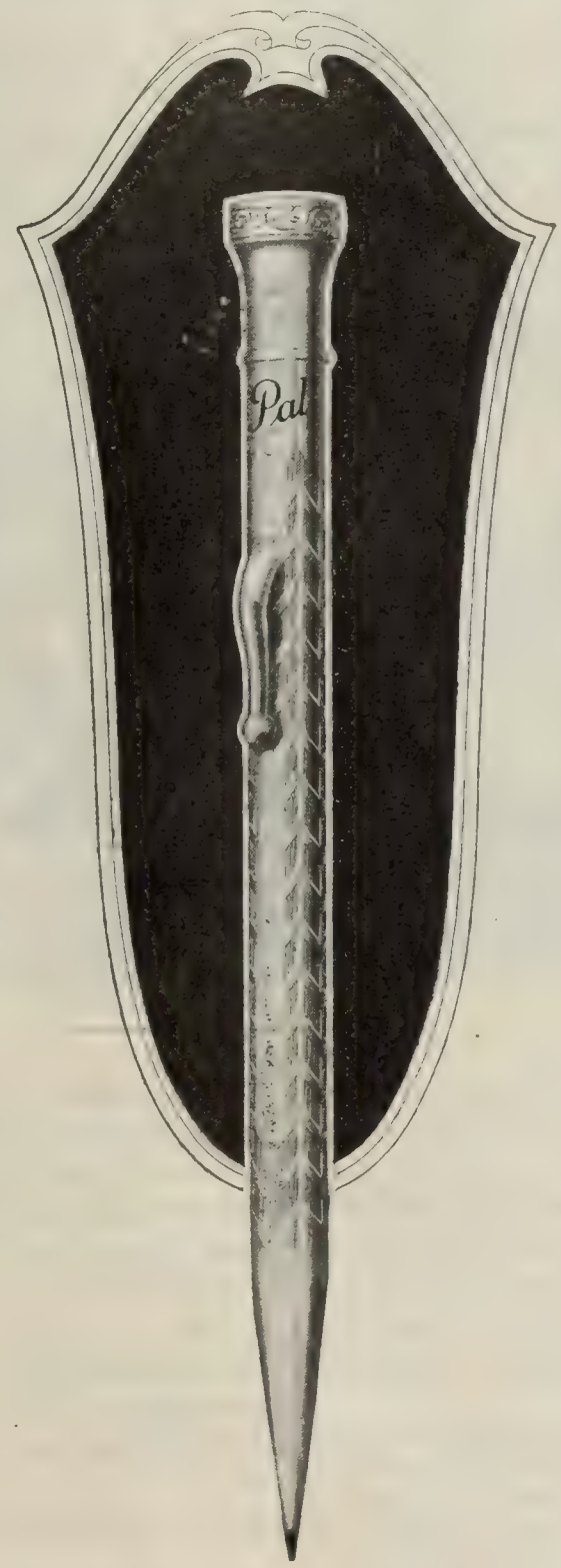

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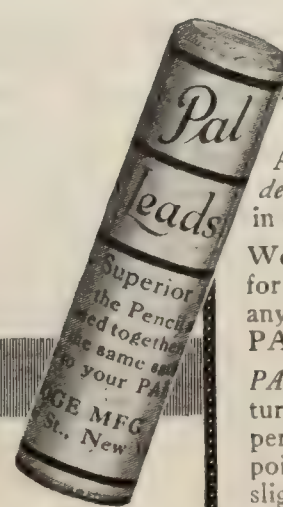

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PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

"GOOD WILL" IN THE POST-OFFICE

EVERYBODY'S POST-OFFICE, from the huge headquarters in Washington to the row of boxes in one corner of the "General Store" at the crossroads, has been receiving a course of treatments in friendliness, confidence, and "get-together" efficiency. The treatments include deeds as well as words, so much so that the Chicago *Tribune* is led to look for further benefits. "Where there's a Will there's a way," it observes, referring to the new Postmaster-General, Will Hays, and his well-known ability to find ways—to say nothing of means. Labor organizations, civic associations, and the newspapers of the country, both in their news and editorial columns, testify that something unusual has been happening in the nation's biggest business concern, since he took charge. One day it is announced that hereafter official letters in the Department are to depart from the stereotyped forms heretofore used, are to be made more ordinary and natural, in short, more "human." The next day, it may be, reports go out through the national news associations that rural postal carriers, in Minnesota, Kentucky, and elsewhere, have been using their scales to weigh babies on their routes. At about the same time, it is announced that the American Federation of Labor commends, in a unanimous resolution, the administrative policy of Postmaster-General Hays. Shortly after, an Associated Press dispatch tells how a flying mail man used his plane to carry medical aid to a dying woman, cut off by the floods from other assistance. Intermingled with these incidents, each small in itself, has run a series of bulletins, letters, and public announcements from the Postmaster-General. Here is a part of a typical letter, referring to one of the baby-weighing incidents mentioned above, read before the Rural Mail Letter-Carriers Association in Ohio, at their August convention:

"The other day a rural carrier up near St. Paul weighed a baby for one of the patrons on the route. A photo of this has crept into print and is going all over the country. There is the human touch to this incident that interests the public. Perhaps, by that incident, the rural carrier has popularized himself with the patrons on the route and this closeness to the patrons is beneficial to the postal service. Weighing babies for patrons is not advocated as a means of popularizing rural carriers or the postal service, but getting close to the patrons is desirable and this can be done through service.

"It seems to me that a rural carrier could become as close to the patrons on his route as a country doctor is to his patients. It is a matter of service in either case that establishes the close relationship."

A NEW JOB FOR THE MAIL-CARRIER

News Item: Mothers along the route are having the parcel-post mail-carrier weigh their babies.

—Foley, in the *Minneapolis Daily News*

These numerous news items, bulletins, letters, and incidents are all part of the campaign of the nation's "head letter-carrier," as a magazine writer refers to Mr. Hays in the current issue of *Hearst's Magazine*, to "humanize the Post-Office Department." The New York *Sun* comments:

"The postmaster at Minneapolis has established a notable precedent in his order to drivers of parcel-post wagons to permit mothers upon their routes to weigh their babies daily, provided the babies are brought to the parcel-post scales. The idea is an outgrowth of the Postmaster-General's order to "humanize the working of the department," and it may seem to be excessive and to involve absurdity. But as a "humanizing" method, and a detail of actual benefit to the population served by the parcel-post carriers, the order can readily be defended."

In the spring of 1920, some time before Mr. Hays came into office, it may be remembered, the press of the country was flooded with criticisms which seemed to indicate that the Post-Office Department needed "humanizing," along with a number of other things. It was at this time that THE DIGEST put a question to the nation, both through its own pages and through hundreds of thousands of newspaper advertisements, handbills and posters. The question was, "Are Post-Office Employees Human Beings?" The question was presented together with a mass of evidence tending to show that the men in the thousands of local offices all over the country were not being treated as exactly as human beings have a right to expect. The inhumanity and injustice of the post-office employees' lot were laid at the door of the American public, but at the same time it was, and is, no secret that the previous postal administration disagreed with the present one in a fundamental attitude. It refused to recognize any form of union labor organization and is said to have taken the attitude that labor is a commodity, to be handled much as other commodities are. Mr. Hays's announcement on taking over his office, ran in part:

"Labor is not a commodity. That idea was abandoned 1921 years ago next Easter. There are 300,000 employees. They have the brain and they have the hand to do the job well; and they shall have the heart to do it well. We purpose to approach this matter so that they shall be partners with us in this business. It is a great human institution touching every individual in the country. It is a great business institution serving every individual in the country. I know that with 300,000 men and women pledged to serve all the people and honestly discharging that

GOODYEAR

An actual photograph of an improved rural road in Illinois, where, as in other parts of the country, "more people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind"

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MORE people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind. Have you ever asked yourself why? Could there be any other reason than the conspicuously good service that Goodyear Tires give their users? Today, Goodyear Tires are better tires than they have ever been. They are larger, stronger, heavier, more durable. They contain more material. They last longer, and cost less per mile to use. Whether you drive a large motor car or a small one, you should use Goodyear Tires. More people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind.

duty, fairly treated and properly appreciated, all partners with us here in this great enterprise we can do the job. It's going to be done."

The Department went about "humanizing" its business in a number of directions, which have resulted, according to a recent bulletin, in improvements listed under some fifty different heads. "Somehow and somewhere," said the Postmaster-General in one of his earlier bulletins, "the heart has been lost out of the postal service. The hands and the brains are there, but no heart. It is our purpose to put the whole man on the job." One of the first and most important steps was a meeting with the executive committee of the Railway Mail Association, representing approximately 16,000 out of the 19,000 railway mail clerks. This organization, affiliated with the A. F. of L., had been refused a hearing by the previous administration. "The conference lasted from May 2 to 16 and was quite satisfactory," reports the Second Assistant Postmaster-General:

"The requests presented by the clerks' representatives were, on the whole, very reasonable, and with slight modifications were agreed to, in principle. The additional expense resulting from the changes made in the working conditions in connection with vacation trips, overtime, heavy runs, travel allowances, etc., is estimated to be about $750,000 per annum, and a yearly payroll of approximately $45,000,000. The results have been astonishing. Our superintendents report that the mails are being worked better than they have been in years; clerks are contented and are rapidly restoring the old esprit de corps of the Railway Mail Service. At first glance, the expense involved may seem somewhat large, but in my judgment, it was absolutely necessary, because it is foolish to attempt to provide an efficient mail service with a dissatisfied, disgruntled lot of employees."

BEFORE AND AFTER RECEIVING THE HAYS LETTER

—Berryman, in the Washington *Evening Star*

The low pay of post-office employees, one of the bitterest causes for complaint in the conditions originally revealed by THE DIGEST, was also helped a little by an increase in pay, authorized by Congress, amounting in the aggregate to $33,000,000 a year. The actual salary increases in individual cases were pitifully small in spite of this large total, as was noted by THE DIGEST in its issue of June 26, 1920. But luck was with the post-office employees in the decreased cost of living. A post-office job, by comparison with other jobs, does not shape up as badly at present as it did a year ago even tho, as the Chicago *Tribune*, referring to the baby-weighing incident, observes:

"The noble act of Will Hays in ordering the rural mail carriers to let farmers' wives use their scales for weighing babies excites one's unaffected admiration. One sees limitless possibilities in in this p. m. g. Some day he may be inspired to ask for a raise in mail carriers' salaries. Who knows? As we have previously hinted: Where There's a WILL There's a Way."

Mr. Hays's efforts, we are told, have aimed at economy, and at increased efficiency in the individual employee, along with better pay and working conditions. The fact that "their labor shall be regarded not as a mere commodity but as a result of the striving of living human beings," he points out, "does not mean that anybody is to be 'lax or slothful,' but the very opposite. And," he concludes, "due diligence is entitled to due consideration, which is what the workers in the Post-Office Department are going to get, with just and square treatment at all times." The American Federation of Labor, taking notice of the Department's changed attitude toward labor in general and the post-office employees in particular, expressed approval in a resolution, unanimously adopted at their Denver convention. The resolution, which not only expresses the convention's attitude but very succinctly sums up a large part of the policy of the new postal administration, runs as follows:

WHEREAS, A number of recent conventions of the American Federation of Labor have very properly criticized the labor policies of the Post-Office Department and have indicated the necessary reforms that should be established for the protection of the rights of the postal workers and the improvement of service efficiency; and

WHEREAS, In thus endeavoring to call public attention to industrial deficiencies in the largest governmental agency, one that comes into more intimate contact with the people than any other public utility, the American Federation of Labor has realized that an enlightened postal labor policy is certain to have a profound influence on both public and private employment; and

WHEREAS, Postmaster-General Will H. Hays has made public his administrative policy to be hereafter observed in the conduct of the postal service and this policy conforms to the repeated declarations of the American Federation of Labor on the same subject; and

WHEREAS, The main essentials of this policy of the Postmaster-General are:

The post-office is an institution for service and not for profit or politics;

Labor is not a commodity;

The service shall be humanized;

Employees shall have the right to hearings for settlement of grievances through chosen representatives and without discrimination because of membership in any organization; and

WHEREAS, The Postmaster-General has already put into effect a more liberal and humane policy in keeping with these pronouncements and has instructed subordinates to deal promptly and justly with employees' grievances; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled commend the action of Postmaster-General Hays in thus establishing an enlightened policy and his subsequent official acts in instructing subordinate officials to put said policy into effect; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That we believe a strict adherence to this policy will insure complete restoration and maintenance of service efficiency, with resulting benefit to all postal patrons and postal workers.

A bare list of the "humanizing" activities in the Department would fill a column, but many of them may be included under the newly organized "Welfare Department." Practically every large business in the country has found it important to establish a welfare department, observes the Postmaster-General in one of his bulletins, and, he argues, why shouldn't the largest business in the world profit by their example? Dr. Lee K. Frankel, a Vice-President of the Metropolitan Insurance Company, who has had charge of the welfare work in that institution for many years, has taken on, without pay, the big contract of organizing the Post-Office Department in the same way. The Red Cross and the Public Health Service are cooperating. In so simple a matter as conducting free tests of post-office workers' eyes, for instance, the Welfare Department may not only save a large

Centuries ago the potter placed a mark on his wares to identify them as examples of his skill. Later in history the "hallmark" was stamped on gold and silver articles at Goldsmith's Hall in London to attest their purity.

The Mark of Quality

THE ANCIENT practice of placing a mark on fine wares is still industry's method of insuring the identification of quality for the buyer and protecting his investment.

When you buy a cord tire bearing the name Firestone, you know it is the product of a widely-reputed organization. The name is a guarantee of good value. It carries a pledge, not only from the active head of the organization, whose name it is, but from the entire force of Firestone workers, who are all stockholders in the company.

Firestone quality applied to cord construction offers additional assurance of long mileage and satisfactory service. The staunch year-after-year allegiance of so many thousands of car-owners to Firestone Cords is material evidence of their dependable value and economy.

MOST MILES PER DOLLAR

Firestone

The ink that went through the Worcester fire

—*will protect your records, too*

THE photograph shows the A. B. F. KINNEY Co.'s office in Worcester, Mass., the morning after the severe fire of last January 19th.

And it tells the story of the flame and blizzard that threatened the life of a business that held thousands of widespread borrowers by simple ink-written records.

But those records were insured, for they had been written in

CARTER'S
WRITING FLUID

—and though scorched, tumbled to the cellar, and submerged in water and slush for days, they are as legible today as ever.

Use Carter's Writing Fluid because it does the job of writing correctly, flows easily, writes deep blue, dries permanent black—always the same because the Carter Laboratories control quality first.

Use it and believe in it, *as Kinney does.* When your test comes, as it does come to everyone once, Carter's will stand by you.

If it has already saved records for you, write us about it.

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Writing Fluid, Fountain Pen Inks, Red Ink [Carmine], Real-black Ink, Ink Eraser, Cico Paste, Photolibrary Paste, Cement, Glue Pencils, Great Stickist Mucilage, Copying Inks, Drawing Inks, Indelible Inks, Stamping Inks, Vel Vet Show Card Colors, White and Gold Inks, Violet, Green and Blue Inks, Typewriter Ribbons, Carbon Papers, Numbering Machine Inks.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

amount of trouble and money for the workers, but for the Government as well. A national council, composed of representatives elected by the employees all over the country, will meet monthly in Washington with the Welfare Director to consider matters affecting working conditions, health and general welfare of the employees in post-offices, mail trains, steamships, and other branches of the postal service. Baseball clubs, "get-together clubs," improvements in lighting, in sanitary arrangements, in the cheerfulness of the employees' quarters, are reported from offices both before and following Dr. Frankel's visit, on his present national tour of inspection.

Among other "humanizing" expedients, it may be mentioned that a suggestion of the Postmaster-General resulted in the mailing, early in the day, of a vast amount of matter than had formerly been dumped into offices just before six o'clock, to the distraction of the mail workers. Postmasters were urged to participate in civic affairs, local Chambers of Commerce, boards of trade, etc. They were prohibited from acting as secret service agents, and supervisory officers were not allowed to engage in outside employment. Certificates of illness were made easier to obtain. Reinstatement of employees, who for any reason had dropped out of the service, was made possible with the loss of one grade, instead of with the loss of all advancement, as under the previous administration. Postmasters were authorized to grant hearings to employees, to consider grievances. Retirement was made optional, instead of forced at an arbitrarily set age limit. Payment for certain services was increased and the interpretation of many rules made more liberal. It was ordered that reductions from the pay of rural carriers for failure to perform complete services should be made "only when proper effort is not put forth to cover routes in their entirety, whereas heretofore reductions were arbitrarily made for all failures, notwithstanding the carriers made every effort and, in some instances, traveled a greater distance than the mileage of their route.

These many small reforms, too small to be noted by the newspapers which make a great deal of baby-weighing incidents and of "humanized letter-writing as taught by Mr. Hays," are said to be the real foundation of the changed feeling throughout the nation-wide, nation-long Post-Office Department. Letters by the hundred have testified to his co-workers' appreciation of Mr. Hays's policy in which, observes the *Daily Gate City*, of Keokuk, Iowa, "he has manifested a disposition the exact opposite of that of Burleson." Even though as the Chicago *Evening Post* observes in a

humorous editorial headed, "The Human Postmaster," all this appreciation of Postmaster-General Hays by his own department may not be entirely disinterested, it is eminently worth while. It is noticeable following March 4, every four or eight years, observes *The Post*, that———

The holding postmasters of the country develop strong affection for the incoming Postmaster-General and for any policy which he may formulate. This is as human as Mr. Hays's policy for humanizing the service, and so no one should even so much as smile thereat, for expressions of sympathy with any government officer's endeavor always are cheering in a world much given to fault-finding.

"Our Cabinet Chesterfield," the Washington *Times* calls Mr. Hays, apropos of his directions for humanized letter-writing, and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, quoting with approval his request for "the human quality in the matter of writing letters," cites Benjamin Franklin's "polite periphrasis," and concludes:

It will be pleasant, when letters miscarry or are tardy, to receive the deferential apologies that the new administration of the mails prescribe.

Both in the conduct of his own department, and in his attitude toward American questions at large, Mr. Hays, at the Washington dinner of the Rotary Club, expressed his policy in the widely quoted phrase, "Let us have less of 'Thou Shalt Not,' and more 'Let's Go!'" He showed this spirit, it has been observed, in his attitude toward the freedom of the press, when he held that the Government had no right to deny mailing privileges to Socialist journals. His ideas about the press, as comment or news touches his own department, are also different from those of the recent administration. Postmasters are instructed to collect criticism, so that the heads of departments may profit by it, when it is just, and answer it when it appears to be unjust. The Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, one of the many Democratic papers which seem to prefer the present Republican to the departed Democrat, comments that "Mr. Hays calls for criticisms of the postal service, which must be a stunner for Mr. Burleson, who always had more of them on hand than he could find use for."

To each of his co-workers, in the Department, as Mr. Hays calls them, "The General," as they call him, recently sent this striking excerpt from the farewell address of Secretary Lane:

"Ability is not lacking, but it is prest to the point of paralysis because of an infinitude of details and an unwillingness on the part of the great body of public servants to take responsibility. Every one seems afraid of every one. The self-protective sense is developed abnormally, the creative sense atrophies. Trust, confidence, enthusiasm—these simple virtues of all great business—are the ones most lacking in Government organization."

MONROE

REG. TRADE MARK

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"EVERYBODY *is an Expert Operator on the Monroe!*"

EVERYBODY in the office had agreed that a calculating machine was needed — the Billing Clerks, the Bookkeepers, even the Head Auditor himself.

But the Treasurer wouldn't "O. K." the purchase. "Maybe it *will* double our figuring capacity and save us money," he admitted. "But we'd have to hire an expert operator to run it. That would be another salary to meet and we can't afford it just now. If *everyone* in the office could use it, I'd agree to buy it."

They had him there! It was a Monroe they had decided on. They brought the machine in. They showed him its simple operation—turn the crank forward to multiply or add; backward to divide or subtract. They pointed out its visible proof of accuracy.

First he was amazed by its simplicity. Then he was enthusiastic over its swiftness and sureness. Soon he was actually figuring with the Monroe himself. "I'll O. K. it," said the Treasurer. "It is so simple that anyone in the office can operate it. *Everybody is an expert operator on the Monroe.*"

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"Monroes are used in a large number of departments of our company," writes the Endicott Johnson Corporation. "They are of inestimable value in turning out prompt and accurate figures. The ease with which its operation is learned, the proof of accuracy in every operation and its flexibility make possible many short cuts."

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KING CONSTANTINE, TURK-FIGHTER AND POPULAR HERO

KING CONSTANTINE OF GREECE gained a reputation early in the Great War as a sovereign too intelligent, or perhaps too timid, or perhaps even too pro-German, to fight. His tenacious and continued warfare against the Turks, lately resumed in Asia Minor, convinces most commentators that his feeling against war does not apply when war with Turkey is in question. The King, returned to his throne after a stormy time with the Allies, "fully deserves the title of Soldier-King, by which he is affectionately known among his loyal subjects," reports one of his recent biographers. The writer, Captain Walter Christmas, of the Danish Navy, who is said to have been an intimate friend of Constantine from childhood, says that the only game that Constantine cared for as a boy was war. "And in this respect," comments the writer, "there is not much difference between the seven-year-old boy and the man who now controls the destinies of Greece." Captain Christmas goes on, in his volume, "King George of Greece" (McBride, Nast & Co.):

He was never so happy as when we divided ourselves into two armies—Greek and Turkish—one of which occupied a mound fenced with aloes, which the other side had to storm. A dozen boys, the sons of gardeners or coachmen, were recruited by the rival commanders, and then the fun began. "Conny," as the Crown Prince was called, was always the Greek general and I was the commander of the fortress. I won great renown and the admiration of "Conny" when one day I hit upon the idea of dragging the garden-hose up to the top of the mound and routing the assailants with the aid of this mitrailleuse.

Three times in his life "Conny" has played that game of war with the Turks in grim reality, observes Paxton Hibben, whose volume, "Constantine I. and the Greek People" (The Century Company), is the most recent and widely noticed biography of the King. Mr. Hibben, at present on the Greco-Turkish front, recalls the long and determined series of struggles the Greek ruler has waged against Turkey, in emulation of the game of his childhood:

The first time was in 1897, when Edhem Pasha held the garden-hose on the mound of the Othrys Mountains, and the Greek Army, ill armed, undisciplined, and unprepared for war, demoralized by conflicting orders from the politicians in Athens, went down in defeat. The experience taught Constantine the great lesson of his life: that an army must be commanded by its commander-in-chief and his staff, not by politicians 175 miles from the front. In the brief campaign against the Turks in 1912 Constantine demonstrated that he had learned the lesson. In his third campaign against the Turks, now in progress, the habit of effective, successful military operations appears to have become fixt.

Probably no man living to-day, not even Woodrow Wilson excepted, Mr. Hibben goes on, has given rise to more bitter controversy than Constantine of Greece. He writes:

From the "serious boy of seven, who rarely smiled," brought up in the democracy of gardeners' and coachmen's sons for playmates, that Captain Christmas found him, he has come to occupy more international limelight than any other crowned head in Europe. Violently assailed during the war as pro-German and a creature of his brother-in-law the ex-Kaiser, because he insisted upon keeping Greece out of the world conflict, Constantine of Greece became a storm-center of intrigue and political polemics until his forced exile in 1917. With his return to Greece, on December 19, following a vote of the Greek people in which 98 per cent. of the electorate demanded his return, he has again found the center of the stage with a smashing campaign against the Turkish Nationalist army of Mustafa Kemal Pasha.

Of the dozen or more books written about Constantine during the past four years, the greater part are mere war-time propaganda which may be dismissed as of little value. The one striking feature of the whole Constantine-Venizelos controversy is that no Greek seems to be able to write on the subject without excessive passion and an evidently blind partizanship, which renders Greek works on recent events in Greece worthless.

During the war nothing was too bad to say about Constantine of Greece in the estimation of the partizans of Mr. Venizelos, and quite a number of them said it at great length. Several legends were created and spread broadcast which are in the way of becoming accepted as fact through default of other information on the subject. The first of these is that Constantine was educated in Germany and brought up obsessed with the traditions of Prussianism and a belief in the divine right of kings.

Mr. Hibben asserts that Constantine, far from being pro-German, was very strongly pro-Ally in his sentiments. "Mind you, I do not say we shall not go to war—on the side of the Entente, of course—as all our interests are bound up with the Entente," he told the author in 1915. "We could not go to war against the Entente, and nobody in Greece dreams of doing it."

All that Constantine asked for active military cooperation, Mr. Hibben states, was a binding guaranty of the integrity of Greece as the country stood at the close of the Balkan wars. Constantine evidently foresaw the intrigues, deals, and disillusions of the Peace Conference, even in 1916. He writes in his recent book:

"There is to be no bargaining Greece away to anybody, either now or at the Peace Conference," the King said. "There is to be no partition of my country—I won't have it. I make no other conditions whatever, but I want that one thing plainly understood. The integrity of Greece has got to be guaranteed. Tell your Entente friends that."

I told him that I had every reason to believe that this guaranty would be given.

"All right," he replied. "I am not quite so sure, myself; but I shall take your word for it that you know Now, how do you think it had better be done?" he asked. "Through my brothers in Paris, London, and Petrograd—or through one of the Entente Ministers here?"

It was done through Sir Francis Elliot, the British Minister in Athens, Mr. Hibben recounts. But Mr. Guillemin, the French Minister, was jealous of his colleague, and at the last moment, when all negotiations were concluded, upset the apple-cart. Instead of the joint Greco-Roumanian campaign against Bulgaria that Constantine planned, with a double attack from the north and south simultaneously, it was not until six weeks later, when Roumania was already under the steam-roller of Von Falkenhayn's armies, that the French decided to give an unofficial and wholly unsatisfactory reply to Constantine's offer.

It is Constantine's extraordinary popularity with his people, and indeed with all who come into contact with him, that seems to be the most remarkable characteristic of the man, says Mr. Hibben. He describes a review of marines and sailors from the Greek Fleet at Athens by King Constantine on October 16, 1915:

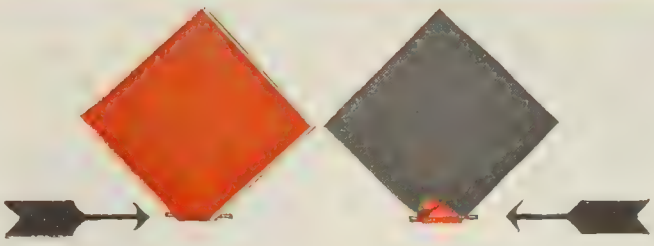
Scarcely had the review of the sailors ended when King Constantine, on horseback, rode unaccompanied into the crowd surrounding the great military exercise field. Neither aide nor orderly rode with him. Not a plain-clothes man was anywhere near. With a single gesture, he commanded his entourage to remain where they were, and gave himself up to his people.

They greeted him as one of themselves, but with a certain reverence, too. They prest about him, striving to touch his person with eager hands—to touch his saddle or even the horse that bore him. They clung to his stirrup and let themselves be dragged along as he rode slowly back and forth through the crowd. Now and then he spied a soldier whom he had known at Saloniki or Janina, and called him by name, asking after the wife and babies; now and then he sharply commanded the pressing multitude to give way to let through some mother with a child in arms, or some old woman, whose shoulder he bent down to pat affectionately.

"The *koumbaros*, the *koumbaros!*" was the cry in every mouth. "Long live the *koumbaros!*"

Not since Napoleon's time has any ruler in the world gone so freely and so blithely among his people as did Constantine I. on that day. The crowd was full of men who had been Venizelists—would again be Venizelists, if Venizelos should succeed; and Venizelos himself, their leader, was now arrayed in revolution against the man who rode among them. Months of the bitterest denunciation from press and platform had fired hatreds in the breasts of these quick-hating people that might easily have found expression in the stroke of a dagger or a pistol-shot. Not a hand was raised save in blessing. And the man who had dared to shout "Down with the King!" at that moment would have been literally torn to pieces by the crowd.

That is what the Greek people think of their sovereign.



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Genasco Latite Shingles lay tight and stay tight because they're locked together. The wind can't pry them apart or make them flap. Heat can't warp or curl them. *Rain, cold and discomfort are locked out.*

GENASCO LATITE SHINGLES ARE BEAUTIFUL. Note "The Shadow Line" in the illustration—how it dispels the flat, monotonous appearance of the ordinary roof! Their colors—rich warm red and cool sage green—are natural, therefore non-fading.

GENASCO LATITE SHINGLES ARE DURABLE. They are made with TRINIDAD LAKE ASPHALT—nature's greatest wear and weather resistant—a product seasoned and toughened in the tropics for ages. All-rag felt is used *exclusively*.

GENASCO LATITE SHINGLES ARE ECONOMICAL. They actually cost less than ordinary asphalt or asbestos shingles, are easily and quickly applied, require little or no repairs and last for years.

GENASCO LATITE SHINGLES RESIST FIRE. Their slate surface cannot be ignited by sparks or burning embers. Interior fires weld them into an air-tight blanket.

Why not put on a Genasco Latite Shingle roof and avoid future trouble and expense? They are better adapted for laying over old wooden shingles than any other roofing. If your dealer does not yet handle Genasco Latite Shingles, ask any architect or builder where to get them or write to us.

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Our Armstrong Table Stove is always ready for the emergency. When friends come in unexpectedly, in no time we have a bite to eat. And I prepare it right on the porch.

Three Dishes for Four—all cooking at once

THE Armstrong Table Stove cooks three things at once. You can boil, steam, broil, toast or fry—enough of each dish to serve four persons.

It is economical to operate, too. The Armstrong Table Stove uses no more current than the ordinary single electric toaster.

Waffles and toast are browned on both sides at once. The patented design of the stove concentrates all of the heat from the two heat units on the utensils.

A complete equipment comes with the stove—toaster, deep boiling pan, griddle, four egg cups and rack. The utensils are of aluminum, light, and good looking.

The tilting plug of the Armstrong Table Stove never sticks. Ask your electrical or hardware dealer to show it to you. The stove is $12.50 and the waffle iron which fits in the toaster compartment of the stove, is $4.00 extra. Write for booklet B.

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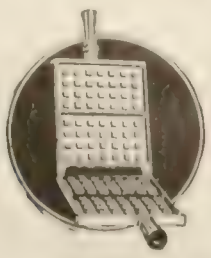

ARMSTRONG
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REVIEWS ▾ OF ▾ NEW ▾ BOOKS

ON WORKING WITH A WILL

THE only way to work is to work with a will, is a familiar saw to many who are puzzled to know where to find the will to work with. The old principle remains true, and it is true also that men go on striving for the best means of obtaining will power. To the average mind there is little attraction in the contentions of some psychologists that there is no such thing as the will; but the workaday man and woman does want to know how to make the best of one's mental equipment. To such plain thinkers and plain speakers Jules Payot's new volume "Will-Power and Work" (Funk & Wagnalls, $1.75 net) will undoubtedly be welcome, for the learned and practical rector of the Aix-Marseilles University made a great many friends with his "Education of the Will" and they will be drawn to this equally stimulating book. In his chapter on the "Love of Work," Dr. Payot makes clear that it is the condition of all progress; that the idle suffer from moral wretchedness, whereas the worker gains strength and freedom of mind.

Not the least interesting section of this notable volume is that devoted to various branches of study, such as mathematics, history, Latin, medicine, and law. Also this instructor has some common-sense utterances to make on trade and commerce and on executive ability and system in business pursuits. It is to be regretted that he did not supply an index to his volume, which is studded with sound and sometimes brilliant observations. The translator—whose fluent and vigorous English affords us all the pleasure of reading an original work—contributes an introduction. From it we cull the following excerpt, which makes it clear that the book does not belong to the patent medicine school of self-culture. He says that readers—

"Must not expect to find in these pages a quack prescription for an alchemy that will change base metal into gold. They must be prepared to mine the precious metal of their intelligence through careful and persevering effort.

"This implies work; and, as has been suggested, most of us feel we have more than sufficient of that as things are. But that is because we have not come to realize the difference between drudgery or hustling, and sane, regular toil in which our soul is quietly exultant because through it we attain to freedom and power.

"We say we have no time for any attempts at exceptional achievement. We were born to be dull plodders. Yet it will be shown how such celebrated men as Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer, among others, were able to accomplish in brief but regular intervals the monumental achievements which have made their work an immortal influence. Darwin, for instance, and Spencer worked such a limited number of hours on their particular investigations and studies, because each suffered from insufficient health, that it seems incredible their total production should bulk so large. Carlyle held that no man of letters has ever given more than one-fifth of his time and attention to literature; and he believed that with four hours daily, of serious concentrated effort on intellectual tasks, one might attain to results far beyond the highest expectations.

"We shall read of other famous philosophers and scientists, authors and artists, whose estimate of the number of hours daily required for intellectual work, runs from three to six. At the same time, the caution is issued against the two great enemies of the active mind, which are overwork and worry.

"Dr. Payot makes particular allusion to the tendency among Americans to indulge their ambition for work until it becomes a monomania, and possibly deleterious to their health. In his view there is no excuse for working oneself to death when through work itself one may healthily and tranquilly advance to contented age.

"Naturally as each one of us is differently constituted, the capacity of each for work is different. It behooves us, therefore, to learn the extent of our capacity, and when it is of greater or less potency. The varieties of occupation also have weight in determining the limits of our energy. Some work makes a heavier drain on our brain forces than others; and certain kinds of work are more fitly performed at certain times than at others.

"The two chief elements in organizing our minds for systematic exercise and development of our intelligence are the power of the attention and the power of memory. Cultivation of the attention is a subject on which there has been too little real knowledge available, that is, knowledge which results from experimentation and tests. Such information is provided by the present authority, who is wise enough to have us train our minds through will and feeling, so that our attention may be withheld as given. Withholding the attention from idle, useless, or unnecessary matters means the conservation of just so much nerve force for profitable expenditure.

"Similarly in the case of memory, Dr. Payot solicitously advises us on the importance of being able to forget voluntarily as well as to remember voluntarily, so that we may assert full dominion over our powers of recollection. He shows us clearly the difference between good memories and poor ones, for in the latter everything is piled up in an indistinguishable mass, so that none of the material gathered is available when needed, and eventually becomes so much junk. In the other, all recollections are kept in order so that they form an organized structure, and constitute the actual intellectual capital of their possessor.

"Many books there are for the instruction of the uneducated; but few for those who are either partly educated or over-educated. The over-educated are those whose minds have been crammed with information that has never been digested and assimilated; the partly educated, those who put behind them all idea of reading for anything but pastime, once they have got beyond the confines of school or of college. They pride themselves on the fact that they can get all the information they need by reading the headlines in the newspapers.

"In earlier days progress in the world was slow and painful because there was so much ignorance in all countries. Nowadays, as humanity strains and tugs feverishly to advance, it finds its chief obstacle to be the friction and hindrance caused in

the general mind of the world because the great majority are partly educated or are over-educated.

"To supplement the education that is lacking, and to render assimilable the education that causes chronic mental indigestion, is the purpose of this book. It is designed to achieve that purpose, not through any mysterious and occult procedure, but through forthright expression of ideas, which he who reads may understand as he reads, and be guided to the knowledge that ensures broadening and deepening of the mind as well as invigoration cf the soul."

A SUBSTITUTE HEIR

THOSE who let lodgings generally obtain quiet, commonplace inmates, but once in a while the extraordinary happens. When Mrs. Moneylaws of Berwick-on-Tweed put a card in her window she did not expect the train of events that ensued.

The story of "Dead Men's Money" (Knopf) is by J. S. Fletcher, a man who perhaps ranks next to Conan Doyle as writer of good mystery stories, and he has put it in the mouth of Hugh Moneylaws, clerk to a shrewd Scotch solicitor, Lindsey by name, and who, in spite of himself, was mixed up with grave affairs that did not concern him. On the very day that Mrs. Moneylaws's card appears in the window, an elderly man of seafaring appearance applies for the rooms, stating his desire for a quiet anchorage, as he calls it, and paying well for a month in advance. James Gilverthwaite proves to be a good lodger, quiet, civil, and regular in his habits. He spends his days in walking about the town and neighborhood, makes no acquaintances and, until the end of his stay, receives no letters. One evening he returns to his lodgings, having been overtaken by a severe storm, and the next morning is in bed with a pain in his chest. On that day comes a registered letter for him and in the afternoon he sends for young Moneylaws and asks him to undertake a secret errand for him, offering him ten pounds for doing it. Hugh is engaged to be married to Maisie Dunlop and the money looks good to him so he undertakes the job, which is to go at eleven that night to a lonely spot along Tweed-side and give a message to a man whom he will meet there, explaining why Gilverthwaite cannot come himself. Hugh starts off on his bicycle for the rendezvous, which is some ten miles away, previously telling Maisie where he was going, and, having plenty of time, stops to rest on a bank when he has gone most of the way. While sitting there he hears footsteps coming along the road and, obeying a sudden impulse, he puts his cap over his bicycle lamp and sits perfectly still. It is not entirely dark on a summer's night in Scotland and Hugh sees a man's figure outlined against the sky as he comes over the hill. The man stops near him, pauses, and then unfolds a map upon which he turns the light of an electric torch. His face is invisible to Hugh, but he observes that two fingers of the man's hand are missing; then the torch is extinguished and the man continues on his way. Hugh mounts his bicycle and repairs to the spot indicated by Gilverthwaite, but there is no sign of anyone else, and as he is preparing to wait for the stranger's arrival the light from his lamp falls upon a great red stain that is still spreading over the ground, and a few steps further he comes upon the body of a man who, he feels sure, has been murdered.

Hugh hastens back to the main road,

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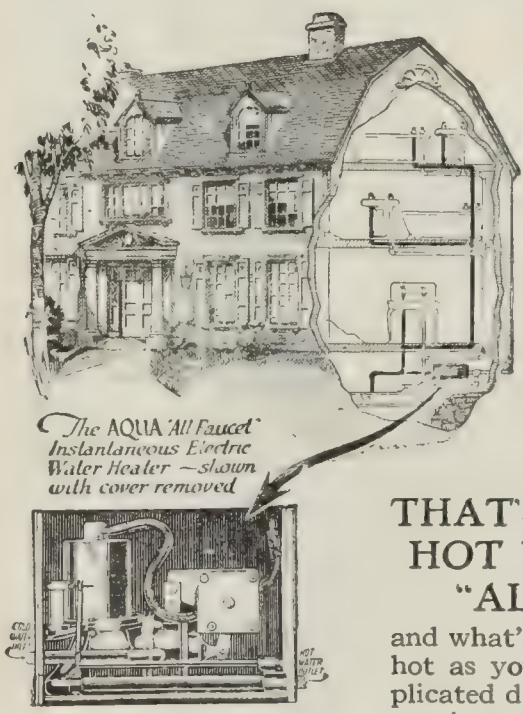

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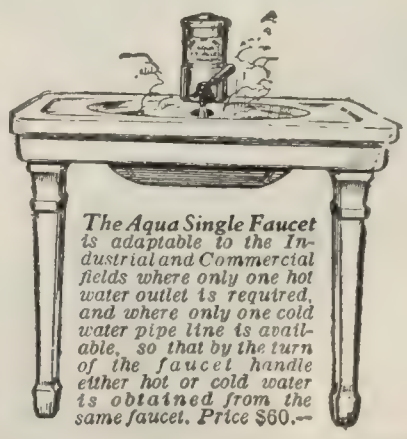

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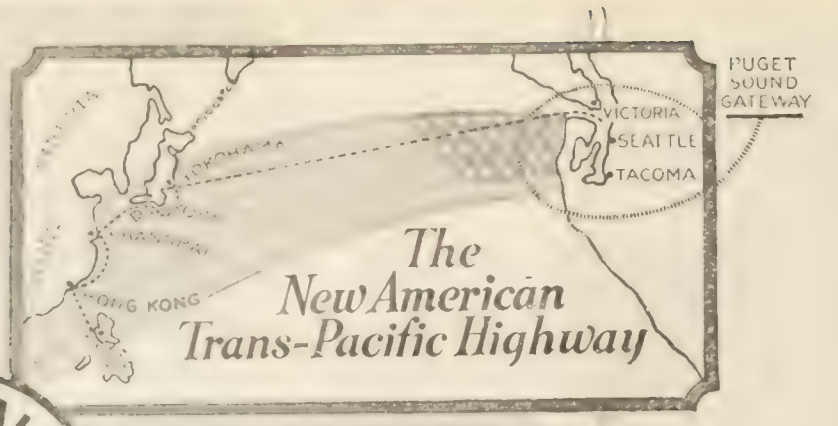

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

where he encounters Chisolm, the local police-sergeant, and a constable who are making their night-rounds. The body is taken to the nearest inn where it is discovered that the murder has been done by a single blow from a sharp instrument thrust into the heart with great force from behind, and the man's watch and money are untouched, showing that robbery was not the object. Hugh tells the reason for his being there, but does not mention seeing the man with the map from a feeling that he might be getting a perfectly innocent stranger into trouble. The only thing to do is to see Gilverthwaite and find out from him who the stranger was, and Chisolm and Hugh are well on their way to Berwick when they meet Maisie Dunlop and her brother on bicycles, looking for Hugh to tell him that his mother is anxiously wanting him for Gilverthwaite has died suddenly. This unfortunate fact throws an added burden of discovery on the local police, but by dint of hard work they find out that the murdered man's name was John Phillips and that he had come from Glasgow by the way of Peebles.

The inquest brings most of the countryside to the inn and Hugh is somewhat surprised when a handsome, elderly man appears with two fingers of his right hand missing and he learns that it is Sir Gilbert Carstairs of Hathercleugh House. Sir Gilbert has only recently succeeded to the estate and title. His father had quarreled many years before with his two sons who had then left Hathercleugh and had never returned. Michael, the elder, had died unmarried and it was understood that Gilbert, the younger, was a doctor in London. After his father's death he had returned to Hathercleugh with a young and handsome wife, said to be very rich, and had taken his place as a country gentleman. Very little comes out at the inquest, either about Phillips or Gilverthwaite, though it transpires that the latter spent a good deal of time in wandering in old graveyards and investigating parish registers of a certain date.

There is a junk dealer in Berwick called Crone and Hugh goes to his shop a few days later to buy some wire. Crone at once begins on the murder and suddenly turning on Hugh, asks him why he had not mentioned at the inquest the fact of his seeing Sir Gilbert on the fatal night. Hugh is thunderstruck, and it turns out that Crone, who had been doing a little poaching, was directly behind the hedge where Hugh had seated himself and had also seen the baronet. Having let Hugh know this he lets him go and after much brooding over the affair the latter comes to the conclusion that the blackmail of some sort is Crone's object and that he is intending to use him as some kind of tool. Forty-eight hours later Crone's body is found in a pool in the river with marks of violence upon it.

Then Hugh makes up his mind to go to Sir Gilbert and tell him he had seen him on the night of Phillips's murder and explain why he had not spoken out at the inquest. He bicycles over to Hathercleugh and has a pleasant reception from the baronet, who explains that he has insomnia and is very apt to take a walk the last thing at night in order to induce sleep. He thanks him for not mentioning the fact of seeing him to anyone and then asks him if he feels inclined to accept the place of steward to the estate at a good salary. He has evidently taken a fancy to Hugh and it is arranged that he is to call and see Mr. Lindsey in a

day or two while Hugh, more or less bewildered by his good luck, returns to Berwick.

A day or two later Sir Gilbert meets Hugh in town and, learning that he has a holiday, invites him to go for a sail with him in his yacht. Hugh accepts and on this trip his eyes are opened to the real character of the man to whom he has intrusted himself, for when they are about seven miles from land Sir Gilbert knocks him overboard and when Hugh rises to the surface he sees the yacht making off without a pretense of trying to rescue him. Fortunately he is picked up some hours later by a fishing smack and taken to Dundee, whence he sends for Mr. Lindsey, tells him his story, and the two, now convinced that Sir Gilbert is concerned in both murders, devote themselves to finding the proof. It comes to Mr. Lindsey's knowledge, among other facts, that Sir Gilbert has been selling off large portions of the estate and investing in first-class marketable securities; he has an interview with Mrs. Ralston, Sir Gilbert's sister; he recalls certain occasions when Sir Gilbert showed a curious forgetfulness of matters connected with his early days; he has an interview with a young man in Dundee whose name and address were found in John Phillips's pocket, and slowly the solution of the affair takes shape.

The so-called Sir Gilbert is an impostor, a Dr. Meekin who had been a friend of the real Sir Gilbert and who, on the death of the latter, had possessed himself of his friend's papers. Gilverthwaite and Phillips were a couple of queer characters who had known Michael Carstairs in foreign parts and to whom Carstairs had probably let out the fact that he had been secretly married in his early days, and it was their search for the evidence thereof that brought them to Berwick. Michael Carstairs had left a son who, under the name of Gavin Smeaton, was living in Dundee and it was probable that the two men knew of this and had tried to blackmail Sir Gilbert. That would account for the murder of Phillips, and Crone had evidently tried the same game on the ground of having seen the baronet on that night. With the drowning of Moneylaws Sir Gilbert supposed his secret to be safe, never dreaming that the quiet old solicitor was on his trail.

With Hugh's rescue Sir Gilbert knows the game is up and prepares for flight, but at the last moment meets his fate at the same place and in the same manner as Crone, at the hands of Crone's Irish housekeeper, eager, for some reason of her own, to avenge her master.

IBANEZ—WITH A DIFFERENCE

MEN are of two kinds—scamps and puddingheads. That is what Tona, the old fisherwoman and keeper of the beach café, told her daughter. Tona, once beautiful, now worn with struggle, drew the conclusion from her own experiences.

The story of her two sons, Pascualet and Tonet, is related in "The Mayflower," a vigorous, spirited novel by Vicente Blasco Ibañez (Dutton). The book rushes along with the sweep of the waves that break upon the Cabañal, where the story is laid and where, at the outset, Tona's husband is washed ashore, a victim of the storm.

Tona makes a café out of his boat, and her beauty as well as her liqueurs attracts many customers. It is only for the children that she works, Pascualet, who is full-bellied, good-natured, hard-working, and dubbed "the Rector," and Tonet, eight years younger, but a tyrant and a shiftless,

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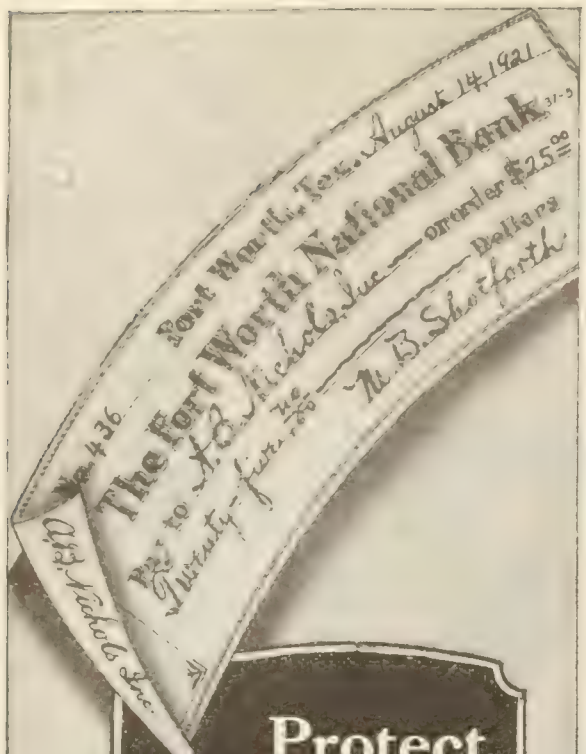

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

mischievous fellow, for whom his mother has a weakness.

The "Rector" advances from ship "cat" to the rank of able-bodied seaman. He makes money and saves it. Tonet, however, is always getting into trouble and having love-affairs, but his deploring mother is proud of him. There is Dolores, "a shameless hussy," who as an orphan was badly brought up. Tona is afraid her Tonet will marry her.

Meanwhile there is a blond young policeman whom Tona comes to adore. He often sits outside her café and speaks dreamy things. Tona tells herself that her boys need a father and they decide upon marriage. But the wretch manages to be transferred to a different part of the country and absconds with her money, leaving Tona behind with her misery.

Roseta, Tona's daughter, grows up like a wildcat. Tona loses interest in her. It is that Dolores who is bothering her, Dolores who has been influencing the Rector, too. And it comes to pass that while Tonet is away, having joined the navy, Dolores and the Rector get married.

Tona is furious. "Just what she needed," declares Tona, "—a husband with a thick skull and nothing inside it, who would be able to work like a cart-horse from morning till night. The pickpocket! Just like her to steal the only man in the family that could earn a cent!"

Tonet writes back that he is glad to hear the news, and Tona becomes pacified on realizing that now it will be easier to arrange a match between him and Rosario, a rich girl who is in love with Tonet. And when Tonet comes back, of course he accepts Rosario and promptly squanders her patrimony.

Rosario has to work hard now to escape her husband's beatings. He has to have his square meal and his flashy flannel shirts. She is an old fisherwoman before she is thirty. Tona, too, is aging, and her business is falling off with the wearing away of her beauty.

Brothers must stand together. Tonet keeps going to his brother's place and is following Dolores again. There will be trouble between Rosario and Dolores!

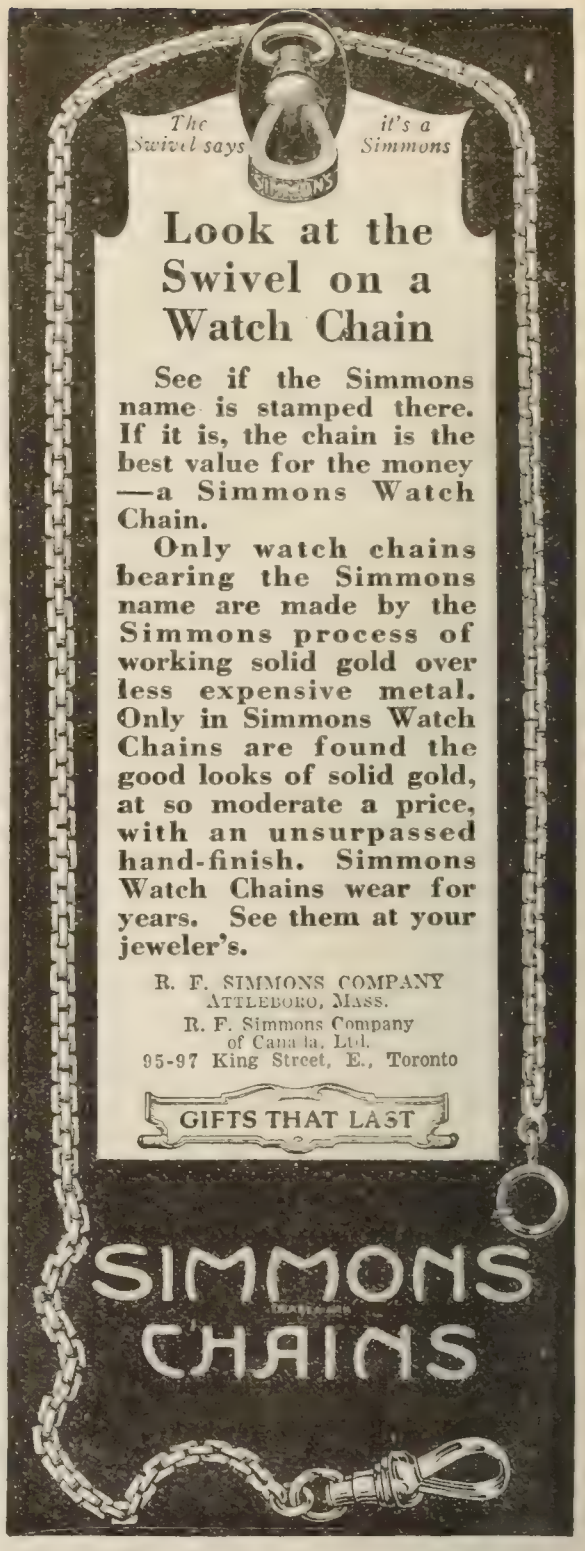
"Men! Men!" Tona would say. "Men! Crooks every one of them, not worth the rope to hang them with."

And Roseta, with her bright sea-green eyes—the eyes of a virgin who knows all about the world and is quite sure of herself—would murmur approvingly: "And those who are not scamps like Tonet are like the Rector—puddingheads!"

By this time the Rector has accumulated enough money to buy an old boat and he and Tonet plan to steal over to Algiers and smuggle in tobacco. It is true that their wives are quarreling, but a brother is a brother in the Rector's eyes and he is not going to break with the son of his own father. Moreover, here is an opportunity for Tonet to make money and become a real man

The next quarrel takes place at the fishmarket where the two women have stalls opposite each other. Dolores entices a customer away from Rosario.

"Thief! You want everything I've got and I can prove it. Here you steal my customers and down at the Cabañal you steal . . . well, you steal . . . something else. . . . She's not fooling me, I can tell you, even if she is pulling the wool over her



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husband's eyes . . . dolt that he is, fool of a Rector, who don't know his chin from his elbow."

In the fight that follows Rosario throws a handful of sardines full in her face. She rains her with blows, and Dolores answers with merciless slaps. Suddenly Dolores shrieks in agony. Rosario has torn an earring from her.

The smugglers are successful. They evade the government and encounter a gale, but not a bundle is lost, and now the brothers have much money. The Rector puts his capital into the building of a fine, big vessel. On the night before the launching he gives a family party where the question of a name for the boat is brought up and Roseta's suggestion is taken. The Rector's ship is to be called "The Mayflower," after the name of the tobacco.

Roseta keeps looking from Dolores to Tonet and from Tonet to Dolores. The Rector is showering praises on his brother. Roseta smiles sarcastically. "Oh, these men, these men!" she thinks. "Just as she and mamma had always said! Either scamps like Tonet, or puddingheads like the Rector." And the Cabañal could never make out why she refused every boy who proposed to her.

Before the first trip Tona cries.

"Bosh, mama, bosh! The Rector is not afraid. And luck is with him."

But the next time, the great moment in his life when Tonet's wife removes the wool from his eyes, he is in mortal dread. There are signs of storm in the skies, yet he orders his men to prepare. Tonet comes aboard a bit late, and they sail. They sail. The storm breaks. The vessel is smashed. And before the very end the Rector kills his brother.

COMPETING WITH THE CREATOR

IT will surprise the admirers of Mr. Somerset Maugham to learn that the last book of his to appear in this country ("The Magician," Doran, $1.90) is a reprint—that it was first published more than ten years ago. It is even more timely now than it was then, for it deals with the occult and the supernatural, though not in the form of communication with the dead, so much in favor now. The story is well done. It is a tale of horror, but the author has invested his subject with that air of possibility so hard to impart to such themes and which makes the reader stop and ask if after all it might not be true.

The story deals with Arthur Burdon, a young surgeon who has come to Paris ostensibly to study French methods but mainly to be near Margaret Dauncey, the girl to whom he is engaged and who is staying there with Susie Boyd, an artist friend. Here they encounter Oliver Haddo, a man of singular appearance, consummate egoism and considerable ability. He claims to be possessed of occult powers and gives certain marvelous exhibitions of his skill. Burdon applies to one of Haddo's college contemporaries for information about him and receives a long letter ending thus: "As an acquaintance he is treacherous and insincere; as an enemy I can well imagine that he would be merciless as he is unscrupulous." And yet this man has an undoubted fascination even for those who dislike him, while for others that fascination often amounts to positive hypnotism. There is a scene in Susie Boyd's studio which gives the key to the entire story. There are present Susie, and Margaret, Burdon and Haddo and Dr. Porhoët, an

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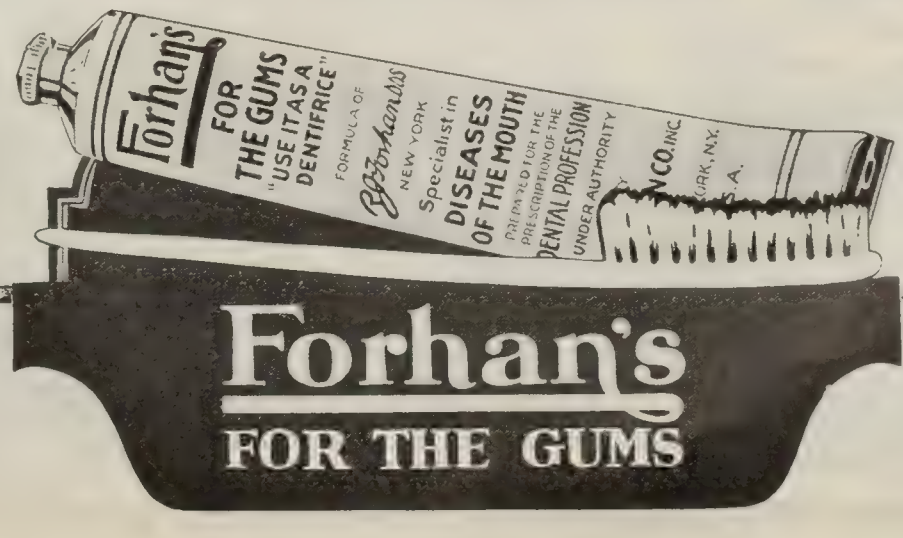

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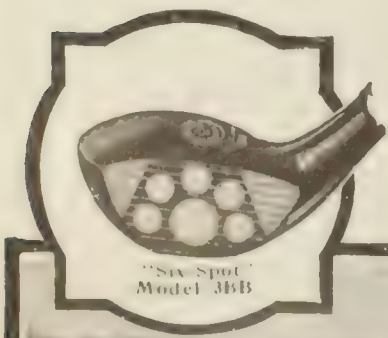

"Six Spot" Model 3BB

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

old Frenchman much interested in occult matters, upon which the conversation turns. The doctor tells of odd experiments in alchemy and the search for a youth-restoring elixir. Haddo speaks of the Philosopher's Stone and of the belief of the old alchemists in spontaneous generation, and goes on to describe an experiment of a Count von Huffstein in 1775, by which he claimed to have created forms in which life became manifest. These homunculi, as they were called, were placed in glass jars, filled with water, and buried under two cartloads of manure. This pile was daily sprinkled with a liquor prepared by adepts which caused the pile to ferment and steam, and under this treatment the homunculi grew, showed signs of life and even developed a resemblance to human beings, but they finally died and the experiment failed. While talking of these matters Margaret calls her little dog to her and lifts him to the table. The creature looks at Haddo, evinces extreme terror and suddenly leaps at him and bites his hand. Haddo utters a cry and kicks the little dog, hurting him severely, and Burdon is so indignant that he knocks Haddo down. When he scrambles to his feet there are some moments of silence during which the expression of his face gradually changes from one of sheer malignity to a ghastly smile. Haddo apologizes to the company and departs, but they have not seen the last of him, for from that moment he lays himself out to fascinate Margaret and with such success that before long she marries him and departs for London, leaving a note for Susie telling her what she has done and asking her to break the news to Arthur.

Burdon is heart-broken at the girl's treachery, as is Susie, who gives up her studio and goes back to London. From time to time Arthur hears news of the Haddos. They go to Monte Carlo where they have wonderful luck at the tables. Their associates lie among the rich and eccentric foreigners who crowd such resorts. Then queer rumors are heard. Haddo has succeeded in surrounding himself with an atmosphere of the fabulous, but there are also unpleasant stories concerning cheating at cards. In short the Haddos are rather *declassés*.

And then Arthur meets them at a London restaurant, invited to have supper with them by a man who has never heard his story. Haddo evidently enjoys the situation. He is extremely cordial, insists that his wife shall sit next Arthur and is boisterously amusing though frequently transcending the bounds of good taste. Margaret has changed. She is as beautiful as ever but her dress in its gorgeousness suggests the courtesan, and the stories she contributes to the evening's entertainment are distinctly gross. On saying good night to Arthur she asks him to call, with the result that later Arthur has an interview with her in which she tells him of the hypnotic influence Haddo has gained over her, that her will has gone, that she finds herself obliged to do his bidding and that he has never loved her, their marriage being intended as revenge on Burdon. Arthur urges her to leave her husband and go to Susie Boyd; she does so but after a time goes back to Haddo, explaining in a note the impossibility of escaping from his influence. Nothing more can be done for her and Arthur throws himself into his professional work as a means of relief.

Then suddenly he becomes obsessed with the idea that some great danger threatens Margaret and he goes down to Venning, the little village near which the Haddos live. Here he manages to see Margaret and is horrified at her appearance, but still more so when she tells him that she is doomed, that nothing can help her now, that Haddo wants her life for his great experiment and that her time is growing short. In vain Arthur implores her to leave Haddo; she says it is impossible, that she would only have to go back to him and she will be glad when it is all over. Arthur is obliged to leave her and he goes to Paris to report to Susie and Dr. Porhoët, and it is while there that he suddenly feels that something dreadful has happened to Margaret and he insists upon his friends accompanying him to England. They go down to Venning and learn that Mrs. Haddo had died of heart disease and been buried that morning. An interview with the village doctor who had given the death certificate is very unsatisfactory, as is also one with Haddo, and Arthur returns to the inn baffled and wretched. A few evenings later, as the three friends are sitting in the darkness of the inn parlor a thunder-storm comes up and suddenly they feel that someone is in the room. Arthur flings himself upon the intruder, whom he recognizes as Haddo by his great size, and a struggle ensues in which Arthur not only breaks Haddo's arm but slowly strangles him. Then they light a light—there is no one there. At once Arthur resolves to go to Haddo's house and find out what has happened. They find the door locked and the house apparently empty. Arthur enters by a window, admits the others and they make their way in the silence of the deserted house to the laboratory in the garret where Haddo has been engaged in the effort to create life, and where the results of his experiments are seen in the great glass retorts, and where his body is lying, with his arm broken and the marks of strangulation on his throat. The author has outdone himself in the description of these horrible beings, created by Haddo, some pulsating with the beginnings of life, others more advanced, all hideous to behold, frightful in their suggestion of a ghastly maturity. Compared with this the ordinary ghost story is child's play. If we could possibly bring ourselves to believe in it, life would be embittered; as it is, we may enjoy the delight of a real thrill of horror.

HISTORIC ENGLISH

IN his last work, "Historic English" (Funk & Wagnalls, $1.90 net), Dr. James Champlin Fernald develops the history of the language and its literature from its earliest times to the present day. Written by one who is expert in English, this contribution to American literature shows the same depth of thought and acuteness of mind that has characterized Dr. Fernald's earlier work. No one who has read his "Synonyms" and his "Expressive English" can fail to admire his method of treatment and his command of our common language.

A fine sense of the fitness of words, and a true appreciation of all that is beautiful in our speech entitles this volume to high rank in a literary aspect, for it is strongest on the literary side, and although it treats of the philology of the English tongue, it avoids the fascinating pitfalls of etymology, only going to the Greek, Latin, and Anglo-Saxon wherever needed, and to our modern languages when occasion requires.

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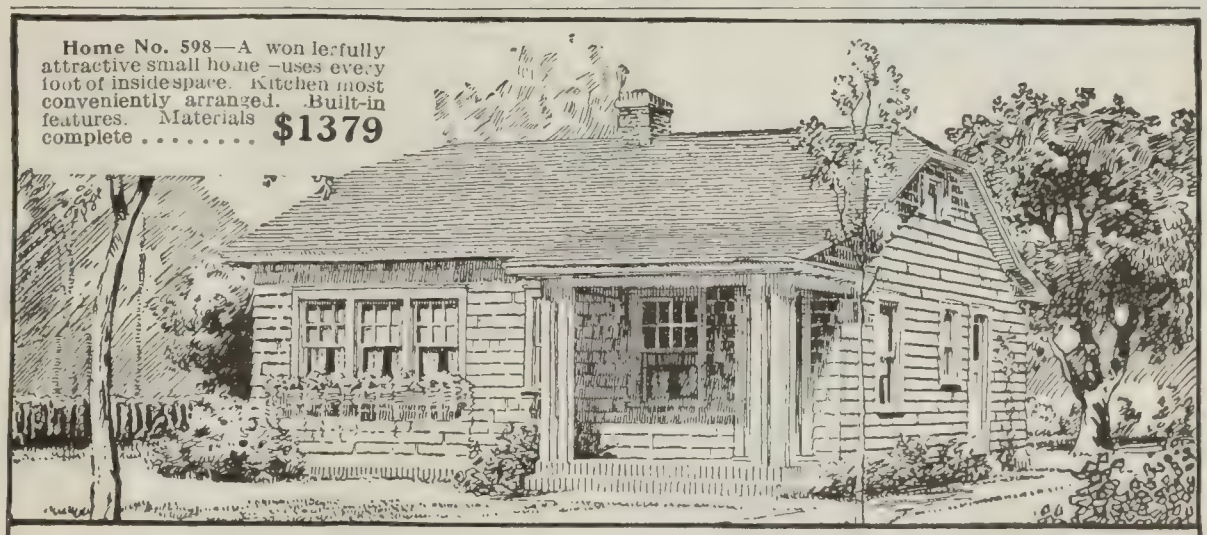

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

In the Foreword we are told that the author began this volume more than ten years before his death, so that he can not be accused of having produced it in a hurry. But the field in which he labored was not fallow, so Dr. Fernald has not been able to throw any new light on his subject. His book, conceived in a simple spirit, is broad in plan, admirable in arrangement, faultless in diction, and the selections that are cited to illustrate points made in the text are apposite, especially those from Green's "History of the English People" and Freeman's "History of the Norman Conquest," which Dr. Fernald has cited generously but always pertinently.

Written by an expert in English, this is a concise but useful and trustworthy guide to the history of our mother tongue. In all his publications, Dr. Fernald showed a conscientious love of accuracy as well as an intelligence that has placed upon them superior value in the estimation of those who are best qualified to judge, and he has left behind him enduring monuments of that industry which is a Christian obligation imposed on our race that we may develop its noblest energies and reap its highest reward.

Dog vs. Lobster.—A Scotchman was strolling through the market-place one day with his faithful collie at his heels. Attracted by a fine display of shell and other fish, the Scot stopt to admire, perhaps to purchase. The dog stood by gently wagging its tail while its master engaged the fishmonger in conversation.

Unfortunately for the dog, its tail dropt for a moment over a big basketful of fine live lobsters. Instantly one of the largest lobsters snapt its claws on the tail and the surprized collie dashed off through the market, yelping with pain, while the lobster hung on grimly, tho dashed violently from side to side. The fishmonger for a moment was speechless with indignation. Then, turning to his prospective customer, he bawled:

"Mon, mon! whustle to yer dog! Whustle to yer dog!"

"Hoot, mon," returned the other, complacently, "whustle to yer lobster!"—*New York World.*

Joys of Gardening.—"Having any success with your garden?"

"The best ever," replied Mr. Jagsby.

"What are you raising?"

"Nothing. But if I hadn't had a row with one of my new neighbors over his chickens and then a reconciliation I might not have discovered that he had a well-stocked cellar."—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

The Realist.—Little Freddy came home one night with his clothes full of holes.

"What in the world has happened to you?" cried his mother.

"Oh, we've just been playin' grocery store and everybody was something," replied Freddy. "And I was the cheese."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Perfect Agreement.—Mother—"Hush! You two children are always quarreling. Why can't you agree once in a while?"

Georgia—"We do agree, mamma. Edith wants the largest apple and so do I."—*Houston Post.*

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

ANOTHER STRANGE THING FROM THE SKY

REFERRING to an article entitled "Strange Things from the Sky," quoted in these columns some time ago, Carl G. Gowman, of Detroit, Mich., writes to THE DIGEST as follows of an experience in the Province of Yunnan, Southwest China, which he thinks leaves much to be explained. He quotes from notes made at the time, as follows:

"On Saturday morning, November 17th (3rd of the 10th Chinese moon or month), a very peculiar thing happened at Cheh Shae, both upper and lower villages. When the villagers got up, they found what appeared to be spots of blood, like rain-drops, all over their courtyards and in the fields and on the stones, etc. The following day was Communion Sunday, but no one said anything of it, all being fearful and afraid of ridicule if they mentioned it. Almost a week later, the thing leaked out and Mrs. Gowman heard of it. She immediately sent schoolboys and Evangelist Yen Teng Iong to investigate the matter. They brought back a number of vegetable leaves, on which the spots were still to be seen quite plainly. They appeared a dark red and looked as if it had rained just a few drops.

"Just at the time, the wildest rumors were going the rounds concerning the calamities supposed to take place on the 23rd of the 11th month, as predicted by the Buddhists. At our Christmas festival, Evangelist Yang in warning them against placing credence on these supposed prophecies, also told of this 'rain of blood.' He also said that it now appears that the 'rain of blood' was not confined to the two villages mentioned but was also seen at the Ning Ch'ae villages (three miles away). There, the red rain covered the ground completely. A Nosu tribesman, when he got up in the morning, found his courtyard all red with what he supposed was blood. He thought 'Robbers must have been there during the night and have killed one of my cows.' But upon counting the animals in the stalls, all were in their usual places.

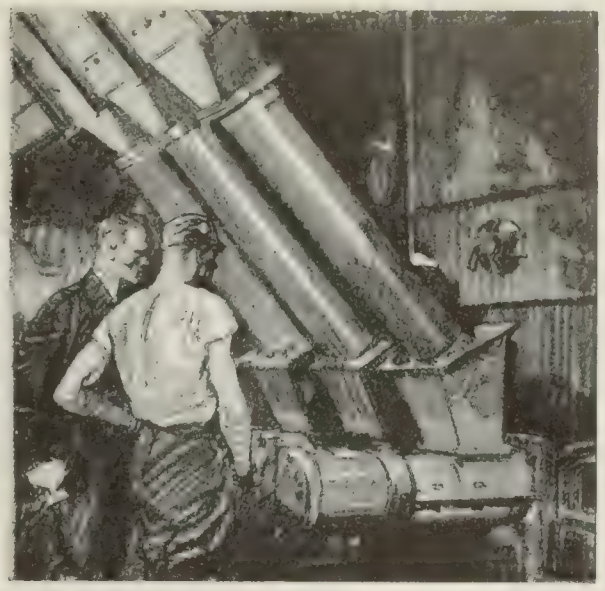
"When Yang told this, a group of Lisu Christians from Szechwan who were in the audience, gave the additional information that the 'rain of blood' was also experienced in several places over in Szechwan (about 40 miles away) at the same time.

Mr. Gowman compared his notes with THE DIGEST article, and believes that the explanations given therein do not explain all the features of the "blood rain." He goes on:

"1. The explanation that the rain didn't 'rain down' is disproved by the fact that this 'blood rain' was found on the roofs of the houses, as well as on stone courtyards, leaves of trees and vegetables.

"2. It is explained that it is sometimes caused by reddish dust. But in this case, this explanation won't hold, for the red spots stayed there for a number of days, passing through several rains which didn't wash them away.

"3. It couldn't have been the pollen of flowers, for the rain occurred at the season of the year when absolutely nothing was in bloom."



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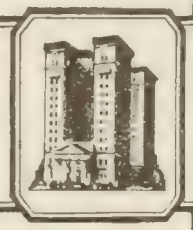

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

A CALL FOR INTERNATIONAL REGULATION OF NATIONAL FINANCE

UNDER the modest caption, "The Need for an International Budget," Dr. R. Estcourt presents in *The Annalist* a plan for international regulation of the finances of all nations, including arrangements for receiverships, the abolition of bankrupt states, and the amalgamation of small national units into larger states having a sound financial basis. He begins by observing that "without some international budget system adjustment of the exchanges would appear to be impossible." He has particularly in mind not so much the Great Powers as what he calls "the states of Balkanized Europe," that is, "the crowd of mushroom states set up by the Treaty of Versailles."

They are governed by men with little experience of affairs, men with grandiose political conceptions and practically no business perception. They imagine there is no limit to the issue of paper currency and carry on their so-called governments regardless of economic restrictions. While this country is fiercely debating the economic wisdom of maintaining an army larger than 150,000, petty European states have each of them under arms five times that number of soldiers. It does not occur to their rulers that there is about as much chance of financial stability under such circumstances as if a single one of our poorer Southern States undertook to maintain the military outfit now supported by the entire United States.

Some people might imagine that the issue of paper currency in other countries is not our affair, that it tends to adjust itself. It does tend to adjust itself, but not until after the mischief is done. Any banker knows the effect of accommodation bills getting into circulation. The restraint of their issue is every one's affair. It is unfair trading and an injury to every one who trades fairly.

The limitation of unsecured paper currency in other countries is not one whit less important to us than the limitation of armaments. In limiting armaments we strive to provide against violent attack, but in limiting unsecured paper currency we strive to provide against a more insidious form of attack. We claim to prevent burglary, but overlook embezzlement. Our safe may be emptied by privileged customers even more effectually than by a forcible hold-up.

The enormous amount of mischief that is being worked throughout the world by the unchecked issue of paper currency by the new mushroom states calls for international action, Dr. Estcourt is convinced, and he finds no lack of precedents. We are reminded of the way financial transactions in the capitals of Turkey, Greece, Egypt, and other countries were superintended a few years ago by "financial advisers." There have been agreements based on a common realization of the advantages of a gold coinage. There was the prewar Latin Union, composed of France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, and Greece, which agreed to make their silver coinage interchangeable. Now, asserts the writer in *The Annalist*, leading up to his most radical suggestion, "what was possible in regard to a silver token currency is equally possible in regard to any other token currency."

Let all existing governments lay their cards on the table, explaining their estimated expenditure and showing how it is proposed to be met. If by taxation, there is an end to the matter. If by loans, the loans should approve themselves to the Council charged with the investigation. Countries willing under those circumstances to lend the needful funds will do so with full knowledge, the disapproval having been given the widest publicity. If, however, it is proposed to issue unsecured paper currency, ways and means should be devised to compel the country to adopt one of the other two methods, or to declare itself insolvent. In the last case its affairs should become an international business. Its doors should be as effectually closed as if it were an insolvent bank. The business world at large has as much right to protection in that respect as any smaller community. A state whose affairs are hopeless should be abolished as an independent unit and annexed or federated to some neighboring state, precisely as a small insolvent business is absorbed by a larger sound undertaking, to the advantage of both.

The civilized world cannot tolerate longer petty states that are nothing less than subsidized bands of brigands secretly pledged to do the bidding of some greater power. Such a condition is a revival of mercenary armies under the disguise of so-called self-determination. To be allowed to exist as a separate undertaking a state must demonstrate its capability to run on a business basis. Every state competent to demonstrate its capacity has a right to demand that others should do the same. Those who set up this crowd of petty states in eastern Europe must take the responsibility of bringing them into line commercially. We have a right to insist on this. It is about all we have a right to insist on. But after that few difficulties would remain. It is a case of business before politics.

This is a matter for men of very large affairs; representatives of every competent state, men whose integrity is beyond question, men who could be relied upon to forego any transient advantage to themselves or their private undertakings for the sake of the far more important business of the world at large, knowing full well that in the long run, and not a very long run at that, it is better for the majority that business should be conducted openly and honestly. Men engaged in military or diplomatic undertakings should find employment elsewhere.

WHAT WE'VE LEARNED ABOUT SAVING FROM DAWES

THE announcement of General Dawes, budget director, that $112,000,000 can be saved by ordinary economy out of this fiscal year's Federal appropriations seems to the editor of President Harding's Marion *Star* "complete justification of the innovation which this administration has introduced." Adds the writer:

There is before us no complete analysis of the contemplated savings, but it is to be concluded from the details published that the economies will be effected in large degree of elimination of "dead wood" from department personnels and the abolishment of unbusinesslike practises which add enormously to governmental expenses. Not all the leaks can be closed immediately, but in the preparation of the next national budget provision can be made for stopping losses through reorganizations of departmental machines on modern lines. That being accomplished, the people may expect a reduction of Government expenses far greater than the $1,000,000 a day which ex-President Taft estimated some years ago might be saved through the introduction of better business methods at Washington.

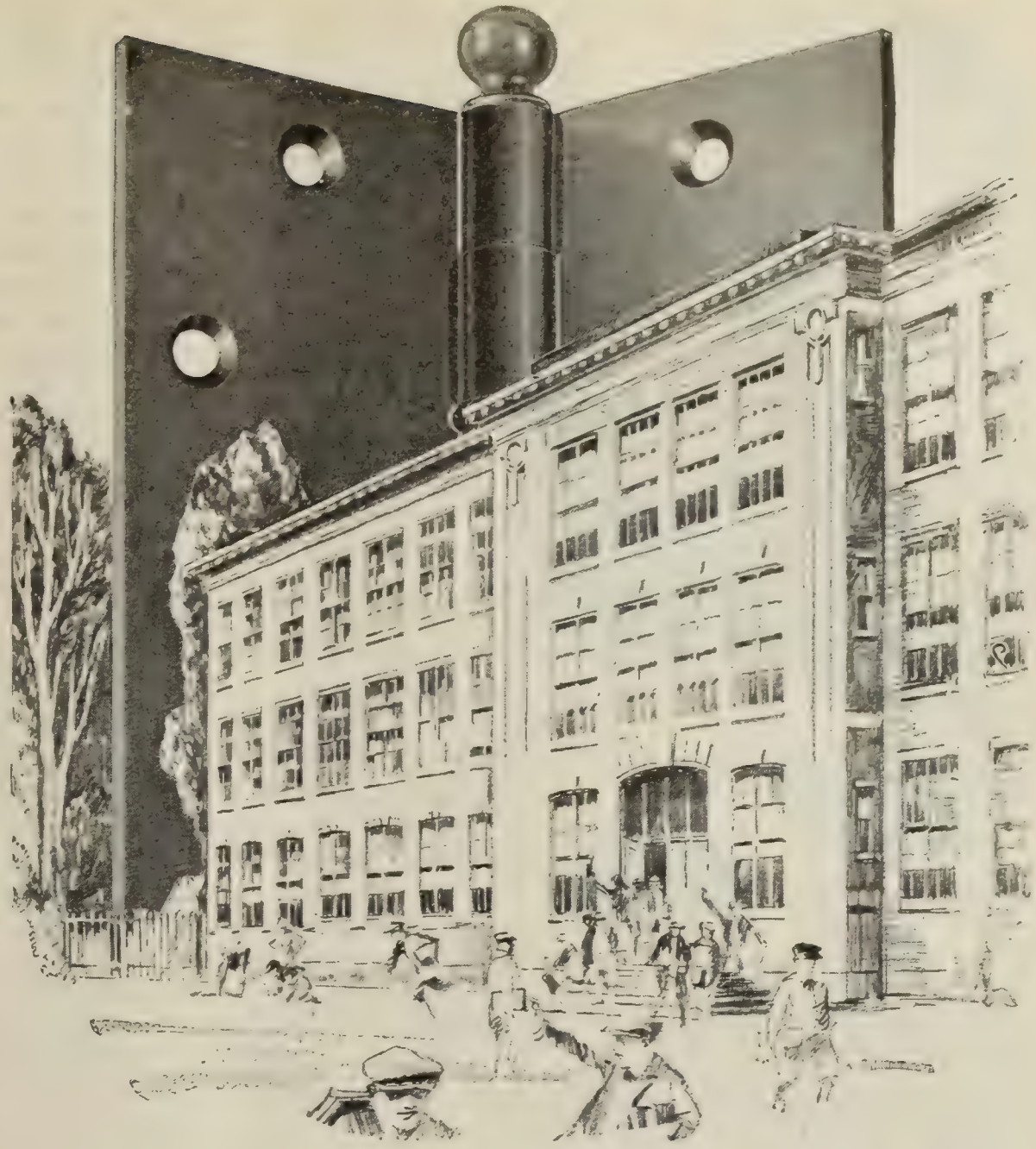
The law to-day protects a great many situations and practises which should be dispensed with. Congress alone has the power to make the necessary clean-up. It can not act on a large scale without detailed information of what should be done. This will be assembled by Director Dawes and his assistants and be ready for the lawmakers when next they take up the annual appropriations. A good beginning has been made. Results of vast importance to the people are assured when Director Dawes is in position to cut as deep into expenses as is necessary to establish healthy business conditions in the Government services.

The preliminary budget completed by General Dawes has no legal standing, the Washington correspondent of the Seattle *Times* reminds us:

It represents chiefly the exertion of moral pressure on the executive departments, with a view to saving something out of money already appropriated. As for the rest, it is an early work-out for the departments in preparation for the first real test of the new budget law at the next session of Congress.

Among the chief reasons for Mr. Dawes's ability to announce the saving of $112,000,000 are, we are told further, the fact that he has had the President's hearty backing, that "the bureau chiefs who make the annual estimates are afraid of him, and have tried to make savings in numerous instances, where at heart they did not want to"; and finally, the estimates were based on last fall's prices which are considerably higher than those of to-day. Of course,

All that Dawes is to save, and much more besides, will be swallowed up in deficiency appropriations. But the effort has been worth while. The conditions which now create anxiety in treasury circles are temporary. In a year or two they will disappear. The budget, however, is permanent, and after normal conditions have been restored it will effect a saving of hundreds of millions of dollars every year.



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Here, divided into classes, the children of a community are prepared to take their places as the citizens of tomorrow. In one room little ones are playing their way to first impressions of school life. Across the hall older girls and boys are struggling with the first problems of mathematics and the sciences. Each room has its class—working as a unit behind closed doors. And all doors are made possible with hinges.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

FINLAND'S FIRST COMMERCIAL TREATY

FINLAND is one of the European countries which seems to be effecting a real financial and economic recovery after the damage inflicted by the war, and as an independent state she has just concluded her first commercial treaty with a foreign power. Some weeks ago representatives of France and Finland signed a treaty which has still to be ratified, but of which most clauses came into force eight days later. This treaty, we are told in a financial and business report of the Finnish Central Chamber of Commerce of Helsingfors, is valid for one year, but will be considered as prolonged for further periods of three months should notice of recall not be given six months before the end of the first year, or at least two months before each following period of three months. Under its terms the contracting parties guarantee each other in general the advantages appertaining to the position of the most favored nation. Only as regards Esthonia can Finland make a departure from this rule. Among special stipulations, we are told, the following may be mentioned:

Certain favors are granted in regard to goods certified to have been produced in Finland and France or the latter's colonies, but some transoceanic products such as coffee, tea, spices, tobacco, flax, silks and caoutchouc, for which France has worked up special markets, enjoy similar advantages if imported by French firms, even altho these goods do not originate in France. The Treaty also fixes what percentage of any existing or possible future increase on the ordinary customs tariff is to be applied on certain imports of French origin enumerated in a supplementary list. These goods chiefly consist of certain finer foodstuffs, tobacco and articles de luxe, but also commoner textiles and some kinds of musical instruments are included. Besides this, the Finnish Government have bound themselves to buy from France all wines and alcoholic drinks which are sold for lawful consumption in Finland, i. e., only as medicine and for technical or scientific purposes, with the exception of certain kinds not made in France.

The French minimum tariff will be applied on a number of Finnish export articles enumerated in a supplement to the Treaty such as f. i. butter, tar, turpentine, seed for sowing, wood-pulp, stone, window-glass, paper, harrows, plows and separators, timber and certain kinds of woodwork. Finnish products, on which a certain stated reduction of the difference between the ordinary French tariff and the minimum rates is allowed, are enumerated in a separate list, which includes methylic alcohol, worked stone and certain kinds of glassware, paper and woodwork not mentioned in the first list.

Other clauses of the treaty which are still dependent on legislation concern the rights of commercial travelers and the founding of joint-stock companies, and also concern the operation of various international treaties in both the contracting countries.

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

August 17.—Eamon De Valera reiterates before the Dail Eireann that "we can not and will not, on behalf of the Irish nation, accept the British government's proposals." Safeguards are promised to Ulster, however, if she will join Southern Ireland.

The Turkish Nationalist forces are reported to be evacuating Angora and shipping raw materials to the rear.

August 18.—Premier Lloyd George expresses the hope before the House of Commons that the Washington disarmament conference will result in a tripartite agreement among Japan, the United States and England.

Soviet authorities agree to full control by the American Relief Administration of all food entering Russia, and guarantee the freedom of the relief workers.

The Sinn Fein cabinet begins consideration of its reply to Premier Lloyd George.

August 19.—Premier Lloyd George informs the House of Commons before adjournment that Great Britain offered all she could to Ireland and that rejection of the peace proposals would challenge the unity of the British Empire.

Demetrios Rhallys, former Premier of Greece, dies in Athens.

August 20.—Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Soviet Envoy, and Walter Lyman Brown, Director of the American Relief Administration, sign a formal agreement under which food supplies will be furnished Russia's famine district.

August 21.—Former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary will be allowed to remain in Switzerland until the end of October, says a dispatch from Geneva.

The Turks take 4,000 Greeks prisoners in fighting near the Sakaria River, in Asia Minor, but suffer the loss of all their cavalry, says a dispatch from Smyrna.

Representatives of the American Legion witness the unveiling of Lorraine's monument to the American Expeditionary Forces at Flirey, France.

August 22.—Peace negotiations between the United States and Germany are said virtually to have been concluded in Berlin.

The Dail Eireann holds two secret sessions to consider the British peace proposals.

Panama prepares to repell the Costa Ricans should they invade the disputed Coto territory, awarded under the late Chief Justice White's decision to Costa Rica.

The American Relief Administration will not carry the Stars and Stripes into Soviet Russia, says a dispatch from Riga.

August 23.—Emir Feisal, son of the King of the Hedjaz, formally ascends the throne as King of the Irak region, the new Arab state of Mesopotamia.

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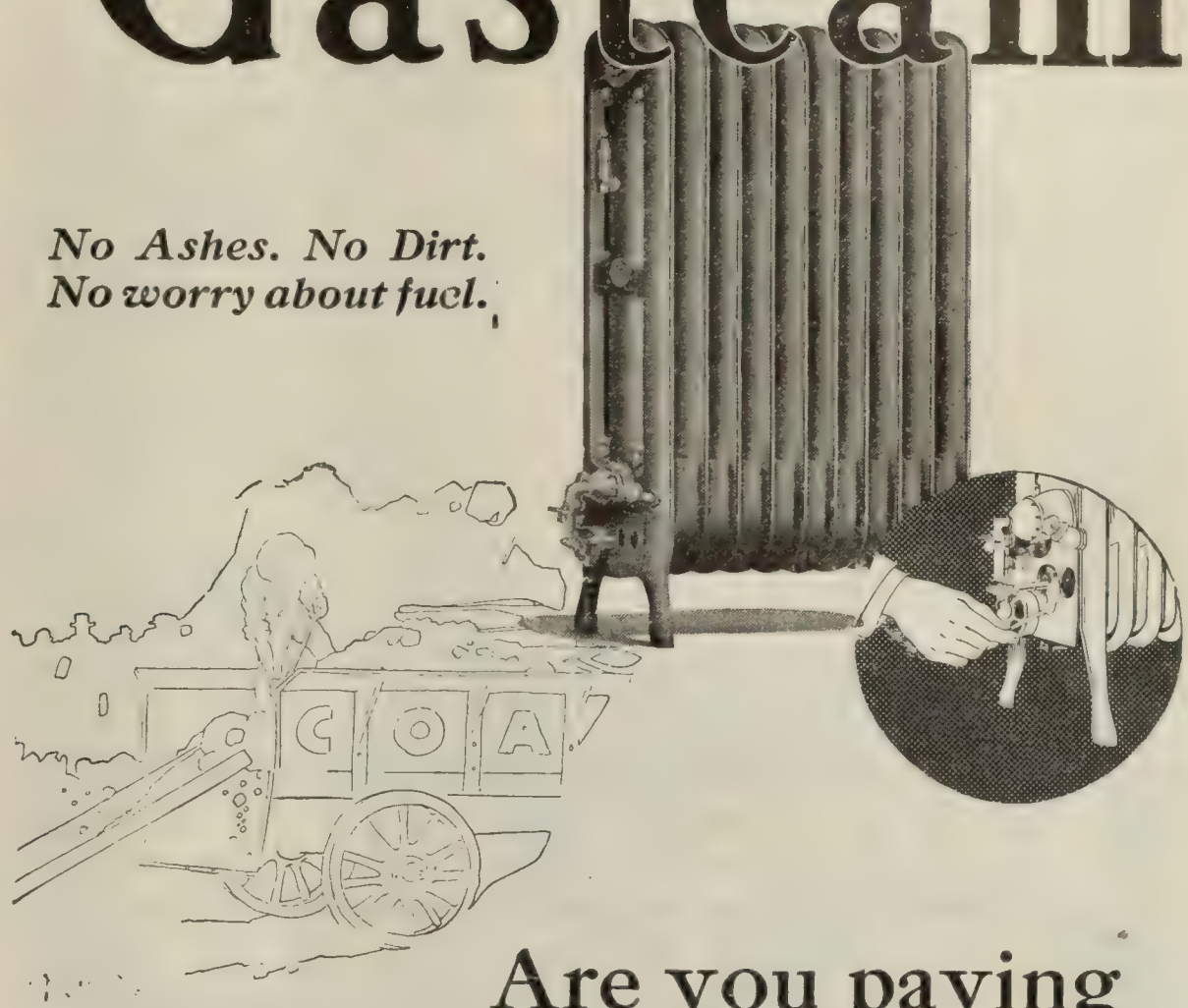

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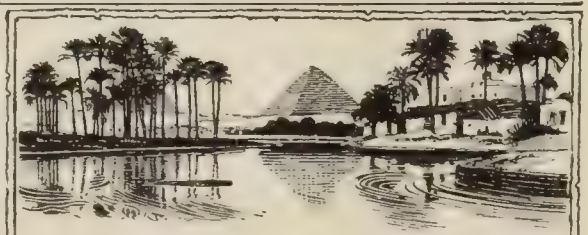

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CURRENT EVENTS

Greater London, with an area of 695 square miles, has a population of 7,476,168, and is still the largest city in the world, according to census figures for 1921.

Sir Sam Hughes, former Canadian Minister of Militia, and known as the "father of the Canadian Army," dies in Lindsay, Ontario, in his 68th year.

Reports from Moscow say that 30,000,000 peasants are threatened with starvation in the Volga district.

CONGRESS

August 17.—The Senate Interstate Commerce Commission orders a favorable report on the Administration's railway credit bill by a vote of 7 to 2.

August 18.—The Conference Committee fails to agree on the anti-beer bill, the House conferees refusing to accept an amendment prohibiting search without a warrant.

August 19.—The Senate passes the Federal bill appropriating $75,000,000 for construction of highways. As passed by the House the bill carried $100,000,000, and it now goes to conference.

Favorable report is made to the House by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee on the Winslow bill granting authority to the War Finance Corporation to carry out President Harding's plan for refinancing the railroads.

The House accepts an amendment to the tax bill providing for the creation of a tax investigation committee.

August 20.—The Senate and House conferees reach an agreement on the anti-beer bill by making it a misdemeanor to search private dwellings without a warrant and any other building or property with reasonable cause.

The House passes the Fordney revenue and tax revision bill by a vote of 274 to 125. The bill will reduce the government revenue by $818,000,000.

August 22.—The House passes the Senate bill to make $1,000,000,000 available through the War Finance Corporation for stimulating exportation of agricultural products.

The Senate passes a resolution appropriating $100,000 to investigate operation of the American valuation plan in the permanent tariff.

Representative Meyer London, Socialist, of New York, introduces a resolution to appropriate $500,000,000 to relieve unemployment.

The Administration's railroad funding bill is passed by the House by a vote of 214 to 123.

August 23.—The Senate passes the urgent deficiency bill containing an appropriation of $48,500,000 for the Shipping Board.

DOMESTIC

August 17.—Retail food prices increase 2.7 per cent in July over June, wholesale food stuffs 1.5 per cent, and whole-

sale farm products 1.75 per cent, according to the Department of Labor.

Albert Ottinger, of New York, is nominated by President Harding to be Assistant Attorney-General.

Major-General Leonard Wood is released for a year from his agreement to take the headship of the University of Pennsylvania, leaving him free to accept the Governor-Generalship of the Philippines.

August 18.—William J. Burns, of New York, is appointed Director of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice to succeed William J. Flynn.

Secretary Hughes receives China's acceptance of the invitation to attend the disarmament conference at Washington.

Director of the Budget Dawes creates the office of Surveyor-General of Real Estate, whose duty it will be to make economical use of land owned and leased by the Government.

August 19.—The United States Steel Corporation announces another reduction in the wages of mill workers, bringing the pay down to 30 cents an hour. The new rate is effective from August 29.

The battleship is still the greatest factor of naval strength, according to conclusions of the Army and Navy board based on recent bombing tests against ex-German vessels.

Attorney-General Daugherty recommends legislation creating 18 Federal judges-at-large to remedy the congested condition of Federal court dockets.

The American Legion reports that 20,000 ex-service men in Boston are unemployed.

August 20.—In a letter to Senator Wesley L. Jones, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, President Harding asks for further cooperation from Congress to relieve the Shipping Board situation.

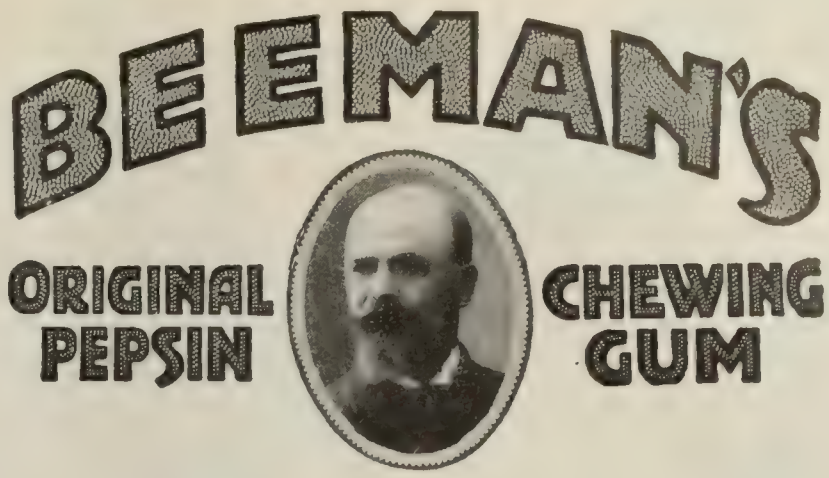
August 21.—The Rockefeller Foundation gives $1,785,000 to establish a new school of public health at Harvard University. The Laura-Spellman-Rockefeller Memorial pledges $750,000 and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., $250,000 toward the Y.M.C.A. retirement fund, provided the remainder of the $4,000,000 needed is pledged by December 31, 1922.

The Shipping Board accepts bids of $2,100 each for 205 wooden vessels, submitted by the Construction and Trading Corporation of New York. The sale will not be authorized until the bidder fulfills all terms of the contract.

August 22.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor instructs the 35,247 local unions that any attempts to reduce the incomes of workers will be unjustifiable and should be resisted by every means.

August 23.—The State Department is advised that Panama will surrender its claim to territory near Coto adjudged to belong to Costa Rica.

Railroad labor leaders in conference at Cleveland vote to distribute strike ballots to the 409,000 members of the Big Four Brotherhoods and Switchmen's Union, because of present wages and working conditions.



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A man whose digestion is impaired, even slightly, is prone to be irritable, cross and annoyed by trifles. Under these conditions he is unable to do his best work or obtain coöperation and the best work from those around him.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"L. B. A.," San Antonio, Tex.—"Please give the correct pronunciation of the following: *Rodin, Maupassant, Nietzsche, Flaubert, Villon, Crichton, foyer, atelier, nonchalant.*"

The terms you give are pronounced as follows: —*Rodin, ro''dan'—o* as in *obey, a* as in *fat, n* with a nasal sound; *Maupassant, mo''pa''san'—o* as in *obey*, first *a* as in *artistic*, second *a* as in *art, n* with a nasal sound; *Nietzsche, nich'a—i* as in *police, ch* as in *chin, a* as in *final; Flaubert, flo''bar'—o* as in *go, a* as in *fare; Villon, vi''yon'—i* as in *police, o* as in *or, n* with a nasal sound; or *vi''lon'—i* as in *police, o* as in *or, n* with a nasal sound; *Crichton, krai'tan—ai* as in *aisle, a* as in *final; foyer, fwa''ye' —a* as in *artistic, e* as in *prey;* or *foi'ar—oi* as in *oil, a* as in *final; atelier, a''ta-lye'*—first *a* as in *artistic*, second *a* as in *final, e* as in *prey; nonchalant, non'-sha-lant—o* as in *not, sh* as in *ship*, first *a* as in final, second *a* as in *fat*, or (F.) *non''sha'lan'—o* as in *or, n's* with a nasal sound, *sh* as in *ship*, first *a* as in *final*, second *a* as in *art*.

"G. S.," Mexico, D. F.—"Which of the two following versions is the correct one of Dr. Johnson's famous apothegm—'Patriotism is the last subterfuge of a coward' or 'Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel'?"

The quotation is, "Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel," which you will find given in Boswell's "Life of Johnson," chapter ix, volume v.

"O. B.," Fulton, M.—"Please give the reason for the use of the preposition *in* instead of *on* when speaking of a person's residence *in* Market street, say."

Distinctions between the phrases "*In* the street" and "*On* the street" are invariably wire-drawn. Both forms are permissible; the writer's preference, which may be modified according to circumstances, is for the first. "His home is *in* Eighty-seventh street" is preferable to "*on* Eighty-seventh street."

Apart from this according to law, land includes all above and all below. Thus, a house on the land or a gold mine beneath is covered by the word land, and its possessor is entitled to both one and the other. In the same way a *street* includes the houses there built; and it is, therefore, not strictly correct to speak of a certain house as being *on* a certain street, for it is *in* the street, and is a part of it.

Dr. James C. Fernald in his "Connective of English Speech" says under *in:* "Denoting the object as surrounding or including in space: (1) Within the bounds of, within the contour, surface, or exterior of; contained or included within." The same author under *on* says: "Near, or adjacent to, not necessarily implying contact or support; at; by; near; along."

Dr. Rossiter Johnson in his "Alphabet of Rhetoric" says: "The common use of the preposition *on* before the mention of a street, if not absolutely erroneous, is less defensible than *in*. He lives *in* Franklin Street involves the idea of the street as an enclosure including the houses that line the roadway, not merely the roadway itself."

Sherwin Cody in his Dictionary of Errors says: "There is a notion in the United States that a street does not include the houses on either side, and hence the houses are said to be *on* the street; they are properly *in* the street."

Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary, page 2395, column 3, says: "*Street*, 1. A public way, with buildings on one or both sides, in a city, town, or village; as, his house is *in* 49th Street; he lives *in* York Street. In the United States *on* is often colloquially substituted for *in* before *street* in such phrases. *Street* is usually held to mean the entire surface, including the sidewalk and the buildings abutting thereon, and so much of the depth as is, or can fairly be, used for the ordinary purposes of a street."

"F. D.," Orrville, O.—"Kindly give the correct pronunciation of *Los Angeles* and *Rio Grande*."

The correct pronunciations are—*Los Angeles, los an'ji-liz—o* as is *not, a* as in *fat*, first *i* as in *habit*, second *i* as in *police;* or Spanish, *los an' he-les—o* as in *go, a* as in *art*, first *e* as in *prey*, second *e* as in *get*. *Rio Grande, ri'o gran'de—i* as in *police, o* as in *obey, a* as in *art, e* as in *prey*.

THE ▲ SPICE ▲ OF ▲ LIFE

Yet Rain Usually Shrinks Things.—Arkansas paper—It rained ten days here last week.—*Boston Transcript.*

Nothing to Worry About.—PASSENGER—"Say, does this car always make this noise?"

DRIVER—"No, only when it's running."—*Tennessee Mugwump.*

Never Saw a Campus.—"How do you know that Perkins didn't go to college?"

"Why, he said he knew Babe Ruth when she was a chorus girl."—*Fort Mason Marking Pot.*

Unfair Advantage.—HORSE CABMAN (to driver of 40 horse-power car, who has bumped into his horse:—"Ah, yer blinkin' coward! Forty against one!"—*Evening News (London).*

The One Thing Needful.—MRS. BROWN—"I hear the Vicar thinks your daughter has a real genius for reciting, Mrs. Smith."

MRS. SMITH—"Yes. All she wants, he says to me, is a course of electrocution, just to finish 'er off like."—*London Opinion.*

Expert Criticism.—MOTHER—"Those little playmates of yours look rather common, Bobbie. I hope none of them swear."

BOBBIE—"Oh, some of 'em try to, mother, but they ain't much good at it."—*Life.*

Green.—A Southern family, having lost their maid, prest into service a colored girl who had been doing outside work. They first taught her to use the carpet-sweeper. Next morning she cheerfully asked, "Miss Jane, shall I lawn-mower de parlor 'gain to-day?"—*The Christian Register (Boston).*

Too Much Kindness.

Be kind to the hornet; be kind to the fly;
Be kind to the ant that creeps into the pie.

When a reckless mosquito comes buzzing, keep cool.
Be patient in all your remarks to a mule.

Don't cherish a grudge toward a mouse or a rat.
Be gentle unto the vociferous cat.

Be kind to the weasel; be kind to the bear;
To the chicken hawk fierce and the lynx in his lair.

If I've got to be kind to all these, I will say,
I'll never get into the S. P. C. A.

—Philander Johnson in the *Washington Star.*

He Must Have Been a Man—Edith Wharton, the writer, told this war story: "The American wounded were being brought in from the second Marne battle," he said, "and a fussy American woman in a Khaki uniform and Sam Browne belt knelt over a stretcher and said, 'Is this case an officer or only a man?' The brawny corporal who stood beside the stretcher gave her a grim laugh and said: 'Well, lady, he ain't no officer, but he's been hit twice in the innards, both legs busted, he's got two bullets in both arms, and we dropt him three times without his lettin' out a squeak, so I guess ye can call him a man.'"—*Seattle Argus.*

Where All Signs Fail.—Man reaps what he sows unless he is an amateur gardener.—*Washington Herald.*

Some People Eat It.—When you see a man purchasing several cakes of yeast it's no sign his wife is going to make bread.—*The Pacific Legion.*

Changing the Time.—"What is a budget?"

"Well, it is a method of worrying before you spend instead of afterward."—*Boston Traveler.*

Going to the Root.—The Anglo-American Congress of Historians are of the opinion that English history text-books are warped by prejudice. There is some talk of history being abolished.—*London Punch.*

Open and Above Board.—"Johnnie, the stork has brought you a little sister."

"Aw g'wan. Stork nothin'. It was the milkman brought it. Doesn't it say on the wagon, 'Families Supplied Daily'?"—*Fort Mason Marking Pot.*

Disagreeable Weather.—"Did ye hear that our weather forecaster is tryin' to get transferred?"

"No, I didn't, Si. What's the trouble?"

"He says the climate doesn't agree with him."—*Western Christian Advocate.*

Those Considerate Lions.—TEACHER—"You remember the story of Daniel in the lions' den, Robbie?"

ROBBIE—"Yes, ma'am."

TEACHER—"What lesson do we learn from it?"

ROBBIE—"That we shouldn't eat everything we see."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Generosity.—NURSE—"Why, Bobby, you selfish little boy! Why didn't you give your sister a piece of your apple?"

BOBBY—"I gave her the seeds. She can plant 'em and have a whole orchard."—*Kingston Standard.*

The Moving Man's Muse.—Billed under the general classification of "Moving and Storage" in the Kansas City *Times* blushes this modest advertising violet:

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Educated Dog.—"Lay down, pup. Lay down. That's a good doggie. Lay down, I tell you."

"Mister, you'll have to say, 'Lie down.' He's a Boston terrier."—*Nashville Tennessean.*

Ornithological.—LADY VISITOR—"But you're wrong in thinking the birds a nuisance. They devour the insects and caterpillars."

MR. SUBBUBS—"I'm glad you told me. It's a great consolation to know that they eat my fruit merely for dessert."—*Life.*

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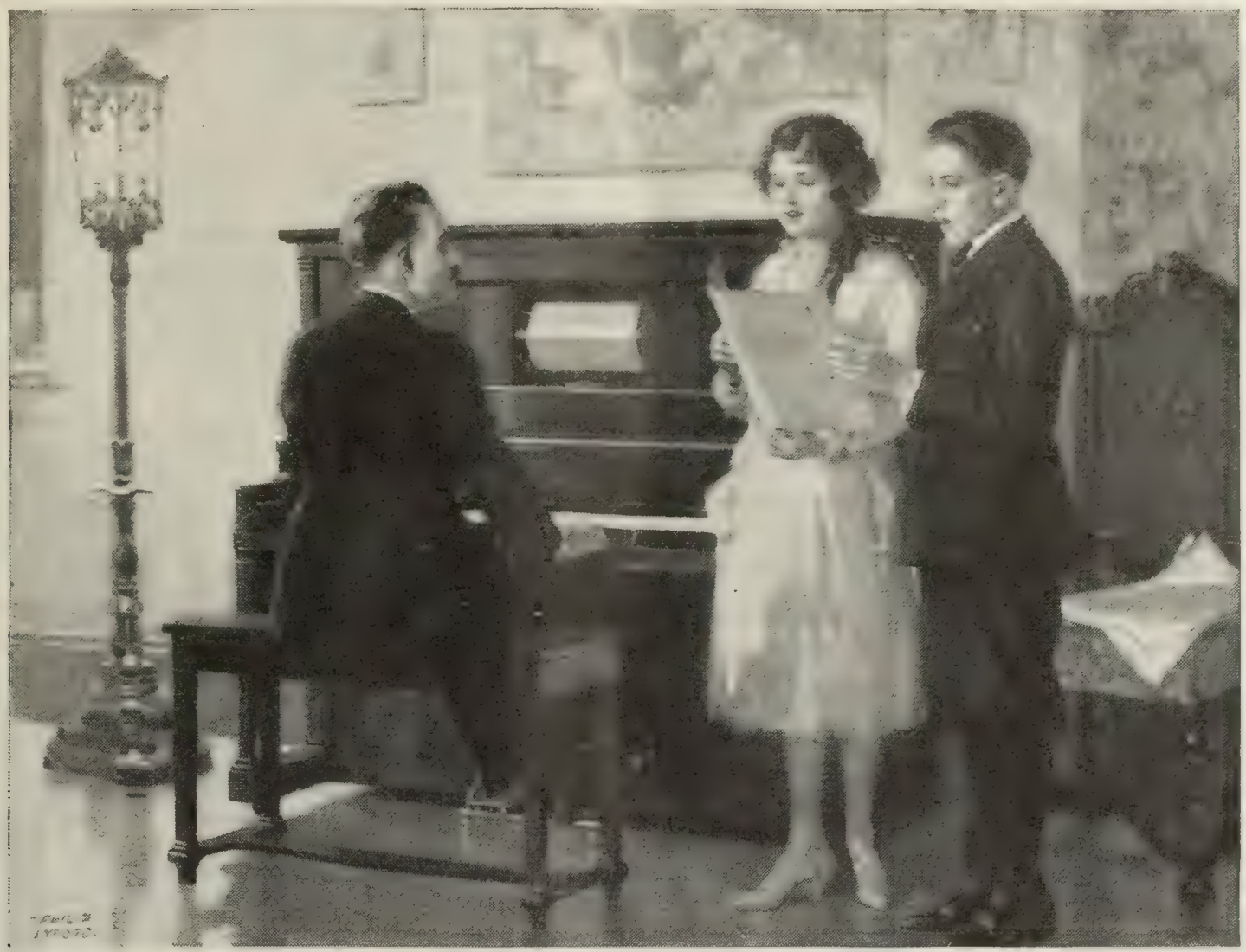

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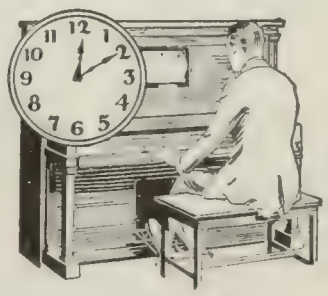

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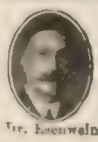

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Roosevelt Military Academy ..... Box 15, West Englewood, N. J.
St. John's School ..... Box 10, Manlius, N. Y.
St. John's School ..... Ossining, N. Y.
Miami Military Institute ..... Box 72, Germantown, Ohio
Bailey Military Institute ..... Box L, Greenwood, S. C.
Junior Mil. Sch., formerly Castle Heights Jr. Sch. . Bloomington Springs, Tenn.
Columbia Military Academy ..... Box D, Columbia, Tenn.
Castle Heights Military Academy ..... Box 100, Lebanon, Tenn.
Branham & Hughes Military Academy ..... Box 4, Spring Hill, Tenn.
West Texas Military Academy ..... San Antonio, Texas
Texas Military College ..... College Park, Terrell, Texas
Blackstone Military Academy ..... Box B, Blackstone, Va.
Randolph-Macon Academy ..... Box 410, Front Royal, Va.
Staunton Military Academy ..... Box D, Staunton, Kable Sta., Va.
Fishburne Military School ..... Box 404, Waynesboro, Va.
St. John's Military Academy ..... Box 12-J, Delafield, Wis.
Northwestern Military & Naval Academy ..... Lake Geneva, Wis.

Vocational and Professional

Cumnock School of Expression ..... Los Angeles, Cal.
American College of Physical Education ..... D-9, Chicago, Ill.
Bush Conservatory of Music . . L. D., 839 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
Univ. of Illinois Coll. of Dentistry, Box 41, 1838 W. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.
School of Elementary & Home Education ... 721 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.
Northwestern University Sch. of Speech, . . 116 University Hall, Evanston, Ill.
Burdett Bus. Administration College . . 18 Boylston St., Boston, 11, Mass.
Babson Institute (Resident) . . 130 Washington St., Wellesley Hills, 82, Mass.
Normal School of Physical Education ..... Box S, Battle Creek, Mich.
Ithaca Academy of Public School Music . . 305 DeWitt Park, Ithaca, N. Y.
Ithaca Conservatory of Music ..... 5 DeWitt Park, Ithaca, N. Y.
Ithaca School of Physical Education ... 205 DeWitt Park, Ithaca, N. Y.
Williams School of Expression ..... 105 DeWitt Park, Ithaca, N. Y.
New York School of Social Work .... 103 E. 22nd St., N. Y. City, N. Y.
Training Sch. for Kindergartners Froebel League, 112 E. 71st St., N.Y. City
Rochester Athenaeum & Mechanics Institute . . Dept. D, Rochester, N. Y.
Cincinnati Conservatory of Music . . Highland Ave. & Oak St., Cincinnati, O.
Ohio Mechanics Institute ..... Power Laundry Dept., Cincinnati, Ohio
Chattanooga Coll. of Law . . 220 First Natl. Bank Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Cumberland University Law School ..... Box 22, Lebanon, Tenn.

Technical

University of Arizona ..... Tucson, Arizona
Colorado School of Mines ..... Box L, Golden, Col.
Bliss Electrical School ..... 108 Takoma Ave., Washington, D. C.
Tri-State College of Engineering ..... 10 D Street, Angola, Ind.
Michigan College of Mines ..... 266 College Ave., Houghton, Mich.

For Backward Children

Stewart Home Training School ..... Box C, Frankfort, Ky.
Bancroft School ..... Box 133, Haddonfield, N. J.
Trowbridge Training School ..... Chambers Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Miss Compton's School for Girls ..... 3809 Flad Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

For Stammerers

Boston Stammerers Institute ..... 246 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
Martin Institute of Speech Correction ... 405 DeWitt Park, Ithaca, N. Y.
Quigley Institute ..... 1727 Master St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Northwestern School ..... 2319 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

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Miss Arbaugh's School for Deaf Children ..... Vineville, Macon, Ga.
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Devereux Tutoring School for Girls ..... Box D, Berwyn, Pa.
Acerwood Tutoring School for Boys ..... Box D, Devon, Pa.
Hedley School ..... Box D, Glenside, Pa.
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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(Title registered in U S Patent Office for use in this publication and on moving picture films)

OUR IMMEDIATE DUTY TO FIND JOBS FOR THE JOBLESS

THAT SATAN WILL FIND WORK for the idle hands to do if we fail to anticipate him in this line of endeavor seems to put into a nutshell the compelling reason for the unemployment conference called by the President. Destitution, distress, bread-lines, and soup-kitchens in our larger cities, and a material increase in crime throughout the country, are predicted for the coming winter in dozens of editorials because of the almost unprecedented unemployment situation which the country now faces. "Leave the unemployed idle, cold and hungry, and we shall see a 'crime wave' such as never before," is the way the New York *Evening World* puts the case of the metropolis, where 500,000 persons are said to be out of work. But the so-called crime wave will engulf the whole country, and grow to "serious proportions, unless something is done to alleviate conditions," declares the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*. Even now "the frightful unemployment situation is making Socialists by the thousands," notes Mr. Victor Berger's Socialist Milwaukee *Leader*, and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* reminds us that winter, which is expected to add to unemployment figures and complicate whatever relief measures are undertaken, "is just around the corner—and it looks like a hard winter."

ZERO HOURS.

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

"For a full year the period of depression has been developing," we are told by the New York *Globe*, which considers it "amazing that the greatest industrial nation should have muddled through these months of economic distress without apparently once having taken thought of remedies." "This indicates clearly enough the damnable incapacity for leadership on the part of the rulers of this country, who run away to the seashore and the mountains when a real problem is put up to them," adds the Socialist New York *Call*, which complains, in concert with other widely scattered papers of different political faiths, that "Congress did nothing to solve the great problem of unemployment before it adjourned." But, it is pointed out, it is not the custom to heed a "serious social emergency," as the New York *Evening Post* notes, until the cry of the hungry actually is heard; to have done so in this instance would have created a precedent.

However, a precedent seems to be exactly what President Harding is going to establish, through his "man of all work," as one editor facetiously refers to Secretary of Commerce Hoover. Acting upon the statement of Secretary of Labor Davis that 5,735,000 persons are out of work in the United States, the President is calling a national conference on unemployment, and Mr. Hoover already has formulated plans for the gathering. As he explains in a statement to the press:

"The object of the conference will be to inquire into the volume of needed employment, the distribution of unemployment, to make recommendations as to measures that can properly be taken in coordinated speeding up of employment by industries and public bodies during the next winter and, in addition, a broad study of economic measures desirable to ameliorate the unemployment situation and give impulse to the recovery of business and commerce to normal."

"Mr. Harding is forehanded in his decision to call this conference," remarks the Baltimore *American*. To date, notes the Chicago *Daily News*, little actual suffering has been in evidence because the unemployed apparently have had savings upon which to draw. But, it adds, "these accumulations cannot last indefinitely." While many editors believe there are not so many unemployed as the Department of Labor has estimated, and while, as the Minneapolis *Journal* notes, "there are evidently a very large number who do not seek or require employment," nevertheless, declares the New York *Evening World*, "the unemployment situation is the biggest problem the nation has to-day." So, thinks the Washington *Star*, "whatever the number of unemployed, and whatever their needs, they are entitled to consideration and assistance in every possible way." As the Portland *Oregon Journal* explains:

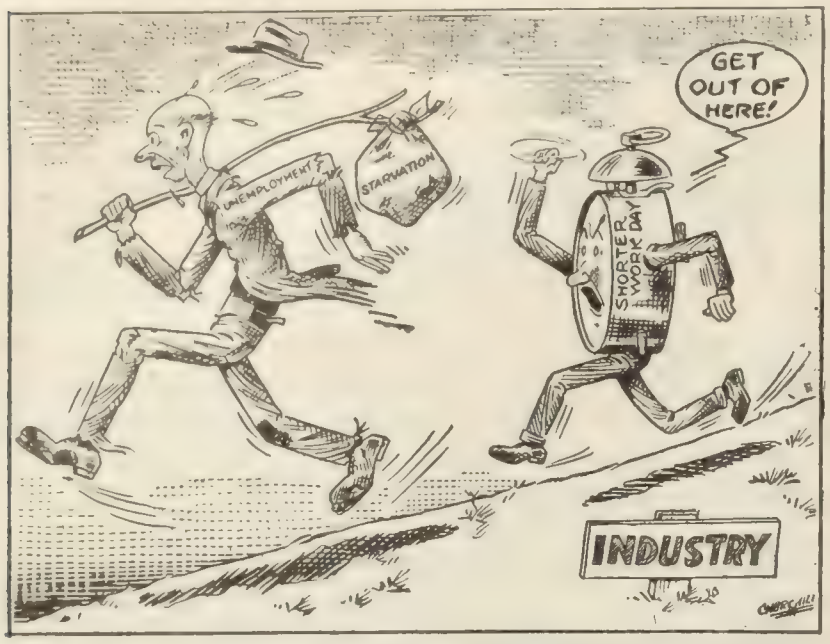
"This is a situation in which everyone in the country is directly concerned. Selfish men may assume that unemployment is nothing to them, but they are grievously mistaken.

"Employment means buying power, buying power means consumption, consumption means production, and production in turn means employment. Employment is the starting point in the everlasting circle that makes prosperity.

"One unemployed man means one less buyer. What do 5,735,000 unemployed men mean to the men who have goods on their shelves; mean to the owners and employees in plants that manufacture the goods for those shelves; mean to the men who supply the raw materials; to the manufacturing plants, and so on through the fundamental processes by which prosperity is maintained?

"Other disastrous effects follow in the wake of unemployment. Unemployment fans the flame of radicalism. It fills the mouth of the agitator and demagog with effective arguments. It sows the seeds of discontent. It undermines citizenship."

While many editors the country over agree that something must be done—and quickly—to alleviate conditions, we do not find them in harmony as to the cause of the present slump in em-



WHY NOT TRY THIS REMEDY?
—Churchill in the *United Mine Workers Journal*

ployment. "Industrial controversies, resulting in stoppage of production," is advanced by the St. Paul *Dispatch;* "a debt-ridden and mutilated world, which has decreased its buying, thus curtailing production," is responsible, in the opinion of the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot;* "the high price of steel, which hampers building operations, high freight rates, high wages and high cost of materials, which keeps up the buyers' strike" are some of the reasons for unemployment given by the Houston *Post*, while the Buffalo *Express* believes the situation was caused by the "orgy of Government spending." The New York *American*, however, declares that "what with surtaxes and excess taxes, and this, that and the other, money has not been earning a fair rate of interest. So it is on strike, or else hiding behind tax-exempt securities, instead of keeping our factories and ships going." Nevertheless, "capital must shoulder the major part of the responsibility in the task of getting things going again," maintains the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, altho, as its neighbor, *The American*, tells us, "at the present moment many employers are being put to it to make the business wheel turn at all." Continues *The American:*

"The present depression is due to various natural and artificial causes, for none of which the Government is responsible. The natural causes are well known. The artificial causes lie largely in the disinclination of some of the labor bodies to go back to normalcy. The attitude of clinging to war wages, or the nearest to war wages obtainable, is handicapping employers and throttling business."

When we look about to see who is hardest hit by the existing depression we find them listed as factory employees, building tradesmen, miners, transportation workers and clerks. Sailors, hard hit by our failing export trade, find themselves in New York and other Atlantic ports without a job. In New York City alone ex-service men numbering approximately 60,000 are said by competent authorities to be walking the streets, while 20,000 are without work in Chicago.

"The only sound and the most effective way to deal with unemployment is to take such steps as are necessary to put business generally on a going basis," maintains the New York *Journal of Commerce.* "The Government itself has been forced to retrench, and is not in a favorable position to undertake large public works," explains the New York *Tribune.* The capital necessary for such a method of relief, points out the Washington *Star*, "would mount into the billions, and the people would have to provide it by heavier income, sales, tariff and other taxes; the Government cannot create work without paying for it." "Making city, county and State jobs solely for the purpose of putting men to work would be wasteful, and would do more harm than good," agrees the Spokane *Spokesman-Review.* So it would seem, as the Milwaukee *Journal* points out, that "there is no panacea for unemployment." Nevertheless, adds this paper, "much can be done"—

"The first thing to do, in casting about for measures of relief, is to face squarely the facts. One of these facts is that no miracle can be wrought. Nor can any one measure yield adequate benefit. It is possible, however, to discover and to do a number of things which will result in much good.

"For example, take the building trades. Normal construction cannot be hoped for until the clouds lift. Yet it is an advantageous time to build, and through urging this, through encouraging and stimulating action, more units will be built at once than would otherwise be the case.

"The prosecution to the full of public works of all kinds, city, county and State—this and other things should be done and if they are done, it will not only help to tide over a winter that will be dark to many, but will give an impetus to business in its effort to climb upward."

"Free public employment agencies conducted on a national scale," is the Chicago *Evening Post's* suggestion for the solution of the unemployment problem," but the Brooklyn *Eagle* declares that "the place to deal with unemployment is in Congress, where

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THEN AND NOW.
—Coffman in the New York *Evening Journal.*

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JOBLESS NEW YORKERS ENLISTING IN SPAIN'S FOREIGN LEGION.

Many of these men, gathered in front of the Spanish Consulate in New York, are waiting their turn to join the Spanish Army at ninety cents a day for service against the Moors.

legislation to make production more attractive" should be perfected. The Lexington (Ky.) *Leader*, however, believes that we have come to expect too much of the Government." "The important thing is that an appreciation of the great seriousness of the problem shall be impressed on all classes of the public," thinks the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*. Says its neighbor, *The Dispatch:*

"There is enough money in the United States to-day to hire the unemployed and enough money to buy their product. Of that which is held for lack of compensatory investment we can have no complaint. Of that which is held for undue profits or refusal to take losses corresponding to the huge profits made during the war and the succeeding orgy of extravagance, we have every right to complain. In fact, we can insist on a positive connection between the marching lines of the deserving unemployed and the dollar pinchers who would rather sit by a hoard than sacrifice a bit of it temporarily to increase the chances of making more hoards.

"Building material, for instance, is being held while the population suffers for shelter and workmen for work. Suits have been initiated in state and nation for the breaking up of combines. But the processes of the law take no cognizance of the passing of seasons or the demands of men's or women's or children's stomachs.

"Every merchant, every dealer, every manufacturer who is blocking the channels of business to catch extra dollars which he believes he can bag by waiting because the public cannot get along without his product is a cause of the tragedy of unemployment. The marching lines of the nearly destitute and the sadder scenes in the homes they represent are his handiwork."

The Washington *Herald* has repeatedly urged that "cities, counties and States and even the Federal Government should always have a fund provided for employment uses in time of industrial depression," it says. For the present, however, "we must do everything possible to increase our export trade," believes the New York *Evening Post*, while the Lincoln (Nebr.) *Star* reminds us that "the railroads are the biggest customers of the coal industry, and they employ a very considerable part of the nation's labor." Eventually, however, editors return to American business and the relations of capital and labor. As the Baltimore *American* sees the solution of the unemployment problem:

"There are two ways in which the canker can be gotten out of the business system. One is by a gradual wage reduction spread over a comparatively long period of partial business paralysis. The other is by use of the knife. The knife may be employed either by employers or by labor itself. Labor can use the knife either by clinging to the present costly system and forcing greater and greater numbers of its own forces into idleness or by cooperating with capital in getting rid of the present system quickly. If the first method is used, we shall unquestionably see a serious time of it this winter and the Government must keep awake to its responsibilities in that respect. But the responsibilities of the Government are limited to a humanitarian effort only. The Government cannot be responsible for a depressed industrial situation which it has no constitutional power to correct. Such correction must come, in so far as it can come, from the agreement of capital and labor to cooperate in fighting the causes of depression."

Whether President Harding can bring about such an agreement we shall soon know, for Secretary Hoover already has drawn the plans for the conference. This conference, in the opinion of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "is likely to spur Congress into action." The Baltimore *Sun* expects favorable results from the gathering. It says:

"Primarily this conference must be an industrial peace and disarmament conference if it is to accomplish anything. All the wounds and weakness left by war cannot be cured at once, but if the conference is dominated by a spirit of intelligent reasonableness and by a willingness to make fair sacrifices for the general good, Mr. Harding will have averted a serious crisis and will have set the country on the high road to genuine restoration and health."

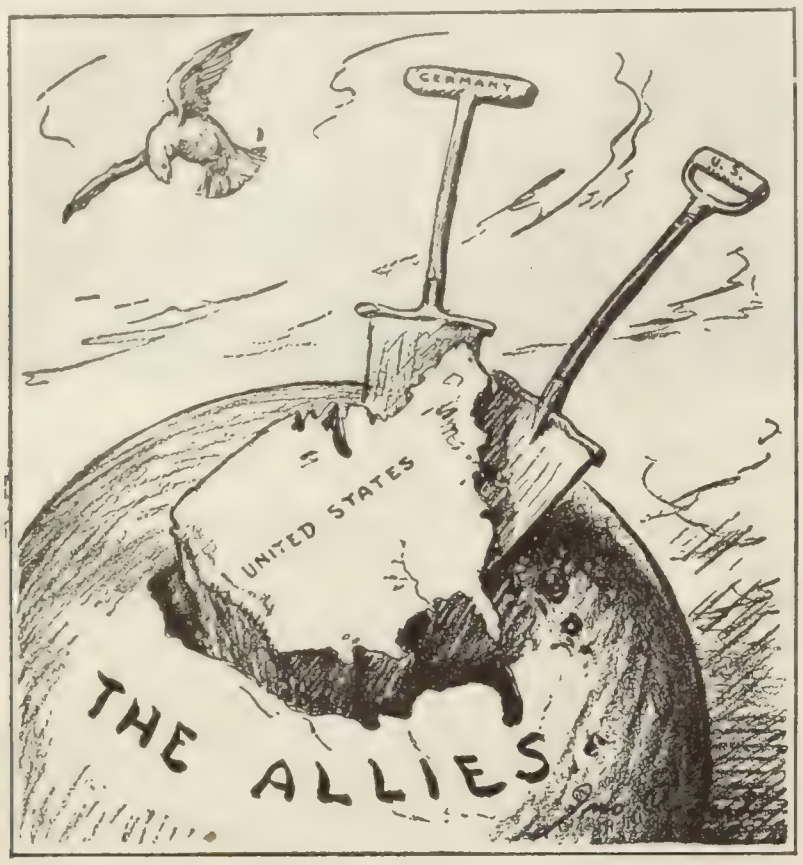
Other editors, however, disagree altogether with these estimates of what the conference will accomplish, and with the plan in its entirety. "President Wilson called a conference in which leaders of capital and labor groups were to settle certain problems, but nothing came of the matter except disillusion for the workers," we are reminded by the New York *Call*. Besides, avers the New York *World*, there is no necessity for a conference; "Mr. Mellon and Mr. Hoover could tell Mr. Harding what ought to be done in dealing with the unemployment situation, but Mr. Harding would not do it. Nor would Congress permit him to do it." Continues *The World:*

"What good such a conference can do at this stage of the emergency is past finding out. The causes are well known. No further light can be shed upon that end of the problem. The period of discussion has gone by. The time for action is here and has been for months.

"Let Congress come back on to its job and slash the Government's costs and cut down the war taxes all around, as it promised to do. That is the first and fundamental thing to be done in cure of unemployment, and no conferences are needed to talk further about it. Industrial recovery will not begin until the country has liquidated, and the country will not have liquidated until the Government has liquidated."

A PEACE OF DISENTANGLEMENT

NOTHING LESS than a disgraceful abandonment of the Allies, a notable aid to German plans for creating division among the victors in the Great War, a betrayal of the world's hopes for a better international order, and a confession of downright, sordid national selfishness are seen by a host of Democratic and other opposition editors in the separate



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A SEPARATE PEACE THAT SEPARATES.
—Cassel in the New York *Evening World*.

peace treaty with Germany which was signed in Berlin on August 25. The Republicans, of course, are delighted to have a treaty that cuts us loose from the League of Nations and European after-war readjustments, and among both parties in Congress there is said to be acquiescence in a final exit from the theater of war whereby we are relieved of responsibility for what was done at Versailles without losing any of our rights under the Versailles Treaty. But it is the very completeness of disentanglement that arouses Democratic ire. "Did we send 2,000,000 men across the sea for a peace treaty that would omit any reference to the principles for which we fought?" demands the Pittsburgh *Post* (Dem.), while the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* (Dem.) denounces the Berlin Treaty's silence on the causes of the war and on Germany's conduct as "apologetic, shifty and pusillanimous."

"The everlasting reproach and shame" enveloping this new treaty "like a nasty mist" is, in the words of the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), "that it claims everything in the shape of rights and privileges granted by the Treaty of Versailles, but of America's responsibilities and obligations it recognizes no jot or tittle." "We have now incontinently deserted our associates, ingloriously disowned our obligations," in the opinion of the Louisville *Courier-Journal;* "we are international welchers, brazenly withdrawing from the game which we voluntarily entered, our I O U's repudiated, our pockets full of swag." To many Americans, says the New York *Globe* (Ind. Rep.), the treaty to-day "is a sharp deal; to-morrow it will be the memory of shame." It is not a treaty to be proud of, agree the Independent New York *Evening Post*, Syracuse *Herald*, and Indianapolis *News*, and the Democratic Dallas *News*, Chicago *Journal*, Mobile *Register*, Atlanta *Journal*, and Brooklyn *Citizen*.

Aside from the "dishonor" of it and the abandonment of our Allies, a number of important Democratic dailies emphasize the help which this treaty gives to German endeavors to split the Allies. To quote the New York *World*, for instance,

"German diplomacy for the last two years has recognized only one aim, which is the nullification of the Treaty of Versailles.

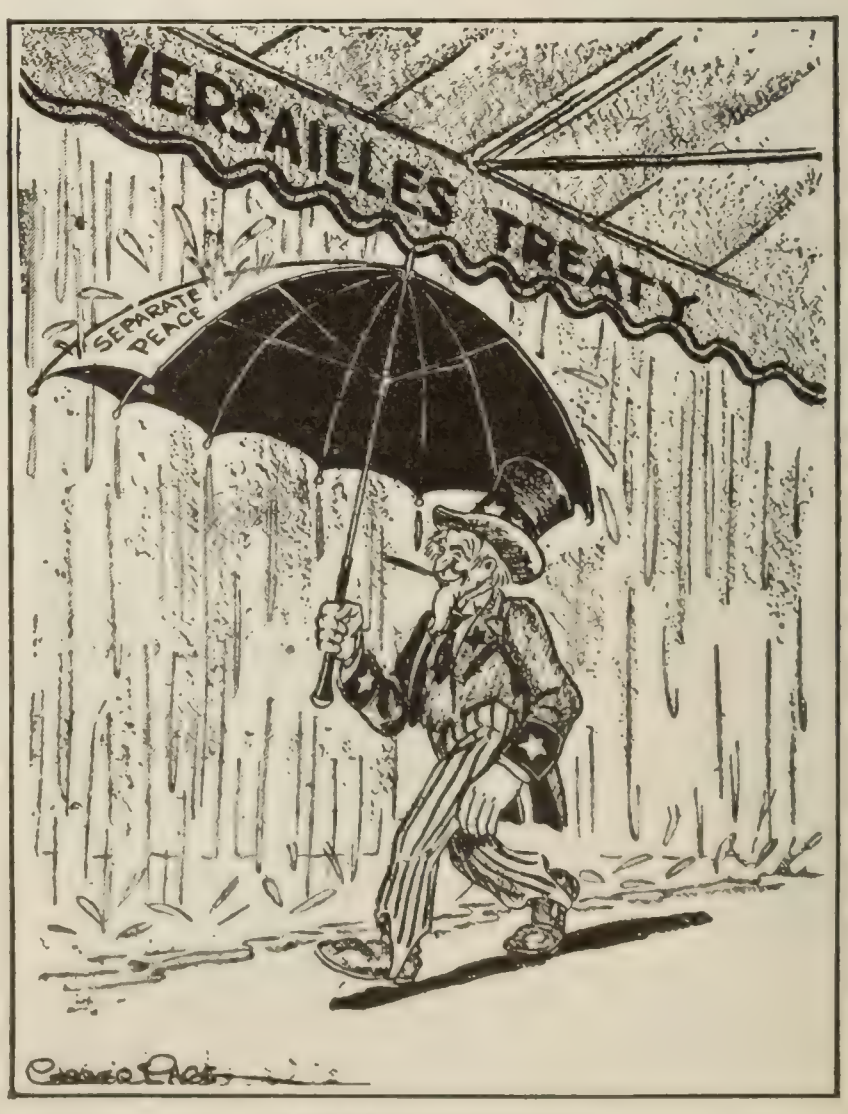
"For all the practical purposes of Berlin the first wedge has been driven into the Treaty of Versailles, and the business of finally wrecking it can be carried on as prudence and opportunity dictate."

Then there is the practical angle. The Newark *News* (Ind.) does not see how we can keep the Allies from modifying the stipulations of the Versailles Treaty. "What is to hinder them from whittling away the rights and advantages it stipulates for the benefit of the United States until they leave us holding the empty bag?" And what can we do about it? Or how can we insist that the Allies shall hold Germany to the terms of the Versailles Treaty? The New York *Journal of Commerce* sees another reason why the new treaty, instead of securing anything to us, only files a claim which "may or may not be sustained by events":

"The absurdity of the whole proposition is seen in the fact that Germany herself is firmly bound down and hedged about by the most stringent of restrictions and could not be expected to do anything that was not permitted by the representatives of the Allies under the Versailles Treaty and the subsequent agreements. The new document therefore leaves this country practically where it was before."

Before turning to Republican defense of the treaty, it may be well to note just what its provisions are. The treaty with Germany was signed on August 25 in Berlin; a similar treaty was signed with Austria on August 24, and with Hungary on August 29. After quoting the Knox-Porter peace resolution, the Berlin Treaty proceeds:

"Germany undertakes to accord to the United States, and the United States shall have and enjoy all the rights, privileges, indemnities, reparations or advantages specified in the aforesaid joint resolution of the Congress of the United States of July 2, 1921, including all the rights and advantages stipulated for the benefit of the United States in the Treaty of Versailles, which the United States shall fully enjoy notwithstanding the fact that such treaty has not been ratified by the United States."



YANKEE INGENUITY.
—Page in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*.

It is then stated that the rights and advantages which the United States shall "have and enjoy" are those defined in certain enumerated sections of the Treaty of Versailles, and that the United States assumes no obligations under certain other enumerated provisions. In particular, it is stated that the United States is not bound by the League Covenant or by any action taken by the League "unless the United States shall expressly give its

—Berryman in the Washington *Star*.

assent to such action." While the United States is privileged to participate in the reparations commission, it "is not bound to participate unless it shall elect to do so."

The Versailles treaty rights retained for the United States include, as the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger* notes,

"the retention until further adjustment of seized German property; joint title with the other Powers to the former German overseas possessions; German disarmament under international commissions; war prisoners and graves; certain financial details, including payment for occupying troops; economic arrangements; aerial navigation for Germany; regulations concerning German ports, waterways and railways; a number of minor miscellaneous details, and what is most important, guarantees of peace. By this last reservation the United States asserts its right, with the other victorious Powers, to occupy Rhine bridgeheads for a period of fifteen years."

The clauses of the Versailles Treaty demanding the trial of the Kaiser are ignored and it is specified that besides the League Covenant the United States is not to be bound by the laying down of the new boundaries of Germany, the geographical and political readjustments of Belgium, the left bank of the Rhine, Czecho-Slovakia, Austria, East Prussia, Memel, the free City of Danzig, Schleswig-Holstein, Helgoland, China, Siam, Liberia, Morocco, Egypt, Turkey, Bulgaria and Shantung.

A forthright expression of approval from the Republican viewpoint is made by Senator Medill McCormick, who says:

"The treaty epitomizes the return to sensible American diplomacy and normal, national, realizable ideals. Under it America, true to her tradition, assumes no political obligation in Europe. Her economic rights are everywhere safeguarded.

"The way is now open for the liquidation of our outstanding differences with other nations by conference and conciliation, and for the limitation of armament by agreement. We must seek a true concern of purpose among the great powers through the meeting to be held in Washington."

The most remarkable fact about the Treaty with Germany, in the opinion of the Washington *Post* (Ind.) which is credited with voicing the opinion of the Administration, is that apparently—

"It harmonizes all the views which clashed over the treaty of Versailles and elicits unanimous support. Proleaguers, reservationists, irreconcilables, Republicans and Democrats have expressed their satisfaction with the new treaty, which indicates its prompt ratification."

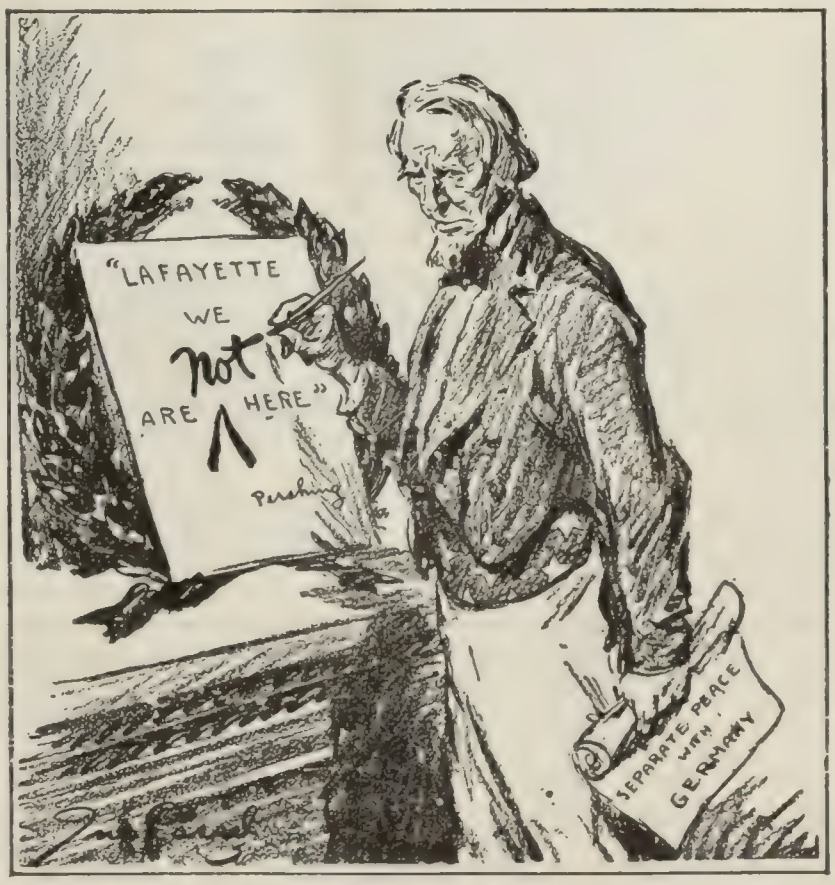
The Berlin Treaty is thus favorably characterized by the St. Paul *Dispatch* (Ind.):

"It is the *coup de grâce* to the supergovernment which would have set its foot upon the constitutional self-sovereignty of the United States and the ratification of the treaty will be the first positive expression of our Government to replace the several negative evidences of our attitude toward the surrender of sovereignty to an international association."

"A 'separate peace' which suits us," seems to the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) to be "far better than a joint peace which would have tied us up to an unworkable League of Nations covenant." Practically the same sentiment is expressed in the editorial columns of such Republican dailies as the Kansas City *Journal*, Minneapolis *Journal*, Chicago *Tribune*, Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* and Boston *Transcript;* as well as in the Independent Providence *Journal*, New York *Commercial*, Pittsburgh *Leader*, and Baltimore *News*. The American people "will not weep now over the spilled milk of the Versailles pact," says the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind. Dem and it adds:

"Between the Versailles Treaty and the Treaty of Berlin a great gulf is fixed. One was the seeming apotheosis of idealism and altruism. The other is the assumed enthronement of common sense. The former made us a member of a new family of nations; the latter continues old general relationships, subject to such modifications and new obligations as we may from time to time see fit to assume.

"Whatever we may think of it this is the international chart under which we will sail. It is not a declaration of independence from the rest of the world nor a pronouncement in favor of national isolation. Nor is it a cold-blooded and selfish denial of moral obligations. It may be a more cautious and less generous program than that designed at Versailles, but it will appeal to the national sense of self-interest, and it certainly will not prevent exhibitions of sacrifice and magnanimity such as characterized our policy toward China and Cuba years before the League of Nations was suggested, and which sent us across the seas with two million men in 1917."



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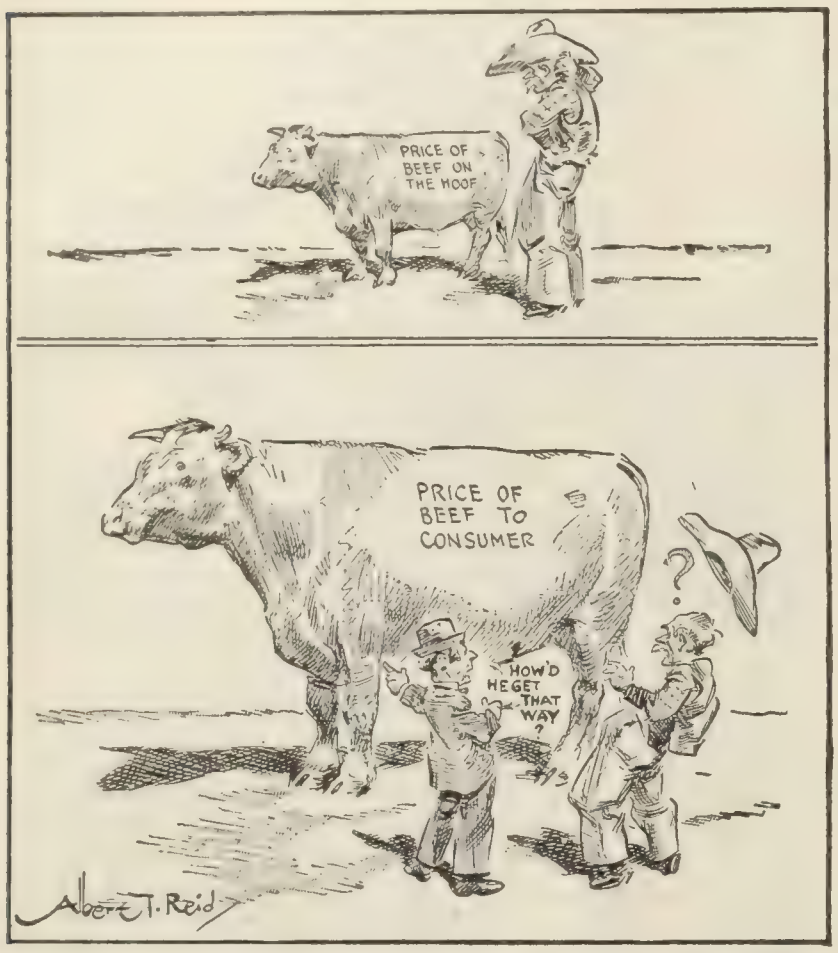
GOOD-BYE, ALLIES!

—Cassel in the New York *Evening World*.

BEEF PRICES "OUT OF JOINT"

"A DOLLAR'S WORTH of the best chuck steak would provide enough pot roast for fifteen or twenty men doing hard physical labor," the Institute of American Meat Packers informs us—at present wholesale prices. And it is gratifying to learn from the same source that the wholesale prices of dressed beef are down to within two cents of the prices in 1913, but, remarks the Boston *Globe*, "most of us buy what beef we use at retail." And the retailer, according to the Wheeling *Register*, seems to be quite ignorant of these interesting facts about beef prices. Nor is the retailer thought to be alone in such ignorance, for we hear the Mobile *Register* calling: "Boy, page the restaurant man." With a wholesale price decline of nearly 45 per cent. in



YOU WOULD HARDLY KNOW IT FOR THE SAME ANIMAL.
—Reid in the N. Y. *Evening Mail.*

beef prices during the year, strange to say, the householder has had, according to newspaper report, little benefit. That means people are not buying beef. And that, in turn, as the President of the National Livestock Exchange is quoted as saying in the Chicago *Tribune*, means that "the dressed beef trade is in a demoralized condition":

"Although wholesale prices of beef have dropped until forequarters are selling in some places at four cents a pound, retail prices have not come down. With retail prices up, the public is not buying. With that condition existing, the retailer, of course, is not selling and is consequently not buying from the wholesaler, who in turn has restricted his orders from the packers."

Well then, comments the Buffalo *News*, if this is the case, "the solution of the problem is in the hands of the retailer." For, "if retail prices were lowered the public would be encouraged to buy and the market for distribution all along the line would be open." "The difference between wholesale and retail prices of a pound of round steak in New York was 12.8 cents in 1913, and 26.4 cents in 1921," quotes the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* from a New York Bank bulletin. There has been some mitigation of retail meat prices, admits the Yonkers *Statesman*, but not to the extent of 45 per cent. The packers, it says, "are blazing a new trail; let the retailers leave the muddy road of the profiteers and follow the new lead through the clean forest glades back to sanity."

These charges against the meat retailer are common enough. But, observes the Denver *Rocky Mountain News*, under our laws and customs the defendant is allowed to testify in his own behalf before he may be convicted and sentenced. And so the Colorado daily gives the defendant a chance to state his side of the case:

"The retailers of meat deny the charge that they are guilty of profiteering, extortion or unfair business practises, and they pass the buck right down to the meat-eaters, who, they say, have become so fastidious that they won't eat anything but the loin, which is 17 per cent. of the dressed carcass. The dressed carcass is only about half of the live weight of the animal, so we have almost 100 per cent. of the public demanding 8½ per cent. of the critter and scorning its other parts. . . .

"The public appears to be freakish in other respects, according to the defendant purveyors of meat. They say that in hot weather buyers ask for steaks or chops. Roasts might as well be thrown out of the window, except for a slightly better demand on Saturdays. Housewives do not care to fire up the oven on hot days. But roasts come with the animals, besides many other cuts.

"Dressed carcasses of toothsome beef sell at wholesale in Denver from 13 to 15 cents a pound. The local butcher cuts it up and awaits buyers. They come and ask for twice as much loin as for all the rest put together. There isn't enough to go around and that part of the animal has to be priced high enough to make it carry the cuts so many seem unwilling to carry home.

"It doesn't seem to do much good to price these pieces of meat from 6 to 15 cents a pound. They are not wanted. It's chops, hindquarter, or nothing."

TO HALT THE RUM-SLEUTH AT THE DOOR

IF A PROHIBITION AGENT comes to your door and tries to get into your house without a warrant "you aren't a very good American if you don't knock him down." This vigorous declaration is not from a former brewer or distiller, but was uttered on the floor of the United States Senate by a consistent prohibitionist and uncompromising foe of the liquor traffic—Senator Ashurst of Oklahoma. And at the same time the House and Senate accept amen ments to the pending anti-beer bill which aim to guard the citizen against illegal search. We find these facts hailed by many journalistic observers as evidence of a significant change in the attitude of Congress. "A few conscientious and courageous men in Congress have become alarmed because of the outrages committed in the name of prohibition, and are trying to revive the almost murdered body of freedom by invoking the Fourth Amendment," avers the Columbia *Record*. Congress is waking none too soon, thinks the Indianapolis *News*, to the fact that "the Fourth Amendment is as much a part of the Constitution as the Eighteenth." After the recess, remarks the New York *Times*, "Congress will have to decide whether the Eighteenth Amendment is or is not to overrule the Fourth." "This business of making the Eighteenth Amendment override the Bill of Rights has got to be stopped," exclaims Henry H. Curran, Fusion candidate for Mayor of New York. It is no secret, declares the Washington *Post*, that the rights guaranteed under the Fourth Amendment have been violated in enforcing the Volstead act; or, as the New York *World* puts it, "since the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment it has been pretty generally taken for granted by Prohibition enforcement officers that the rest of the Constitution had been repealed."

"The current rediscovery of the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States is encouraging," remarks the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, but it must not be interpreted as "any indication that Congress is turning wet." And in Mark Sullivan's Washington correspondence to the New York *Evening Post* we read:

"The feeling that has flamed up in Congress over the amendments to the Prohibition Enforcement Act is as strong as any

emotion that has blazed in that body for a long time. It is not a feeling that is unfriendly to prohibition. If the wets are taking any comfort out of it, they are mistaken. The prevailing feeling of Congress is as dry as ever it was.

"But on the part of a group of Senators and Congressmen, which is large in numbers and determined in spirit, there is a fierce resentment against invasions of ancient constitutional rights, which have been committed and tolerated in the service of prohibition. For the future, persons engaged in searching out crimes against prohibition will be compelled to restrict themselves within the same limitations that have been imposed by law for hundreds of years on officials engaged in ferreting out murder and other felonies.

"Most of the prohibitionists realize that they must give up some of the things they have practised during the last three years. They know it will no longer be possible to search a man's house for liquor unless they have a warrant, but they hope to retain the right to search automobiles without a warrant.

"This determination to get back to constitutional safeguards for individual rights and liberties goes further than Congress and further than the subject of prohibition enforcement only. There is a widespread feeling in Washington that during the previous Administration the detecting and other espionage functions of the Government ran pretty wild. It arose out of the war, and so long as the war continued there was some excuse for it. But there was not excuse for many of the things that were done in the name of guarding the public safety, nor for perpetuating the spirit of espionage during the two years following the end of the war."

When Congress took its recess the two Houses had failed to agree on the form of the amendment by which the rights of the citizen were to be safeguarded against too much zeal on the part of the prohibition enforcement officer. The Stanley amendment, approved by the Senate, makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, for a prohibition agent to search "the property or premises of any person" without a search warrant. This, its friends say, is simply a reaffirmation of the Fourth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees that—

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized."

The House, finding the Stanley amendment too sweeping, agreed to a substitute which would protect the citizen's home, but not his person or property, from search without due process of law. Under this House amendment, which Mr. Volstead himself supports, no private dwelling may be searched without a warrant, and "no such warrant shall issue unless there is reason to believe such dwelling is used as a place where liquor is manufactured for sale, or is sold." Many papers seem to prefer this to the Senate amendment for the reason that the latter would protect the automobile and truck of the professional "rum-runner." As the Fort Wayne *News-Sentinel* remarks:

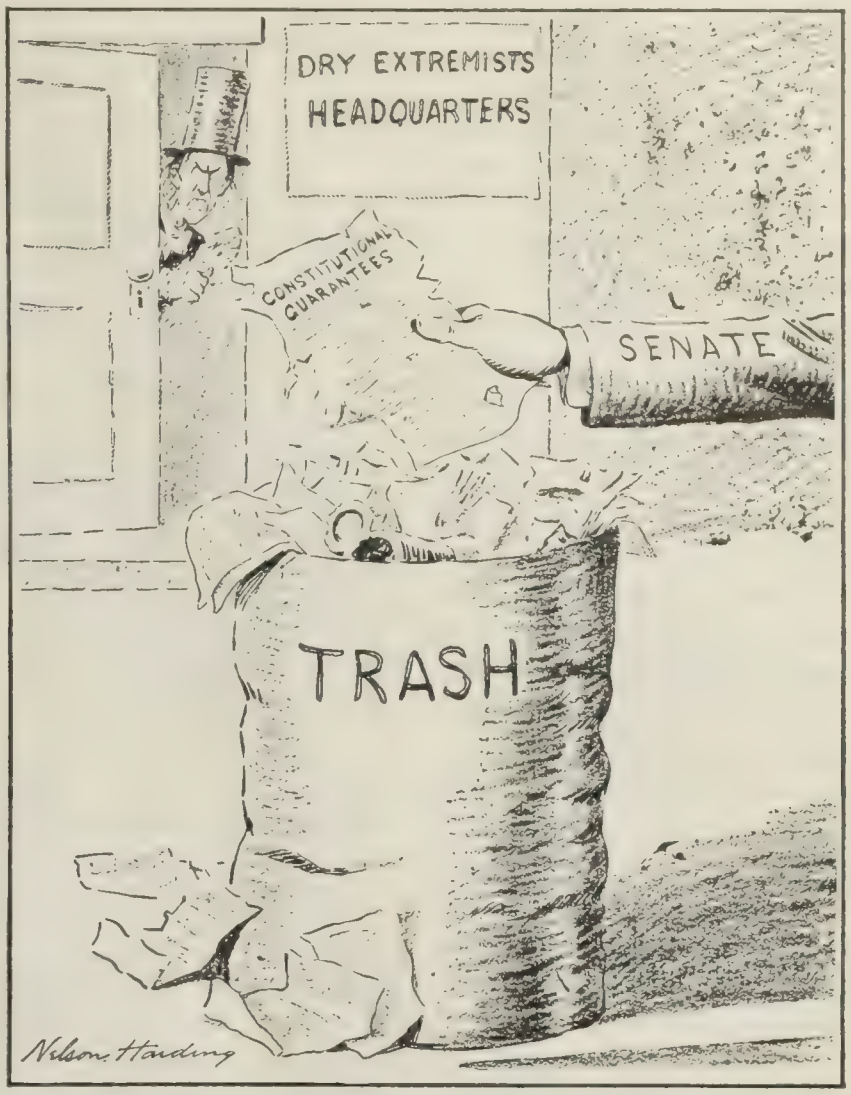
"It is wise and proper to permit the search of an automobile without a warrant. The automobile is not a fixed abode, and while the search warrant was being sworn out, it might easily be whisked across the county or State line. The officers of the law, suspicious of a car, must have power to act on their discretion. To forbid them this power would nullify the law so far as the transportation of liquor is concerned and prove an inestimable boon to the bootlegger and booze-runner."

The House amendment embodies the spirit of "sane liberalism," thinks the Brooklyn *Eagle*, which goes on to say:

"The sacredness of the home is a sentiment as old as Magna Charta. A man's house is his castle. If he wants to use the kitchen stove to make beer, or to press out his own wine in the cellar, that is his affair. What he produces will not be very good, perhaps, but his friends will stretch their consciences and call it good, and he will be content.

"Of course, the hip-pocket and motor-car searching is a nuisance, and may be made an intolerable nuisance. On the other hand the assertion of Mr. Volstead that without this 'we might as well quit trying to enforce any prohibition law' is not baseless, not childish. It is plain sense from the administrative viewpoint. If the home is not invaded there is a long step taken toward rationalism."

On the other hand the New York *Evening World* reminds us that the Fourth Amendment guarantees the right of the people to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures "in their persons, papers and effects," as well as in their houses; and it urges the Senate to stand its ground. Answering that the Senate



SALVAGING ANOTHER SCRAP OF PAPER.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

amendment would make the enforcement of the prohibition law impossible, Wayne B. Wheeler, counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, goes on to state the case against it as follows:

"The Stanley amendment would prohibit by heavy penalties all search or 'attempt to search' for liquor or anything else without a search warrant.

"It would repeal a score of laws that authorize search or inspection that have been in effect, many of them, for a hundred years.

"The Justice Department, through Colonel Goff, has pointed out many customs, internal revenue, postal, game, and food and drug laws that would be jeopardized by it.

"It would interfere with the right to search a person arrested while committing a crime in the presence of the officer. This right has always been recognized under the English law, the common law, and the statutes.

"It would prevent the right to search without a warrant rum-running automobiles and similar conveyances. This means their protection, as it is impossible to get a warrant after a fast-running machine loaded with outlaws is discovered.

"It would protect the moonshine still, because in many outlying districts it would be impracticable to return for a warrant after the discovery of the still. The present revenue law, framed by the wets, never required it.

"The words 'attempt to search' without a warrant would probably prohibit all rights of inspection and investigation recognized as necessary for the proper performance of many governmental functions in innumerable statutes of the United States."

THE BLAME FOR WEST VIRGINIA'S WAR

"YOUNG BLOOD AN' CORN LIKKER" is responsible for the bitter and costly civil war between unorganized coal miners and their employers in southern West Virginia, writes Oliver F. Holden, in light vein in the New York *Times*, quoting the opinion of Tolbert Hatfield, patriarch and survivor of the Hatfield-McCoy feud. In reality, however, says Winthrop D. Lane, a correspondent who spent six weeks in the turbulent area around Mingo for the New York *Evening Post*, the issue is this: "Shall the miners have the right to belong to the United Mine Workers of America and to bargain collectively with their employers?" This, it is admitted, was the original cause of the controversy which has raged for more than a year, but now, declares the Duluth *Herald*, "the issue of law and order is vastly greater than the merits of the original dispute." So acute, in fact, were conditions a week ago, in the Mingo area, where approximately 5,000 miners were said to have congregated with the intention of marching through Logan County to the State Capitol, that President Harding was prevailed upon by the Governor of West Virginia to issue a proclamation, ordering them to "disperse and retire" to their respective homes. A few days before this, Major Ocker had flown from Washington, confirming through a reconnaissance by airplane the existence of the mob. General Bandholtz, as the President's personal representative, then requested the United Mine Workers' district president to halt the advance and urge the miners to return to their homes. A few obeyed.

THE TROUBLE ZONE.

The shading on the map indicates the Mingo district.

Who is back of the opposition to unionism, besides the independent coal operators? Mr. Lane reminds us that "the United States Steel Corporation, of which Mr. Gary is the head, is one of the largest holders," as is also the Norfolk and Western Railway Company. At any rate, "the occurrences in West Virginia have been a blot upon the whole nation," asserts the Pittsburgh *Chronicle-Telegraph*, "and the restoration of law and order there is something in which the entire country has a direct interest." "When such an armed force can gather in any State, something is dangerously wrong," adds its neighbor, *The Dispatch*. "It is a sorry spectacle that West Virginia presents, whining for Federal troops at each serious outbreak before exerting every ounce of its own power in upholding the law and protecting its own property and citizens," declares the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, while a dozen other editors roundly criticize the Governor for his apparent inability to maintain order within the State. "West Virginia needs to clean her house," concludes the New York *Globe*.

On three other occasions troops have been thrown into Mingo County since the situation there became serious in May, 1920, and for several weeks past, we are told, the Mingo area has been under martial law. "There is no question of unionism involved so far as the authorities are concerned," remarks the Morgantown (W. Va.) *Post*; "it is only a question of law, and its enforcement." "We must enforce peace in the United States, as well as in Panama and Costa Rica," adds the New York *Evening World*. As things stood before the President intervened, notes the Memphis *Commercial-Appeal*, the miners were "a threat against the integrity and existence of organized government." For permitting matters to reach such a pass, "West Virginia can expect no sympathy" from the Providence *Journal*. Nor is the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, a home paper, in sympathy with the manner in which the law is administered in the coal regions. Says *The Intelligencer:*

"The activities of several thousand armed miners in the southern coal district of this State are utterly lawless and to be deplored. It is impossible to overlook or extenuate the fact that the present condition has been brought about by a policy followed for many years past. There has been contempt of law and authority by both sides. The fact that employers have violated the law does not, of course, justify violations by the miners; two wrongs do not make a right. . . .

"If the coal operators are placed in a criminal status, it is because of the actions of the mine guards whom they employ and for whose actions the coal operators are responsible. These mine guards, generally detectives from the Baldwin-Felts detective agency, are appointed deputy sheriffs in the various counties in which they are to work, and it is of such a common occurrence that records of these appointments are not always kept. The mine guards, as deputy sheriffs, are paid by the coal operators, take their orders from them, and are subservient to no other authority. In other words, the State permits these private corporations to have their employees made officers of the law, whose duty it is to uphold the law as it is construed by these private corporations."

Here *The Intelligencer* pauses to reply to the charge by the Huntington (W. Va.) *Herald-Dispatch* that the coal operators of southern West Virginia have been "grossly maligned" by *Intelligencer* editorials. "If that is the case—if they feel maligned—let the shoe be worn; it seems to fit," says the Wheeling paper:

"If it is maligning to say that the 'mine guards' and the methods they have employed are the basic cause of all the lawlessness in Mingo and McDowell counties; that the coal operators, especially the larger ones, rule their 'domains' with the mailed fist of a Czar and disregard the law; that detectives are employed by the coal operators and are made deputy sheriffs, receiving their orders and pay from the coal companies, to do the bidding solely of the coal operators; that such a condition could not exist in any other civilized nation of the world, nor in any other State of the Union; that West Virginia is disgraced by such methods of the coal operators—if it is maligning to say these things, then *The Intelligencer* has maligned the coal operators. . . .

"Respect for the law and constituted authority are the basis of organized society among free peoples. Whenever any body of men claim the right—as certain employers of labor in this State have done—to employ predatory bands of private gunmen and use them for lawless purposes, their acts will result in just such demonstrations as that now occurring in southern West Virginia.

"The cure is a thorough and vigorous assertion of authority by the Governor—the wiping out of the despicable private detective system and substitution therefor of an effective assertion of local and State authority. In no county in West Virginia has the citizenship sunk so low that it will not protect life and property if an appeal is made to it. To-day there is no need of military forces in Mingo or other counties if those who should set the example take the leadership in the enforcement of lawful processes."

Other ways in which the coal operator exerts power over the miner is revealed by Mr. Lane in the *Evening Post* series of articles A miner who joins the union is summarily discharged.

He is then evicted from his house, which is owned by the coal company. A union organizer who tries to persuade a miner to join the union is driven out of the county by the deputy sheriff, who is in the employ of both the State and the coal operators. In two counties injunctions against union organizers have been obtained. And since the coal company owns the property surrounding the mine, it also controls the post-office, the store, the water supply, the houses, the amusement places. In other words, notes Mr. Lane, they own the town and the roads leading to it. No miner is permitted to own his own home. In some localities, we are told, the miners' houses are neat, well painted and sanitary; in other places they are exactly the reverse. And the death-rate is high in these places, writes Mr. Lane—thirty per thousand from typhoid fever. Open coke ovens send their fumes and clouds of smoke into the houses of the workers two hundred feet away, in some cases "shutting them from sight." The operators refuse to meet the union officials in conference, so the strike goes on. Furthermore, says this writer:

"The situation is just as much charged with dynamite as it was on the day when the miners started out to invade Logan County. The deputy sheriffs are still in the pay of the coal operators. They still keep watch over the interests of their patrons and prevent union organizers from carrying on their work in the county."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

A SOFT drink turneth away thirst.—*Florida Times-Union.*

THE only nation capable of licking the world is stagnation.—*Indianapolis Star.*

TIMES have never been so hard that they didn't soften.—*Des Moines Register.*

THE thing that bothers Panama most appears to be the high Costa Rica. —*Philadelphia Record.*

BUSINESS will put away encouraging profits when it puts away discouraging prophets —*Asheville Citizen.*

WITH so many automobiles, the supply of pedestrians will soon be much short of the demand.—*Nashville Banner.*

THE old black tin box containing the deeds of the old farm now has four rubber-tired wheels on it.—*New York American.*

WE hear that it is proposed to make the Greco-Turkish War an annual affair, to be played in each country alternately.—*Punch (London.)*

SOMEBODY has written of the many things that can be made out of cotton. One thing the planter wants to learn to make out of cotton is a profit.—*Nashville Banner.*

IT is now claimed that Turkish baths are unknown to the Turks. Still there are other atrocities for which they are justly to be blamed.—*Morgantown (W. Va.) Post.*

BRYAN says that forty years in politics have made him an optimist. What he really means is that his optimism kept him in politics for forty years.—*Charleston Gazette.*

THE report that Japan is soon to have the two biggest warships need occasion no surprize, as they may be needed in the disarmament of the Far East.—*Boston Transcript.*

ACCORDING to a student of affairs, the Chinese as a race are the most honest people in the world. China's general condition seems to verify this statement.—*Morgantown (W. Va.) Post.*

THE Chicago *Tribune* announces that it will henceforth devote much less space to professional baseball. The two Chicago teams occupy seventh place in their respective eight-club leagues.—*New York Evening Post.*

IT isn't the high prices; it's their keep-up.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

JUST now we Republicans would rather not discuss hard times.—*Atchison Globe.*

IT takes a lot of horse sense to maintain a stable government.—*Indianapolis Star.*

RUSSIA appears to have abolished about everything except hell and hunger.—*Louisville Post.*

No coward is small enough to hide behind a woman's skirts to-day.—*Boston Shoe & Leather Reporter.*

THE beer bill in Washington seems to be blocked by a squabble over the freedom of the seizure.—*New York Tribune.*

WHAT an outrage when a man has to pay about half the cost of a set of tires for a month's rent!—*Boston Shoe & Leather Reporter.*

WHATEVER may be the failings of the Ku-Klux Klan University, it certainly ought to be able to evolve a swell college yell.—*New York Tribune.*

THERE are so many unemployed because, for one reason, employers can not afford to pay the price that idlers can afford to accept for their services. —*Nashville Banner.*

THE United States Treasury is going to give us cleaner money. What it should do is see that we don't get cleaned out of the money we already have.—*Nashville Banner.*

THE armament conference will try to make the game of life more interesting for players and spectators by suppressing the use of the lively cannon ball.—*New York Evening Post.*

IF the well-known Shipping Board would anchor its ships beyond the three-mile limit and offer them for rent the big deficit soon could be paid. —*Boston Shoe & Leather Reporter.*

ENGLAND, in regard to Ireland, is in the position of a man who is willing to make any concessions to his wife, if she will only keep up appearances by living in the same house with him.—*Columbia (S. C.) State.*

HUDSON MAXIM, inventor of smokeless powder, fears that the United States is going to decay and ruin as the result of prohibition. It is. In a number of places the workhouse has had to close.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

AN AFTERTHOUGHT.

—Brown, in the Chicago *Daily News.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE PEACE THAT GERMANY WON

"WE HAVE SWALLOWED THE DEVIL WHOLE without considering the mixture we have drunk," groans Dr. Bernhard Dernburg with a fine mixed metaphor in the *Berliner Tageblatt*, as he rails at the Berlin German-American Peace Treaty as "virtually a repetition of the Versailles violence." He characterizes America's attitude of aloofness toward the territorial readjustment of Europe as a contradiction of the American demand for equal privileges in mandate territory, and describes the mandates as "colonial robbery," dictated solely by American oil interests. Another German Jeremiah, Ernst von Reventlow, of the *Deutsche Tagezeitung*, avers that the United States rendered France an "inestimable service" in arranging for the Berlin treaty and charges the German Chancellor Wirth with "lack of dignity" in failing to reject the American demands. Such lamentations from the "old gang" are said to give added emphasis to the rejoicings of other Germans who say the treaty with the United States "strikes one more blow at the Treaty of Versailles." Meanwhile, Berlin press dispatches tell of jubilation in German business circles because trade between the two countries can be resumed at once, and one commercial leader is quoted as saying:

THE INTERNATIONAL SPHINX.

ALLIED CHORUS: "Is he for us or against us?"

—*Lustige Blaetter* (Berlin).

"Germany had slight reason to expect anything from America, and hence we fared better than we expected. The United States makes numerous reservations, and insists upon the advantages which accrue to America by virtue of the Treaty of Versailles, but we will continue to act frankly on the supposition that, although insisting upon 100 per cent. of the Versailles Treaty, the United States probably will demand the actual execution of less than 50 per cent. of the Treaty's provisions."

A German government official informs an American press correspondent at Berlin that Germany accepted the treaty "virtually as presented" because the Germans "put faith in the sense of justice of the United States" and he adds:

"Business will be benefited immediately. Under the technical state of war which existed business men hesitated to engage in contracts with alien enemies. There was nothing agreed relative to commercial treaties, nor the personnel of the German mission sent to the United States, but we will send our ablest men. It is improbable, however, that a representative of a large industrial or commercial interest will head the delegation going to Washington, for fear that there may be some doubt as to his impartiality during the arrangement of a commercial agreement."

The Berlin *Vorwärts* also rejoices that the obstacle to German-American trade has been removed and observes:

"The continuance of a formal state of war very seriously hampered Germany's economic reconstruction. For this reason alone the signing of the treaty is an event of the utmost joyous import for Germany, and not least for the working class. A spirit of real peace undoubtedly existed on the part of America during the negotiations just concluded. America has particularly promised us fair treatment in the matter of German property, and the more uprightly the German republic on its part endeavors to fulfil the obligations assumed by it the more surely can it count on cashing in this promise of justice by the American people."

The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* welcomes the German-American Treaty as being free from the dictatorial character of the Versailles Treaty, and refers specifically to its omission of "a whole series of oppressive conditions of the Versailles Treaty." On this point the *Preussische Zeitung* expresses its pleasure that America did not demand the surrender of the ex-Kaiser and the trial of war-criminals, and it further confesses:

"It also affects us sympathetically that America leaves out the provisions dealing with the League of Nations. We consider this point important, because America's non-participation in the League will make it easier for Germany, too, to keep out of this institution. That America holds aloof from the boundary-fixing of the Versailles Treaty appears to us less in Germany's interest. But the Reichstag must thoroughly examine the pros and cons of the treaty. The German-American Treaty must be regarded in the framework of our entire policy, particularly whether it may be an obstacle to the next goal of German policy, the revision of the Versailles Treaty."

In France the Paris *Temps* and other newspapers consider the Berlin Treaty a most skilful defense of purely American interests, and after enumerating all the points of advantage for America this semiofficial organ continues:

"Two suggestions stand out from all this: One for the Americans, another for the French. Let us try to make them with the impartiality and moderation essential in the case of such a delicate discussion.

"If the United States has no immediate interests in Europe, it has unlimited interests in the Pacific. Now, the situation in Europe reacts on the equilibrium of the Pacific. American diplomacy will be able to fulfil its daily task in the Far East—for all great tasks necessitate daily effort—only by continuously following European questions.

"As for France, the hopes to which she had a right two years ago are now very far away. In place of that Anglo-American guaranty which was to help us guard our eastern frontier, we have a treaty in which the United States, making peace with Germany, wipes out everything which concerns Alsace-Lorraine, Belgium, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, and even Denmark. We must have the courage to admit that, starting out in a world alliance, we have ended up in semi-isolation."

The authoritative *Journal des Débats* assures us that the long political crisis through which the United States has passed since the armistice could not lead to any other conclusion than the Berlin Treaty. The European governments "made the mistake of not realizing this when there was yet time," and "one may deplore that the victory gained in common has led to a separate peace of this kind," for "if this had been foreseen, the work of the Peace Conference would certainly have received a different turn, and certain precautions could have been taken." Both the *Temps* and the *Journal des Débats* draw attention to the fact that, contrary to expectations, the terms of the Berlin Treaty were not communicated to any of the Allies, but they make no comment on this point. Says the *Echo de Paris:*

"While for France's sake we regret that the United States did not see its way to ratify the defense compact of the Rhine, which envisaged German revenge and sought to prevent it, we understand that American interests are sufficiently remote from our own to justify this attitude. We rely rather upon the friendship of the two republics than on protocols or treaties to insure the harmony of views and action which grows closer every day. It is thus that the treaty with Germany must be interpreted."

In contrast to the foregoing is the jubilant tone of the popular Paris *Matin*, which congratulates the United States with the salutation, "Happy America!" and carries on thus triumphantly:

"It is said that America by this treaty refuses to recognize the new frontiers of Europe. That is inexact. She refuses to assume any obligation for these frontiers, which is at least frank. Others solemnly recognized the new frontiers, but would not raise their little finger to protect them if they were violated. . . .

"It is remarked that America renounces the punishment of the war guilty. Fair enough, since those who at Versailles demanded this most strongly were the first to give it up. The other day at Rambouillet Mr. Briand asked Mr. Lloyd George: 'Do you still want to hang the Kaiser? Is your gallows still waiting in London?' Mr. Lloyd George almost died laughing. 'And you, too, you believed that?' he asked. 'That was only election stuff, my friends.'

"But there is no electoral 'bunk' in the Berlin Treaty. It has that moral superiority to the Versailles Treaty. There is no playing with the credulity of the American people or the Allied peoples. It says what's what.

"President Harding and Secretary Hughes have well served their country's interest. Alas! we know how ours was served."

AN AUSTRALIAN VIEW.

UNCLE SAM: "Now don't be soft, Warren! Remember your Aunt Europey brung it all on herself!"

—*The Bulletin* (Sydney).

In England the London *Times* declares its preference for an optimistic view of the Berlin Treaty, but it does not believe that the Allies "will be content to do the drudgery of the execution of peace, while the United States stands at a convenient distance to reap the share of benefits that may emerge," and it proceeds:

"Every civilized nation, since its fortunes are inextricably involved with the good or evil fortunes of every other, is bound for its own sake to take an interest in the well-being of the others and to help them in whatever way it finds best to avoid or to escape from disasters. The greatest of disasters is war, greater in its consequences than an earthquake in Sicily or a famine in China.

"We do not presume to offer any advice as to what America can do to avert wars over the world or as to how that may best be done, nor have we any particular scheme to recommend. All we venture to say is that the prevention of wars in the future is for the interest of every country that holds a great place in the world and is proud of its historic past and of what it has already done for mankind."

Yet this newspaper welcomes the treaty as the first definite indication of renewed interest by America in European affairs, and assumes from acceptance by the United States of the provisions on guaranties that she will continue to participate in the occupation of the Rhine. *The Times* also believes that America's failure to ratify the defensive convention between the United States, Great Britain, and France is one of the chief causes of friction which impeded developments of the Entente and the maintenance of peace in Europe since the war. The Leeds *Yorkshire Post* says:

"We may regret America's refusal to be bound by the Covenant of the League of Nations and her repudiation of obligations with respect to territorial changes in Europe and the arrangements made in relation to the Near and Far East, but while to an extent the treaty is an expression of American detachment from European affairs, it does not set America entirely aloof."

OUR INTEREST IN SHANTUNG NOT WANTED—Sharp opposition against submitting the Shantung question to the Pacific conference is still felt in various Japanese circles, and we find it voiced unmistakably by the Tokio *Asahi*, which says it ought to have been readily settled between Japan and China direct, and should not be treated "as if it were a great international issue." But it has been made difficult of settlement, according to this Tokio daily, in the first place, by continued disagreement between Japan and China, due to the emphasis on national prestige; then, secondly, because of American sympathy towards China "due to misunderstandings"; thirdly, through exploitation of the issue for political purposes "by Chinese and American political interests"; and fourthly, by "display of good will by America to China." To reach an understanding with America, therefore, may be one means of settling the Shantung question, we are told, but above all—

"What is fundamentally necessary is the unification of China and the establishment of an authoritative Government, the carrying into effect of what Japan has frequently declared, so as to dispel the suspicion of China and the Powers that Japan has aggressive ambitions. . . . The various Cabinets at Peking have in the past desired to open direct negotiations, but could not do so, because they lacked authority and feared opposition. America and the other Powers at least do not see the other side of the question when they ignore this state of affairs in China and speak as if the settlement of the Shantung question is delayed owing to Japan's unreason. If equitable judgment is to be passed on the Shantung question by a third party, no exception need be taken to its being discussed by the Pacific Conference. But there is no need to handle at an international conference involving complicated interests a question which is destined to be settled by understanding between Japan and China, especially when such a sectional question is calculated to interfere with the consideration of other important problems."

SCANDINAVIAN VIEWS OF DISARMAMENT

PUBLIC SENTIMENT in Norway, Sweden and Denmark is greatly in favor of disarmament, we are told, but opinions are divided as to the advisability of small nations setting the example by putting the theory into practise at this hour of world disturbance. At Copenhagen in June a Scandinavian Interparliamentary convention was held which was attended by delegates of the parliaments of the three Scandinavian countries. The meeting discust at length the disarmament question and passed a resolution recommending international limitation of armaments. The discussion preceding the resolution was of much interest, and the view of the Swedish ex-premier Hjalmar Branting is considered by the press as particularly worthy of attention. This leader of the Swedish Socialist party, reviewing the world situation at present, exprest the opinion that the end

HE HEARS THEM CALLING HIM.

"I want to insure against unemployment, please."

—*The Daily Express* (London)

of armed power and the triumph of justice through peace were ideals only a distant future might see realized and that "even a small country should show her will to live." But the opponents of Mr. Branting maintained that the small countries ought to set the example for the world in regard to disarmament, and the discussion resulted in the passing of the vague resolution above mentioned. In commenting on the matter the Stockholm *Svenska Dagbladet* observes:

"The Swedish defense policy has no end in itself. It is indissolubly related to our international position. It was a delusion to believe an age of peace and disarmament had begun with the end of the great war. It was a premature hope, fostered by the League of Nations, that a stable world status should be set up quickly. However, such delusions and such expectations have greatly influenced Swedish politics. Our present position in the armament question is proof of that. An opinion like that of Mr. Branting does not seem to harmonize with continued support of the spirit of disarmament which is predominating at present and the end of which it is not easy to see."

The news of the disarmament conference at Washington seems to have been met with rejoicing and approval in Scandinavian official circles. The Christiania Norwegian daily *Aftenposten*, publishes interviews with the Premier and the Secretary of Defense of Norway, on the subject of President Harding's plan. The Premier, Mr. Blehr, said that "the initiative of President Harding is of great significance. It is the big nations which eventually must take the lead in the disarmament question. If the small nations separately should limit their armaments it would mean little or nothing in the event that the big nations could not agree to settle their disputes in any way but by armed power. And it is also a general and obvious sentiment that if quiet and stability could be established in the Far East it would greatly facilitate the work of disarmament."

The Norwegian Secretary of Defense, Mr. Aavatsmark, likewise attached much importance to America's initiative in the matter. "It has been maintained," he argued, "that the small nations ought to take the lead in the disarmament question. But the small nations have already taken the lead. We have only militia-troops, and no standing army. If the big nations which have power and authority and in fact decide as to war and peace, will show that they seriously wish a limitation of armaments and realize this wish, the small nations will be more than glad to join in the action, and go to still further limitations. As yet nobody knows what will be the result of President Harding's initiative. But the fact that the initiative has been taken I consider an exceedingly significant sign of the times."

Some Scandinavian newspapers take a somber view of the eventual results of the conference. The Swedish daily *Göteborgs Handels-och Sjöfartstidning* does not believe that a disarmament plan which can safeguard the peace of the world will be able to grow in the soil of the politics of power, for "as long as the leading Powers, as at present, permit imperialistic motives to govern their actions people do not dare stop reckoning with war as '*ultima ratio*.'" The Christiania Norwegian conservative organ *Morgenbladet* underscores the many difficulties and serious problems ahead, although it admits that a conference about disarmament and the Pacific question may be able to do some good. With a slight touch of sarcasm the paper goes on to say: "A voluntary agreement about united action in the Far East and the utilization of defenseless China may for instance contribute to the postponement of the next war, perhaps for many years. And even that would be an advantage." The Christiania *Aftenposten* concludes that "the road to the promised realm of peace and reconciliation still seems to be both long and narrow," while the Stockholm *Dagens Nyheter* dwells extensively on the difficulties between the United States and Japan and fears that the reservations made already by Japan may offer "excellent possibilities for sabotage of the American peace initiative." Commenting on the same problems the Danish *Berlingske Tidende* quotes the late Lord Fisher's famous saying, "Think in oceans and shoot at sight," and adds that these words possibly may receive a new application.

BRITISH EMPIRE LOSING ITS VOICE—The outstanding problem of Empire government remains unsolved at the end of the Imperial Conference in London, for whatever else it has done, it has not "enabled the Empire to speak with one voice." Such is the regretful impression of the Auckland *New Zealand Herald*, which urges the importance of getting the distant countries of the Empire together, and reconciling conflicting interests, so that all may "speak with one voice and act as one nation." It was hoped that the late conference would have made a great step forward in this direction, and "possibly more has been done than the public reports convey." But the progress toward unity was not marked, in the judgment of this daily, which adds:

"Even on the vital question of naval defense Canada and South Africa were out of touch with the other States of the Empire, and on the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty Canada could not be persuaded to accept the view strongly held by the United Kingdom, Australia, and New Zealand. It cannot be inferred from these instances that the conference has in any sense been a disappointment, but it is fairly clear that we have still a long way to go before we evolve that smooth-working consultative machinery which will strengthen the foreign policy of the Empire and at the same time give the Overseas Dominions a real share in the direction of such policy."

BRITISH AND AMERICAN WAYS IN SAMOA

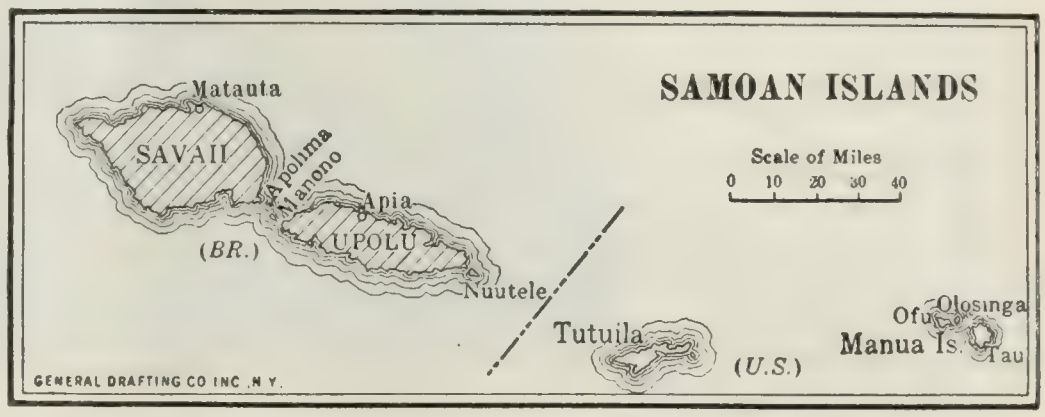
DRASTIC PROHIBITION and other grievances of the people of former German Samoa have impelled them to petition that the government of the island be transferred from New Zealand to Great Britain. This we learn from a Wellington (N. Z.) dispatch to the London *Times*, in which Foreign Minister Lee of New Zealand is quoted as saying that the Samoans are dissatisfied because they were not consulted about or asked to sign the Peace Treaty which disposed of their territory as a mandate to New Zealand. They point to the fact that in 1895 they signed the convention which made a German protectorate of Samoa, and now they want Great Britain to appoint a governor, and leave the administration of affairs to a Samoan chief, aided by old white residents. While on his visit to Samoa Foreign Minister Lee explained the policy of New Zealand with regard to the islands, with the result that they withdrew their petition temporarily, but he is said to be of the opinion that they will present it again. The *Times* dispatch tells us further that Mr. Lee regards the native dissatisfaction as "an indirect result of discontent among the European settlers due to prohibition." In the Australian Sydney *Herald* a visitor in Samoa reminds us that——

"So far as its Governmental control is concerned, the Samoan group is now parceled out between Great Britain and the United States of America. The 'occupation' of Western Samoa by a British expeditionary force in 1914 is a matter of well-known recent history. American Samoa has been 'so designated since 1899. At the present time the Union Jack flies in Apia, and over the large islands of Upolu and Savaii and the lesser satellites adjacent thereto. The Stars and Stripes flutter to the breeze in Pago Pago and over the islands of Tutuila and Manua. New Zealand holds the mandate over Western Samoa, and the United States Navy Department administers Pago Pago as a naval base, and exercises a patriarchal care over the natives for their protection and welfare. The two centers (Pago and Apia) have each their special characteristics, and the forms of government vary in their ideals and methods. Pago is a naval base, and the U. S. naval uniform is strikingly in evidence on every hand. The Governor is a naval captain, and is responsible, not to the President, but to the head of the Navy Department in Washington. Apia, on the other hand, is a great trading center, and there is little or nothing of the official uniform in evidence. Around each center are gathered the native villages, and the dusky and well set-up forms of the Samoans in their sulus and semi-European get-up are in evidence as they go about their daily employ. Pago is brilliantly lit with electricity, and at night looks uncommonly like a small section of Sydney Harbor. Apia, on the other hand, although outstripping Pago in its volume of business, is behindhand in that it has neither water supply nor lighting system. But Pago is a pet institution of the U. S. Navy Department and no expense is spared to make conditions of life comfortable for the Governor and officials of all ranks who make up the establishment there."

Before any mandate was drawn up indicating the principles on which an occupied country is to be administered, this informant goes on to say, the United States Navy Department adopted the principle of "Samoa for the Samoans" as the ideal of its government in its portion of the group. The administration may be described as "a benevolent despotism," we are told, for the governor is supreme, has a free hand, makes the laws and sees them administered. He has no council "to assist or hamper him in the government of the natives," but before enacting any law or regulation, he calls the high chiefs together, explains his purpose, invites their opinions, gives attention to their views as far as he can consistently, and endeavors to get the Samoan point of view and to "honor the traditions and the rights of the tribes." Then he assumes full responsibility for any enactment he may make, and it is said that as a rule the Samoans "loyally accept his decisions, and there has been little or no conflict or trouble since America took possession." The *Herald's* correspondent shows us then how different the method is in British Samoa, where——

"The Administrator is assisted by a council consisting of four official members—heads of Government departments—and three unofficial nominees, all being appointed by the Administrator. The Samoans are not represented, but it is said that when any ordinance affecting the natives is under consideration two or three high chiefs are called in and consulted. Their viewpoint may or may not be accepted by the council, but in any event it is ascertained. Considering the fine intellectual qualities of many of the Samoans, and the degree to which a few at least of them have been educated, it is surely only a question of time when they will be given a place in the council that formulates the ordinances under which their ancestral islands are to be administered and their brave and high-spirited people to be governed.

"Three questions are looming large in both sections of Samoa, and especially in British Samoa, viz., land, labor, and education. Dealing with the latter first, there is a growing desire on the part of the natives for education in English. The three 'missions' operating in the group—London Missionary Society, Methodist, and Roman Catholic—have heretofore supplied the villages with elementary vernacular instruction, and in some parts of Upolu and Savaii with an initiation into English.



WHERE AMERICA AND BRITANNIA RULE THE WAVES

The Stars and Stripes wave over Manua and Tutuila, of which Pago Pago is the port. The Union Jack flies above Upolu, and Savaii, for which New Zealand holds the mandate, while the United States Navy Department administers Pago Pago in Tutuila as a naval base.

The R. C. Mission has gone further, and has conducted a very good school in Apia. The Government is now taking a hand, and the ultimate purpose is the education of the Samoans as a whole in English."

The labor question threatens to be "a very thorny one" according to the *Herald's* correspondent, who tells us that large areas of rich land are lying untilled, especially in British Samoa. There are great possibilities of development, we are told, but——

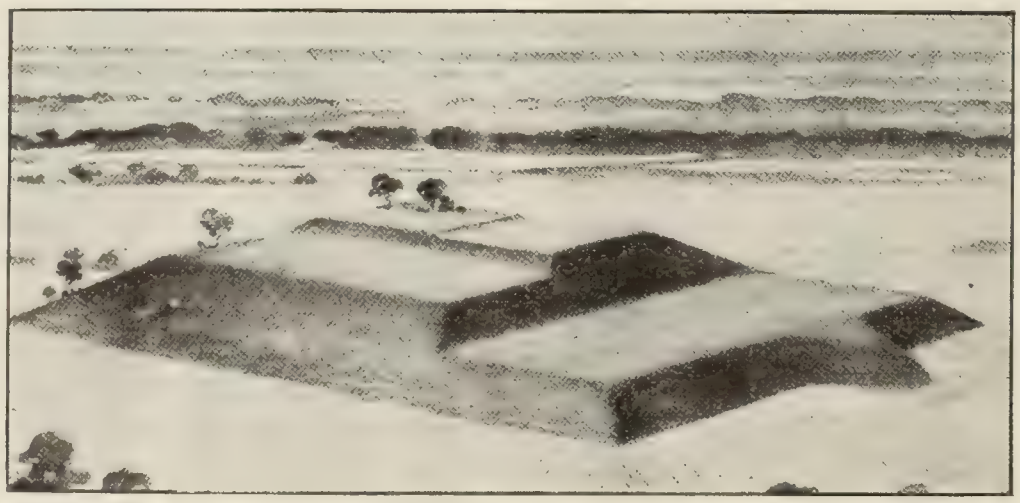
"Native rights to the soil are a barrier to any alienation except under strictly conditioned lease. And who is to work the land? The Samoans are an easy-going race, whose wants are comparatively few and are easily supplied. Climate, temperament, and tradition are all against the strenuous life so far as they are concerned. Solomon Islanders have been brought in to a very limited extent; but the supply is far below the demand. The Government is now about to try the experiment of Chinese contract labor. About 1500 Chinese coolies are to be brought in under conditions as to transportation, housing, sanitation, wages, and return at the end of the period of service. Private employers must make their contracts under Government supervision and control. The outstanding evils of the Indian coolie labor system in Fiji are to be avoided, and proper attention is to be paid to conditions that will ensure decency and health and a fair remuneration. But it is obvious that the system will be fraught with many perils. Already there is a strange medley of races growing up in the Pacific. The Samoans have here and there intermarried with men of all nationalities. German, Swede, Norwegian, Portuguese, as well as British half-castes are to be found in Apia and other centers. Even now Chinese half-castes are not wanting. It must be admitted that thus far there is no sign of physical or mental degeneracy as the result of this admixture. But one can not contemplate its extension on a large scale without misgiving.

A WINTER VIEW OF THE GREAT CAHOKIA MOUND

This witness to a lost civilization covers sixteen acres and is the largest monument left by the Mound Builders in any part of the world.

OUR GREATEST PREHISTORIC MOUNDS IN DANGER

THE EGYPTIAN PYRAMIDS are masses of stone, and they stand in a desert region without value. Even so they have been partially demolished. Had they been great earthworks, and had the surrounding land been needed for urban industrial development, they would doubtless have been obliterated by this time. This is the fate that menaces the group of relics that stands to the prehistoric Indian culture of the United States as the pyramids do to that of Egypt —the Cahokia Mounds, near East St. Louis, Ill., including the huge "Monk's Mound," the largest known mass of earth built up by the labor of human hands. This region is in the suburbs of a rapidly growing industrial city, which will inevitably overrun and destroy them, unless they are preserved by united action of some sort, either that of the State or of some association of individuals. Warren K. Moorhead, the well-known archeologist, has just sent out a printed appeal (Andover, Mass., August) setting forth these facts and others. He writes:



AS THE GREAT MOUND WOULD LOOK RESTORED

"For several years it has been rumored that the famous Cahokia group of mounds might be destroyed. Originally sixty-eight in number, there still remain sixty-four of these tumuli, nearly all of which are in a good state of preservation.

"The statement frequently made that the mounds are in no immediate danger of destruction is not correct. During the war real-estate values rapidly increased so that at present the land on which they are located is worth, approximately, $800 per acre. Some has sold as high as $1,000. For years the mounds have been protected at considerable financial loss by the owners. The income from farming, deducting all charges and taxes and taking into the account the uncertainty of crops, will not average much over $30 per acre. East St. Louis is continually growing, the spur railroad is now within a mile and a half of the mounds, and a plant has been established north of them, and more plants will probably be built in the immediate neighborhood.

"A long conference was held with the ladies and gentlemen owning the two large tracts on which are some thirty-eight of the ranking mounds, and also the important village site of the Cahokia people. Their position was stated quite clearly; and it is that sooner or later they will be forced into the position of selling this property. Unless the State of Illinois purchases it for park purposes, it will have to be sold through real estate agencies for factory sites. The mounds would then interfere with commercial development of the area and would be removed. A bill having in view the preservation of these mounds failed of passage in the Illinois legislature in 1913. In case the properties are sold for factory purposes and the mounds destroyed, it should be known to all of us who are interested, that the public, not only of the State of Illinois, but of the whole country as well, would be held accountable by future generations.

"The State of Ohio bought Fort Ancient (about four hundred acres) and made a park of it. For years there had been talk with reference to preserving Fort Ancient, even as there has been discussion concerning the Cahokia group. But public opinion was not sufficiently aroused until explorations were begun by the surveys of 1888 and 1889. These explorations did no damage to Fort Ancient, but on the contrary aroused such widespread interest that Senator Orin introduced a bill and said bill was passed without much opposition.

"It has been suggested that the exploration of a few mounds and part of the village side of the Cahokia group this coming fall, and further exploration next year, would stimulate public interest in the property to such an extent that it would be less difficult to pass the bill through the Illinois legislature. Again, exploration of some of the mounds would acquaint us with the Cahokia culture. The owners have acted wisely in forbidding exploration during the past twenty-five years. We do not know the exact nature of the Cahokia culture. In the museum of the

Missouri Historical Society and the museum at Springfield are fragments of sheet copper, some long copper axes, fragments of effigies in clay, stone and mica, and other interesting objects. Some little effigies owned by the Ramey heirs, and also specialized chipped objects, which they have found in the village site, indicate a very high culture. While these scattered fragments tell us very little, yet in their ensemble they lead one to the conclusion that the Cahokia group would equal in importance that of the Hopewell, or Mound City or Turner group, or the large groups explored by Mr. Moore in the South.

"The owners do not wish any of the large mounds explored at the present time, yet I do not think they would object to the proper, thorough exploration of some of the small mounds and the village site. If this could be accomplished and the specimens found therein properly recorded and preserved, all interested persons would then find themselves in a stronger position with reference to urging the legislature to make a State park of the region.

"I have been told that men in authority in the State of Illinois say, 'We do not know what may be in these mounds. It has been claimed that the largest mound is not artificial. We may be buying nothing but hills.' This opposition is not serious, but such objections naturally have effect on any legislative body. Since there is wide-spread local curiosity as to both the purpose and the contents of the tumuli, and further, since it is quite possible — and is even probable — that they may become lost to science and to the public forever, the exploration suggested would be a wise move and one in the right direction.

ONE OF THE SMALLER CAHOKIA MOUNDS

Of which there are sixty-four in a good state of preservation

"Finally, even if the mounds are destroyed some years hence, we shall at least have preserved and ascertained the culture of the people, whereas if we do not explore, the property will be sold and steam shovels will begin their work of demolition, and it will not be possible for us to make any observations or records worthy of the name."

NO RAINFALL FROM EXPLOSIONS—The popular belief that explosions can precipitate rainfall found expression in a question asked by Major Morrison-Bell in the British House of Commons on July 13, and commented upon by *Nature* (London). Major Bell inquired whether the government would be prepared to initiate experiments which might possibly have the result of precipitating a downpour of rain. Says the paper just named:

"The answer given was to the effect that from past experiments meteorologists were of opinion that explosions would not induce a fall of rain, and rightly so; for experiments were conducted on a vast scale, not, it is true, with that particular end in view, on the Western Front during the Great War. The collation of statistics of rainfall with the gunfire failed to show any certain connection. The only way in which the water-vapor in the atmosphere can be condensed into rain-clouds is by cooling. Unless an explosion can produce a cold current, or cause to any appreciable extent such a disturbance in the atmosphere as will bring about the mixture of a stratum bearing a cold current with that carrying a warmer current, it can not produce rain. In 1917 Mr. Angot, Director of the French Meteorological Office, showed that in the extreme case of two equal masses of saturated air, one at 0° C. and the other at 20° C., it would be necessary, in order to produce rain of even so small an amount as 0.04 inch, for the two masses rapidly and thoroughly to mix throughout an atmospheric layer of about four miles in thickness. Nor are dust particles and ions, which form the nuclei of raindrops, sufficient of themselves to cause precipitation unless there be a concomitant reduction of temperature."

AUTOMOBILE WITH WIRELESS CONTROL

WHAT has been described as a "driverless auto" has been shown recently at various places. This term is not quite correct. The auto had a driver, but he was not in or near the auto. He did, in fact, drive the automobile by wireless; that is, he started, stopped and reversed the engine and moved the steering gear without touching them in any way. The possibilities of this kind of control, which is not new, but has just approached commercial limits in its development, are discussed by a writer in *The Aerial Age Weekly* (New York), who says:

"Recent visitors at McCook Field have been astonished at the gyrations of a brightly painted 3-wheeled vehicle which has been dashing to and fro between the buildings and among the aeroplanes on the field under no visible means of control. It is often seen to approach a group of persons, blowing its horn wildly, and then when apparently about to strike them, to stop short with screeching brakes, back up with loudly clanging blow, make a sharp turn to the right or left, and to start off in the opposite direction. Great mystification has been shown as to the method of operation of this car, some visitors even wondering if perhaps a combination of the heat and newly made home brew may not have had a deleterious effect upon their observation powers. They are oftentimes considerably relieved to learn that the car is actually performing as they have seen it, tho the mystery is lessened but slightly when they learn that the movements of the car are controlled entirely by radio impulses, which are sent out from the radio station at the opposite end of the flying-field. The fact that there is no aerial or antenna system visible merely adds to the mystification.

"An examination of the interior of the car shows an amazing and confusing collection of batteries, switches, wires, vacuum tubes, potentiometers, relays, magnetos, etc., all of which are, of course, necessary to the complete control of the apparatus. The most interesting part of the apparatus is the 'selector,' which is in reality the heart of the entire control system. Various combinations of dots and dashes are sent out by means of a specially constructed transmitter, each combination calling for the accomplishment of a certain operation of the control apparatus. It is the function of this selector to 'decode' these various combinations of dots and dashes which are sent out, and to close the circuits to the desired controls. So delicately is this selector constructed, and so rapidly will it operate, that it is possible to put into operation any one of 12 distinct controls in a period of less than one second. That is to say, less than one second elapses from the time any push button on the automatic transmitter at the distant radio station is pressed until the control on the car is in operation. Such speed of control has never before been accomplished. This car has been controlled equally well from an aeroplane and from a ground transmitting station.

"The possibilities of radio control and its application to wartime problems are almost without number. Radio control can be applied to any mechanical apparatus that moves, whether it be in the air, on the ground, on the surface of the water, or beneath the water. Huge land tanks may be constructed and filled with T N T and driven to any desired point along the enemy's lines where the explosive can be fired by means of radio, or it can be applied in a similar manner to a boat, submarine, torpedo, or even an aeroplane, and the explosive can be fired when and where desired. There is also an application in the commercial field, particularly in plants where long hauls between various parts of the factory are necessary."

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

THEY FOLLOWED THE MUSIC——AND SEE WHAT HAPPENED.

The shower-bath, some authorities predict, is destined to displace the bathtub. This photograph shows some of the new public showers installed by the New York Fire Department during the terrific heat of July. On the day they were inaugurated the bathers were recruited with a band.

MUST THE BATHTUB GO?

BATHTUBS are beginning to be disused, we are told by A. E. Harlow, writing in *Physical Culture* (New York). Not that bathing is going out of fashion, but that the shower-bath is coming to be preferred to any other method. After all, a bath in a tub is a bath in dirty water, after the very first splash, while a shower-bath gives the bather clean water up to the last drop. With these statements and predictions, and others like them, Mr. Harlow gives some advice about the methods and accompaniments of the bath, part of which are quoted below. Shower-baths, we are told, are decidedly modern. The first real one, where water was automatically sprayed upon the body, was erected by Dr. Duval, a French military physician, in a barrack at Marseilles in 1857. Shower-bathing (or rain-bathing, as it used to be called) did not become generally known until within the last thirty years. To-day, in public and industrial bath-houses, in many hotel rooms and other places it has completely displaced the tub. He proceeds:

"The reason is that it is the most cleanly, in fact, the only absolutely sanitary method of bathing. When you use a tub in the best of hotels or clubs you do not know what disease the last person who used the tub may have had; nor can you be certain that servants have thoroughly scalded and disinfected the tub since that occasion. Even supposing your predecessor was in perfect health—you refuse to use a public comb or tooth-brush; why should you use a public tub if you can avoid it?

"And even in your own home tub, after the first minute or so of scrubbing, the water is more or less dirty, soapy and filled with excreta which have been washed off your skin; whereas, when you stand under a shower, every drop of water that strikes you is absolutely fresh and clean; it rolls over your body just once, accumulates its share of draff and is whisked away forever. There can be no cleaner method of bathing.

"Furthermore, as Dr. Simon Baruch remarks, 'The shower provokes thermic and mechanical stimulation of the nerves, blood-vessels, and muscles, which produces refreshment far exceeding tub baths.'

"A shower-bath is a cheaper article to put into a building than a tub and takes up much less room; it also requires less care, as it helps to clean itself. If you want both kinds, the shower may be erected over the tub, as is so often done. When you are traveling take a hand spray with you.

"Aside from cleanliness, there are two great benefits resulting from the cold shower; first, stimulation of the circulation and of the nerves of the skin, and second, physical and mental refreshment resulting from the physiologic action. As a year-round regimen for the average person's morning ablutions, it can't be beaten. But reason must be used with it, as in all other things. Persons with weak or irregular hearts, or suffering from rheumatism, kidney troubles or high blood pressure should take nothing but hot baths.

"Furthermore, if you are taking the water just as it comes from the pipes in winter, don't stay under it too long, so as to get chilled. You must give your circulatory system a chance to react after the shock of the cold water, else your bath will have been a detriment.

"It is not advisable to take a cold bath in a cold bathroom. There may be some big huskies who can stand it, but for most folks the bathroom should be very warm. If the janitor is not giving you much heat on winter mornings, it would be better at least to temper the water a bit."

"During the winter," Mr. Harlow goes on, "morning is the only practical time for your cold bath; in summer you may have one almost any time, but neither in winter or summer should a hot or a cold bath be taken immediately after a full meal. The blood at that time is occupied in supplying the organs which are digesting the food, and it should not be called away from them by sudden changes in skin temperature." To quote further:

"Here's another don't: never take a cold bath when you are exhausted or your muscles are greatly fatigued by strenuous exercise. Your whole system, including your heart, has been working overtime, and is too tired to give you the desired, nay, the necessary reaction after the cold douche. The very best thing after a hard day of mountain climbing or other strenuous work which has given you great fatigue is a very warm, almost hot shower, with the water a little above body temperature. This will relax the strained muscles, soothe the tired nerves and act as a soporific, bringing the sleep which you then need so much. You can tumble into bed and sleep ten or twelve hours like a baby.

"There is no better remedy for muscular soreness than hot water. If you have been doing some unusual kind of work or exercise, and have a sore arm or sore legs—so stiff that you can hardly move them, perhaps—hold the member under a hot shower for a while, and you will feel the soreness vanishing as if by magic.

"Two Italian scientists, Vinaj and Maggiora, have made some interesting tests of the effect of baths on energy. They observed that the power of the middle finger of one of their subjects to raise a small weight was trebled after a bath reducing gradually from cool to cold. They observed a lowering of muscular capacity after tepid or warm baths, but a slight increase of strength after a hot bath with friction, as in a strong shower. All of which confirms what we often have observed for ourselves."

English. It is interesting to note that nearly 400 of these applicants were more than 30 years old. More than 10 per cent. of all applicants had never attended school.

"Training courses opened for these injured persons include work in telegraphy, wireless telegraphy, motor mechanics, preparatory work in mechanical engineering, traffic management, salesmanship, armature winding, commercial courses, accounting, Braille reading and writing, piano tuning, carpet weaving, watchmaking, brazing and welding, baking and other occupations.

"Sometimes it happens that the training for rehabilitation actually improves a man financially so that he is better off after the accident than he was before. This is almost necessarily true where an unskilled workman can learn a skilled trade. For instance, one man, who lost a leg while employed as a woodchopper, was taught armature winding. Another man, who lost his sight and the use of his left shoulder and had his hearing impaired by an explosion in a clay mine, was sent to a school for the blind, where he was taught to weave carpets. Then the Bureau assisted him to secure a loom of his own. Not always is it necessary to switch an injured man from one occupation to another. Whenever it is possible, such a change is avoided. A blacksmith of 57 years lost his left hand. No one would ever have believed that he could again shoe a horse. Yet the Bureau of Rehabilitation secured for him an artificial hand especially made for blacksmithing; and with this assistance he is again successfully operating a blacksmith shop.

"To create and maintain this new Bureau of Rehabilitation, the Pennsylvania Legislature appropriated $100,000 to cover all expenses for two years. That means $50,000 a year. With the initial $50,000, the machinery of the Bureau has been created. The expenditure of this initial $50,000 has resulted in an increased industrial production valued at $750,000. With the Bureau now actually created, with the results of its first year of experiments to build on, it is wholly reasonable to suppose that subsequent years will see a relatively greater return from each dollar appropriated."

CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICE FOR THE HOME—Catholics in New York have formed a new institute of charitable service "for the spiritual and material welfare of the home, and this by personal visitation of its members." The institute, which is said probably to be the only Roman Catholic community of its kind in the world, is known as the Parish Visitors of Mary Immaculate. The workers, we are told, take the vow of celibacy, chastity and obedience, and live together in a community house. Catholic charity, says *The Catholic Charities Review*, "seeks to work in harmony with all other agencies for the common good of the state and of the city. It seems just and proper, however, that the recognized terms of charitable work outside the church should be social service and public welfare. They can not pretend to the quality of Christian charity. According to their own principle and practise, the defective, or delinquent human being should be healed, strengthened, and reformed for the benefit of the social order and the public weal. Religion goes beyond and outside this philosophy of time." According to *The Survey* (New York):

"It is the aim of the organization to do the highest type of social work, the field, however, being limited to the home and the family. All the members of the staff are graduates of the Fordham School of Social Service. In addition, they have had practical experience in the Catholic charities. The community house is in no sense a settlement or neighborhood building, but is the center from which the workers go about their visits to families in various parishes. It is likewise the training school for the parish visitors.

"These visitors differ from the nuns of the Roman Catholic Church and the lay workers in the Catholic charities. They work under the direction of the priest of a parish, keeping at the same time the identity of their own organization. They give relief where necessary and render a variety of services to the families under their care. They also give religious instruction. In place of the robes of the Sisters of Charity they wear neat, black uniforms with soft white collars. They are free to go about at night in visitations to the homes in their parishes, and are able to appear in court whenever necessary. It is the desire of Archbishop Hayes of New York City that every church under his charge should have one of these parish visitors, and churches in various parts of the United States are asking for the extension of the plan."

A STITCH IN TIME SAVES CRIME

PREVENTION has been the watchword of the English prison system in recent years, and its effect is distinctly traceable in the statistics of crime, says a British authority, who offers in proof of his statement the fact that during a five-year period the numbers committed to prison were reduced 75 per cent. In 1918, 71 per 100,000 were committed to prison, as compared with 369 per 100,000 in 1913. During the same period the committals for drunkenness were reduced from 70,000 to 2,000, and vagrancy almost disappeared. Of course, much of the reduction may be due to the fact that many men were under arms, and, therefore, amenable to military discipline during four years of this period; but, nevertheless, a great deal of credit for the moral improvement is given to the humanitarian policy which has superseded the old idea of treating crime only in the abstract and according to an unvarying code. Throughout the quarter of a century during which he has directed the prison administration of England and Wales, Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, says a writer in the *Christian Science Monitor*, has introduced many humanitarian reforms by improving the lot of the prisoner and giving him a better chance. Among the 1,500 signatories of an illuminated address recently presented to him on his completion of 25 years' service were three former prisoners, two of whom expressed appreciation of their prison treatment. At the outset of his interview with the *Christian Science Monitor* representative Sir Evelyn emphasizes the extent to which the phenomenon of crime depends on, and can be explained by, strictly social conditions. He states that better housing and lighting, the control of the liquor traffic, cheap food, fair wages, insurance, even village clubs, and the Boy Scouts, in fact all the special and political problems of to-day, react directly on the state of crime; and calls attention to the great object lesson given by the war of what new conditions of life, resulting notably from control of the liquor trade and facility of employment, can effect. The reaction against the abstract conception of crime and the mechanical application of punishment "according to code" is, says Sir Evelyn, "a growing force. It is marked in the United States of America by the universal adoption of the 'indeterminate sentence,' and on the continent of Europe by various degrees for conditional conviction and liberation which find their place in the latest penal codes. In England and America, probation; in France and Belgium, the *sursus à l'exécution de la peine* (delay in executing the penalty)—all mark the reluctance to resort to fixed penalties when justice can be satisfied by other means." As the English authority on crime prevention continues:

"England, I believe, stands alone in its adoption of the system of preventive detention—one of the most notable reforms of recent years for dealing with the habitual criminal. The success of the system, so far as it has gone, goes far to justify belief in the virtue of indetermination of sentence. Public opinion may not be ripe for this yet, as applied to ordinary crime, but the system which preventive detention illustrates—namely, the careful observation of the history, character and prospects on discharge by an advisory committee on the spot, with a view to the grant of conditional freedom, furnishes in a different sphere an interesting example of the value of 'individualization.'

"The strict condition of release is that a man places himself under the care and supervision, not of the police, but of a state association, organized and subsidized by the government, but entirely controlled by a body of unofficial workers, who keep him under strict but kindly supervision, provide him with employment and lodgings, but unfailingly report him to the authorities

if he fails to observe any one of the conditions on which freedom has been granted."

The success of the preventive detention induces, we are told, the opinion that similar methods might be used with advantage in dealing with the ordinary penal servitude population, and be substituted for the old ticket-of-leave system. Certainly, says the writer,

"One broad deduction is that so long as the classical conception of punishment remained—that is, the mechanical application of the letter of the law to an abstract type of offender—no great impression was being made either in the number or character of offenses. Statistics varied from year to year under the influences of special circumstances; but the great stage army of offenders in all the categories continued its unbroken array, with a monotonous regularity, and it seemed almost a mockery to talk of social progress, when, in the background, was the silent, ceaseless tramp of this multitude of men, women and children, finding no rest but behind prison walls, and only issuing thence to reenter again.

"Happily, the chairman of the prison commission, with other reformers, has long been grappling with this problem, particularly in two ways (1) by the new policy of prevention, not prevention in the sense of the old penal servitude acts, by which a criminal was prevented after a series of offenses by strict supervision of police from repeating his crimes, but prevention which would strike at the sources of crimes, by cutting off the supply by concentration of effort on the young offender; and (2) by the organization of such a system of 'patronage' or aid-on-discharge that no prisoner could say with truth that he had fallen again for want of a helping hand."

THE LAW VS. THE GOSPEL

LEGAL ENFORCEMENT of religious principles may bring the Church into disfavor, thinks a writer for *The Epworth Herald* (Methodist), who appears to be somewhat troubled at the most recent attempt to have Congress enact so-called "Blue Sunday" laws. Already, he finds, the Church is censured for its activity in trying to enforce its doctrines by legal enactment, and is, therefore, in danger of losing influence. The idea is not new, but it takes on an added significance in coming from such a source. There are, we are told, other means, means more in conformity with the teachings of Christ, whereby man may be taught the practise of Christian virtues. And the writer wonders "if it isn't about time to put some check on all this flood of talk about laws to forbid this, that, and the other practise, disapproved by Christian people." He notes:

"We have a prohibition clause in the Constitution. It is properly there, and it ought to be thoroughly enforced, in New York as well as in Maine and North Dakota.

"Its enforcement is not easy, and in many quarters it is not popular. The rebellious minority blames the churches for the law, and not without abundance of reason.

"We may as well admit that the Christian faith and its professors are disliked to-day, positively and definitely, by many Americans who heretofore have scarcely given a thought to religion.

"What troubles me is that we may be in danger of thinking that all the ends of the Gospel can be secured by law, and particularly by law which forever says, 'Thou shalt not.' Jesus, our Lord, did not always teach men so. He left something to persuasion, to forgiveness, to tolerance, to love.

"I do not plead for lowered standards or for a church silent in the presence of grave evils. But there are churches with penal enactments in their own laws, and the success of those enactments has not been brilliant enough to arouse much faith in more laws to make people conform to churchly rules.

"If we could see the picture of the Christian Church in the mind of to-day's non-Christian American, the chances are that it would show a joy-killing, narrow-minded company of ignorant bigoted meddlers in other people's affairs.

"The picture is not true, and it has been drawn, in large part, by unscrupulously cunning propagandists who hate Christianity as did the silversmiths of Ephesus.

"All the more we need to give freedom and breadth and beauty of our faith a larger opportunity to be seen of men."

FOUR "IMMORALITIES" OF THE CHURCH

BECAUSE IT IS EXCLUSIVE, respectable, free and militant, the Church of to-day is guilty of "four immoralities," according to Dr. Frank Crane, whose twenty-seven years in the ministry add weight to his criticisms. These "immoralities" he considers worse than mere errors, because they are radical departures from the teachings of Christ. At least one religious weekly, *The Continent* (Presbyterian), admits that there is more than a grain of truth in all that Dr. Crane says. The Church is exclusive, writes Dr. Crane in the *Century* magazine, in that it recognizes a non-membership. "It acknowledges that there are heretics, infidels, what not, who are not of its body and communion," which is immoral "because the distinguishing characteristic of Christianity is that it is the first great non-ethnic religion." The essence of Jesus's program is that it is inclusive, "so that when we make it exclusive we destroy its very nature." The churches to-day, argues the popular writer of newspaper homilies, are organizations, and—

"As far as their form is concerned, they are in the same category as political parties, lodges, clubs, and orders. The common idea seems to be that Jesus organized a group, which he called a church, very much as we organize a rotary club, and that his ambition was that this organization should grow, by arguing and preaching, by building great structures and establishing schools, by getting hold of people influential in society and politics, by amassing numbers, and by holding gigantic conventions, until at last everybody would join, and that would be the final triumph of Christianity.

"But he not only had no such thing in mind, but such a thing is utterly heathenish, a stone blindness to his intention, and directly opposite to his mind. . . .

"The idea was a gospel of contagious friendship, but it fell into a world obsessed with the triumphant fallacy of the Roman Empire, and sold its soul for a mess of organization-pottage."

In its "respectability" the Church is guilty of a second immorality, the error being that "ancient and common one of mistaking station in life for life itself." To belong to the Church, says the writer, gives one a certain social position; it is an asset toward getting on, toward acquiring a reputation, and when church membership carries with it a certain social status, it "ceases to be Christianity."

If it sold its services, instead of giving them away, the Church "would be on a sounder basis ethically," for "the way to fill the Church is to have it cost twenty-five cents to get in. Then it would be as full as the motion-picture theater." It is not religion that the minister has either to sell or give away; it is service, which, with his time and expert advice, is all that the preacher can offer. "The sooner every form of so-called uplift, charity, and benevolence is put upon a strict basis of commercialism, and only that is offered to the people for which they are willing to return an equivalent, the sooner the folly, the waste, and the useless elements in it will be squeezed out."

In making his charge of militancy, Dr. Crane explains that "the Church aggressively proposes to do people good, to uplift them, to convert them." Generally speaking, the attitude of the Church toward non-Church people, we are told, "is that of one political party to another, of Greek to barbarian, of Jew to Gentile, a hostility to be ended by conquest." But

"Going back to the founder of our faith, we find none of this. Jesus held no monster revival meetings. He never manifested that zeal in proselyting known as 'hunger for souls.' Nor did he ever haughtily announce that unless a man joined his company and obeyed him, he would be eternally lost. He never deliberately set out to reform by organized effort anybody or anything. . . .

"What is the matter with the Church? It simply is not happy enough. It is full of imposing ceremonies, thundering moralities, rigid decencies, and clatter of rules, full of platitudes and polemics, venerable traditions, and infinite cogwheels of organization, everything except the spirit of the Galilean peasant who came from the Father to his garden of the world to plant in it the seed of love almighty."

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Beans that are hearty and rich and tasty? Beans made all the more delicious by their tomato sauce, right from the heart of the luscious, red fruit plucked in sunny Jersey fields? If you enjoy such beans, sit down today to a heaping plateful of Campbell's Beans. A real treat is in store for you!

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LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

WHILE most of the sons of Adam could speak from their tombs and say with Rip Van Winkle "Are we so soon forgotten?" the fortunate few like Dante contend successfully against the hand of oblivion. Have we gone back of Dante to celebrate a birthday? Here is a noble tribute in the *Atlantic Monthly*.

THE FOURTEENTH OF SEPTEMBER
1321–1921

By Charles H. Grandgent

As age, their shadow, follows life and birth,
So autumn shadowed summertime and spring,
And day was yielding fast to equal night,
When, homeward soaring from the rustling shore
Where weary Po exchanges life for peace,
His spring-born spirit fled, so long ago.

Six slowly winding centuries ago,
Reborn was he in everlasting birth,
To taste the food for which he hungered, peace,
At marriage suppers set in endless spring,
Shoresman eternal on the radiant shore
Which never saw its sun engulft in night.

A sinful world of self-created night
He left behind, so many years ago,
A world where hatred ruled from shore to shore
And men, despite their gentle Saviour's birth,
Like ancient Adam forfeited their spring,
For greed and discord bartering their peace.

To light the day of universal peace,
God-sent he dawned upon our bloody night,
Greatest of poets since the primal spring
Flasht forth into existence long ago.
Benignant stars presided o'er his birth,
That he might speak to every listening shore.

Still rings his voice on ocean's either shore,
And when he speaks, our Muses hold their peace
And wonder if the world shall see the birth
Of man like him before the Judgment night,
For all he died so many years ago
When this our iron age was in its spring.

Ere winter blossom into balmy spring,
Ere peace prevail on any mortal shore
(So taught the Tuscan poet long ago),
Justice must reign: in it alone is peace.
The Hound shall chase the Wolf into the night,
Then earth and heaven shall witness a rebirth.

Heaven gave him birth, one ever blessed spring,
Whose lamp through all the night illumes our shore.
He found his peace six hundred years ago.

AGE is incorrigible. Just before the war it broke out in complaints about the decadence and effeminacy of youth. One might think that the war was a sufficient answer; but the old 'uns are at it again in England, and the *Manchester Guardian* tries to jog their memory:

SEVEN YEARS AFTER

By Lucio

Long years ago, in far '14,
The same complaint was sourly sounded:
A slacker youth was never seen,
The waster and the lout abounded.
They oiled their hair and scorned the scrum,
Looked on at games instead of playing,
And England, if her call should come,
Was past all hoping for or praying.

Then came the call, and men might tell
One lamp at least burned clear and brightly:
Whichever way the balance fell
It was not Youth who counted lightly.
Forth went the bounder and the best
To claim their country's cause and back it—
A million British graves attest
How well they stood their elders' racket.

There stands the answer none shall pass,
There rests Youth's plea and vindication;
And here the old, unvanquished ass
Still lifts his voice in tribulation.
O Dead, who lie where darkness rules,
Judge not too harshly of this presage—
Forgive, forgive these aged fools
Who neither ran nor read your message!

POETRY (August) gives us a little page of history in verse; tho it is the old school and not the newer which delights in dressing up Lucrezia Borgia in more saintly habiliments. The story here recalled is interesting if the reflection thereon not profound:

LUCREZIA BORGIA'S LAST LETTER

By Antoinette DeCoursey Patterson

Before me shine the words of her last letter—
Lucrezia Borgia to the Pope at Rome—
Wherein she begs, as life's remaining fetter
Slips from her, that his prayers will guide her home.

The favor God has shown to me confessing,
As swift my end approaches, Father, I,
A Christian tho a sinner, ask your blessing
And kiss your feet in all humility.

The thought of death brings no regret, but pleasure;
And after the last sacrament great peace
Will be mine own—in overflowing measure,
If but your mercy marks my soul's release.

And here the letter finds a sudden ending,
As tho the dying hand had lost its power:
My children to Rome's love and care commending—
Ferrara—Friday—at the fourteenth hour.

An odor as of incense faintly lingers
About the page of saintly sophistries—
And I am thinking clever were the fingers
That could mix poison and write words like these.

THE CALL (New York) in printing this poem remarks that it has sometimes been attributed to Rudyard Kipling. The refrain has been used by him. *The Call* observes that the theme is foreign to everything that Kipling, who gloried in imperialist conquest, ever wrote. It first appeared in an Australian labor publication about fifteen years ago.

WE HAVE PAID IN FULL

Anonymous

We have fed you all for a thousand years,
And you hail us still unfed;
Though there's never a dollar of all your wealth
But marks the workers' dead.
We have yielded our best to give you rest,
And you lie on a crimson wool,
For, if blood be the price of all your wealth,
Good God, we have paid it in full.

There's never a mine blown skyward now
But we're buried alive for you;
There's never a wreck drifts shoreward now
But we are its ghastly crew.
Go reckon our dead by the forges red
And the factories where we spin;
If blood be the price of your accursed wealth,
Good God, we have paid it in.

We have fed you all for a thousand years,
For that was our doom, you know,
From the day that you chained us in your fields
To the strike of a week ago.
You have eaten our lives, our babes and our wives,
And we're told it's your legal share,
But, if blood be the price of your lawful wealth,
Good God, we have bought it fair.

PAINFUL as the subject of suicide may be, the fact comes home to us with frequent and startling reality. *The London Mercury* has these pitiful lines which show how sympathetic all nature really is:

THE SUICIDE

By Walter de la Mare

Did these night-hung houses,
Of quiet, starlit stone,
Breathe not a whisper of "Stay,
Thou unhappy one;
Whither so secret away?"

Sighed not the unfriending wind,
Chill with nocturnal dew,
"Pause, pause, in thy haste,
O thou distraught! I too
Tryst with the Atlantic waste."

Steep fell the drowsy street;
In slumber the world was blind:
Breathed not one midnight flower
Peace in thy broken mind?—
"Brief, yet sweet, is life's hour."

Syllabled thy last tide—
By as dark moon stirred,
And doomed to forlorn unrest—
Not one compassionate word?—
"Cold is this breast."

A DAINTY morsel is this in the *Atlantic Monthly:*

PRIME

By Amy Lowell

Your voice is like bells over roofs at dawn
When a bird flies
And the sky changes to a fresher color.

Speak, speak, Beloved,
Say little things
For my ears to catch
And run with them to my heart.

WE hope this week's department will not put the readers in the mood of flight exprest by Miss Millay in her volume called "Second April" (Mitchell Kennerley):

TRAVEL

By Edna St. Vincent Millay

The railroad track is miles away,
And the day is loud with voices speaking,
Yet there isn't a train goes by all day
But I hear its whistle shrieking.

All night there isn't a train goes by,
Though the night is still for sleep and dreaming,
But I see its cinders red on the sky,
And hear its engines steaming.

My heart is warm with the friends I make,
And better friends I'll not be knowing;
Yet there isn't a train I wouldn't take,
No matter where it's going.

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See how it flexes

Think what freedom that permits your muscles. Most foot ills are the result of the vise-like soles in ordinary footwear which bind the feet and retard circulation. Walk in Cantilever Shoes and note the difference in your comfort and health.

AT the smart places today one sees many women wearing Cantilever Shoes. For Fashion has a new viewpoint on foot comfort.

It has become ***stylish*** to be comfortable. Lower, broader heels are everywhere in evidence. Perhaps it is part of woman's newer freedom. Perhaps it is due to her ambition to rise above the helpless female creature of bygone days. Whatever the cause, the result is evident—good feet are fashionable; tired, misshapen feet are going out of style.

In the general movement toward foot comfort and strength, Cantilever Shoes have taken the lead. They have a flexible shank which allows the foot free action and supreme comfort. No strip of rigid metal lies concealed in the arch of these shoes as in all ordinary shoes.

When you lace a Cantilever Shoe, the flexible shank is drawn up snugly under the arch of your foot, giving restful support. The arch muscles are free to maintain—or regain—their natural strength by the mere act of exercise. Thus are weak or fallen arches—and other ills—avoided or corrected.

Cantilever shoes have a natural sole line. Room for the toes without crowding. Good heels, rightly placed. An extensive range of widths and lengths to insure perfect fit. They are shoes that enable you to walk or stand without becoming tired.

And so Cantilever Shoes are worn by women who wish to be bright and cheerful and attractive. Not only are the shoes good looking, but there is such a difference in the appearance of a woman who scowls because her feet hurt and the woman who smiles happily because her shoes are flexible and comfortable.

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Passaic—Kroll's, 37 Lexington Ave.
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Pittsfield—Fahey's, 234 North St.
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Portland, Ore.—353 Alder St.
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Tampa—Glenn's, 507 Franklin St.
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Toledo—LaSalle & Koch Co.
Trenton—H. M. Voorhees & Bro.
Troy—W. H. Frear & Co.
Tulsa—Lyons' Shoe Store
Vancouver—Hudson's Bay Co.
Waco—Davis-Smith Booterie
Walla Walla—Gardner & Co.
Washington—1319 F Street
Waterbury—Reid & Hughes Co.
Wheeling—Geo. R. Taylor Co.
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PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

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IN ALL HISTORY, NO SMUGGLING LIKE THIS.

"But what are you going to do about it?" ask the Bahama Islanders, who are making fortunes through rum-running. Liquor for the United States, a drop in the buckets that are going over, is shown on this wharf.

A BOOTLEGGERS' PARADISE IN THE BAHAMAS

NASSAU, the ancient and rather prim town in the Bahama Islands, has become famous as the home port of "mystery ships," and smugglers, an alcoholic "boom town" where is gathered a collection of rum-runners, pirates, and assorted rough citizens fit to grace the fiction of Stevenson, Bret Harte or O. Henry. On the city's "inadequate docks," runs the report, "in forty bonded warehouses, in private dwelling-houses out of which citizens have been hurled, in a hundred cellars once given over to sisal, sponges and like native produce, in hotels that never were filled even in the brief Bahama season, in caves that once sheltered pirates and their exaggerated loot, and on scattered units of this lonely British archipelago, is stacked between $8,000,000 and $10,000,000 worth of hard liquor waiting to be whisked into the United States." Good whisky is sold for $15 a case. Private yachts of American millionaires, dropping in to take on a supply of drinkables, mingle with the strange piratical-looking craft in the harbor. Murders are considered "only trifling affairs" since the liquor runners "see no harm in slaying dry spies." Since liquor became half of its total trade, the place has grown "rich and gilded," and, the inhabitants boast, "it is the only British colony without a public debt." Business continues lively, says W. A. Davenport, the newspaper man who is responsible for the statements above. He went to the city to investigate conditions there, and his articles, appearing in the New York *Herald*, are full of revelations and startling local color. With regard to the general business activity, he writes:

Just about the time you have discovered that five, six or seven ocean-going schooners have left for the States, each laden with from 2,500 to 3,500 cases of whisky, you observe new signals flying from Fort Fincastle. A strange cargo ship is approaching. And you learn that this wide-beamed deserter from the dwindling Grand Banks fishing fleet has just been chartered by a coterie of American business men and that she is due to leave day after to-morrow with 4,000 cases of stuff to be delivered to motor-boats just outside the three mile limit at specified points.

So far as figures concerning the dimensions of booze shipments go no arbitrary figures may be given. Probably it is best to confine such statements to the estimates of local liquor dealers. They rejoice in the belief that in the past twelve months an average of 10,000 cases have left these islands every week, and that 90 per cent of them has safely been conveyed to the parched American throat.

No international law is spat upon. Let the apostles of prohibition rave and accuse, threaten and revile. This British archipelago laughs loud and raucously, admitting that all that the drys say is utterly true.

"But what are you going to do about it?" they demand. "What can America do about it? We are operating a British business, in a British colony, under British permit. Can the American Government prohibit one of her citizens from buying whisky from a British wholesaler in the British Empire?"

Conservative observers are saying that there are 10,000 stills turning out overnight whisky, brandy and rum in Porto Rico, and that the awful produce of these illicit coils is being consumed by the only people on earth who could or would drink it—Americans. There are no such copper destroyers here. There's no reason why there should be. There's enough legitimate stuff on these islands and cays to keep Broadway in New Year's Eves for several years, with more arriving in every cargo steamer that reports from Jamaica, Canada, Cuba and Europe.

"If you will take down your atlas and turn to the map of the West Indies," the writer goes on, turning back to pick up his story at the beginning:

You will observe the Bahaman line scattered like castoff fragments of Cuba and Hayti from a point north of the Dominican Republic to the western tip of Grand Bahama—Settlement Point—about forty-five miles east of Palm Beach. Any apprehension that we would be conspicuous in West End or Settlement Point was abandoned the moment we bounced upon the beach. Bounced is the proper word. When the sea is feeling restive you don't sail from Nassau to West End, you bounce.

There were about forty or fifty power-boats riding at anchor along the shore. They comprised almost every type and condition of small power craft, from one big fellow that once was a submarine chaser to narrow, spindling sloops (or what the ignorant reporter would call a sloop), to trig launches brave in burnished brass, holystoned decks, mahogany cabin and expensive lines that indicated speed and extraordinary power.

Out at sea—200 yards or more—lolled three capacious schooners. They looked like the big 100 and 150 ton fishing schooners that one sees on the Grand Banks. Subsequently the reporter learned that they were just that. Tarpaulins artlessly concealed their names. Casual queries regarding those names bore little success.

"The big one astern there?" replied a moist, fat man in the dirtiest Palm Beach suit on the island. "Damfino, *Isaac Wiggin* or something."

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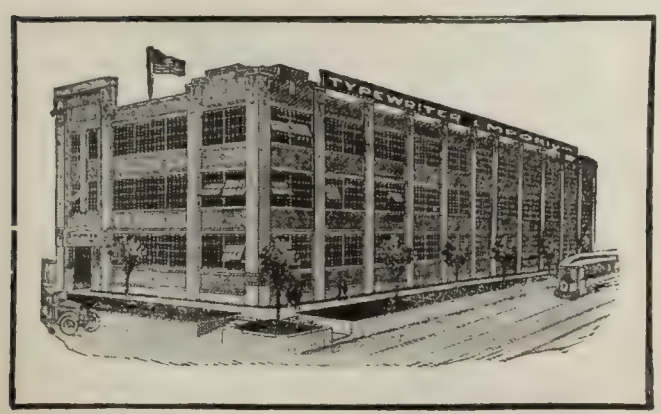

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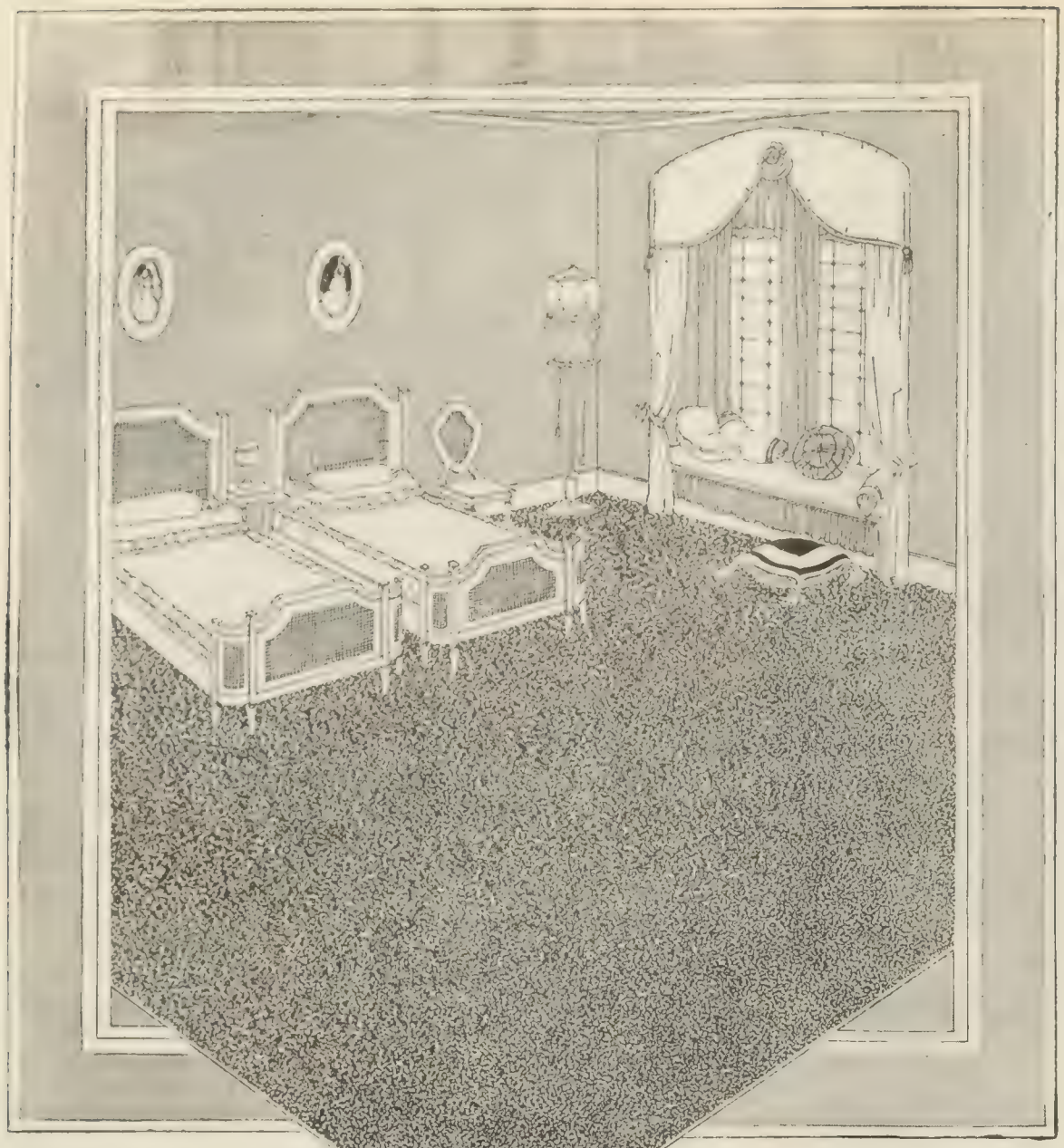

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

his nativity. He was as fine a specimen of the Cockney as London develops. He was rather bigger and heavier than the usual Cockney, but the boy from Eleventh Avenue was really big. He was almost a giant. He was good natured enough, but his English pal was nasty.

"Me and me pal 'ere," announced the Cockney, "'ave decided to tyke the best two gels in the garden and walk out a bit on the beach."

He looked over the crowd on the refreshment platform and singled out an able-bodied woman, who, instinctively apparently, had taken a firm grasp upon the neck of a beer bottle. The Cockney bowed to her.

"Aow abaht it, my dear?" he demanded, advancing toward the lady. "I'll treat you fair, y'know."

The lady flourished the bottle.

"Have I got to kill this louse, m'self," she asked, "or is there a man in the mob?"

It would be impossible to tell just who hit the two sailors first. At least ten champions of the insulted lady arrived upon the body of the Cockney at the same time. The boy from Eleventh Avenue, having taken no part in the proceedings up to this time, began hitting out in splendid order and was getting away with a couple of huskies when some one took a flying headlock on him and at the same time broke a bottle on the top of his head.

They had taken the ambitious Londoner over to the wall, propped him up against it and hit him with everything except the piano. Several chairs were broken and everybody expected the shooting to start at once. But there was no shooting. Somebody had called in the Commandant of Police, and as that military figure entered the gardens, strong men threw the unconscious Cockney over the eight-foot wall. The police hustled the two sailors off to the waterfront. They revived the Cockney, patched up the American and saw to it that they were taken out to the booze schooner of which they formed half the crew.

And finally the former Vice-President of Costa Rica arrived. It was not possible to verify the announcement that he was a former Vice-President of Costa Rica. They said he was. He looked like it. He acted like it. He arrived all alone. In each hand he clutched a half-filled bottle. He wore a wide straw sombrero, and protruding from each hip pocket was the pearl grip of a large revolver.

"Me, I best engineer in de harbor. Me, da drunker I gat da faster I run da yacht to Savannah. Me, I drink more rum and marry more women and kill more hoosband dan any man in da worl'. Me, dat's me."

He paused to drink from both bottles. The second drink staggered him like a punch on the chin might. He shook his head as though to clear it and resumed his defi.

"Me, I make ten t'ousand dollar in a month bootleggin'. I tell da world. W'at da hell do I care? You sing heem—you ever'body, sing."

And they sang:

"Hail, hail, the gang's all here—"

He had plenty of friends present. His friends took him in hand and calmed him until he consented to sit down. He insisted that a lady occupy his lap, however. The woman who had armed herself with

the beer bottle against the Cockney invasion was chosen for the job.

"He's all right. He's a good fellow," explained Mike. "He used to be boss of Costa Rica. Vice-President or something like that. Then he went to Mexico and started something it took the whole army to finish. He didn't drink a drop until about nine years ago when his wife deserted him and he's been hittin' it up pretty hard ever since. Nice fellow, too, and good engineer, get out at three o'clock this morning with 2,200 cases and he'll be in the engine room steady as a judge. Them Central American babies is like that."

The party didn't stop. It died out by degrees. Now and then somebody would yield up the ghost and slide under the table or collapse under the garden wall. That left the party smaller. Presently the orchestra lost control and had to be piled up under the royal ponciana tree. Eventually there were none remaining except the tall nice looking young man with the cocktail shakers. He was still mixing cocktails and still seeking a new combination.

It was three in the morning. Out of Nassau's harbor glided three heavily laden schooners. Along the shore the gangs of negro stevedores were stretching out on loose sisal. They had just loaded the three schooners. There would be nothing to do for ten hours more. The noise of the Bootleggers' Ball having subsided, the drone of the black men along the water front could be heard:

"Ole rum he go in de schooner at night,
Boss man he campin' down,
Mammy's boy he countin' gold.
All right.
All right."

Not long since, it appears, Nassau suffered, as Biminy suffered before it, from too much publicity. The prohibitionists in the States, and the multiplying Drys in England were aroused. The result, we are told, was that:

Pressure was exerted here and there along the American coast and even in the Bahamas. Policemen, sheriffs and prohibition officers who had maintained a clean record of no arrests began to be nasty and the well-known bootleggers were told to "cut it out for a while" and take a trip until the tempest should subside.

Down here in Nassau, two or three of the merchants went to the Royal Bank of Canada for extensions on their notes. Very firmly and with characteristic courtesy G. H. Gamblin, manager of the Nassau branch, informed them that it would be inconvenient to make such extensions. The bank was all right and the merchant was quite all right. But something had happened. One of the most trustworthy of the Crown's representatives talked over the situation with the reporter.

"I am not in position to make definite statement," he said. "But do you know I shouldn't be at all surprised if it turned out that not so long ago Washington wrote a very courteously worded note to Downing Street and that Downing Street replied to the effect that Washington was quite right about it. And then, it seems to me, Sir Herbert Holt, president of the Royal Bank of Canada, sitting in his offices in Montreal, may have received a letter from Downing Street.

"It is not at all improbable, you know, that Sir Herbert wrote to his Nassau branch, and there you have it."

Of course, this state of affairs is but

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To every man who has a roof over his head and over his property this advertisement is of vital importance. It presents to him in Country Gentleman Asbestos Roof Cement the opportunity to transform his old, leaky, down-and-out roof into a new roof, a handsome roof—an almost eternal roof—at a very low cost. It shows him how to keep in his own pocket the big money he would ordinarily spend for costly Roofing materials and high-priced skilled labor.

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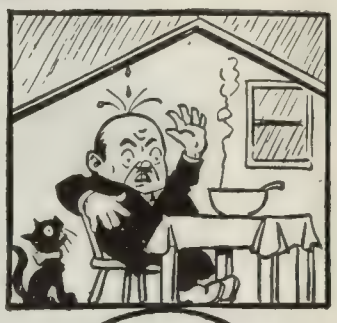

Made entirely of ingredients created by Nature. Has an affinity for iron, steel, tin, wood, cement, gravel and all other roofing and building materials. Preserves indefinitely the life and wear of nearly everything it touches. It is Fire-Resistant, Water-Proof, Acid-Proof, Sun-Proof, Storm-Proof, Wear-Proof, Rot-Proof, Rust-Proof, Rodent-Proof, Elastic and Everlasting. "A Dab Saves a Dollar."

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When used together the two forms make a combination that will end all your roof troubles. The cost is so low that it is out of all proportion to the perfect and permanent results it gives. "A Dab Saves a Dollar."

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Country Gentleman Asbestos Roof Cement preserves the life of boilers, bridges, pipes, tanks, poles, gutters, fire-escapes, ventilators, gratings, railings and fence-posts. Is a strong binder on all kinds of cement and concrete work. Instantly seals holes in mesh wire, metals, etc. Has a thousand money-saving, time-saving, labor-saving uses on farm and estate. Used by roofers as a tough and elastic preparation for flashings.

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For your protection—to assure you, and us, that you get the genuine product and that it reaches you pure and unadulterated—and also to save you the middleman's profit—Country Gentleman Asbestos Roof Cement can be obtained only through us, by mail. It is not sold in stores.

Write today for full particulars, prices and details of our "Free" Offer Use the Coupon.

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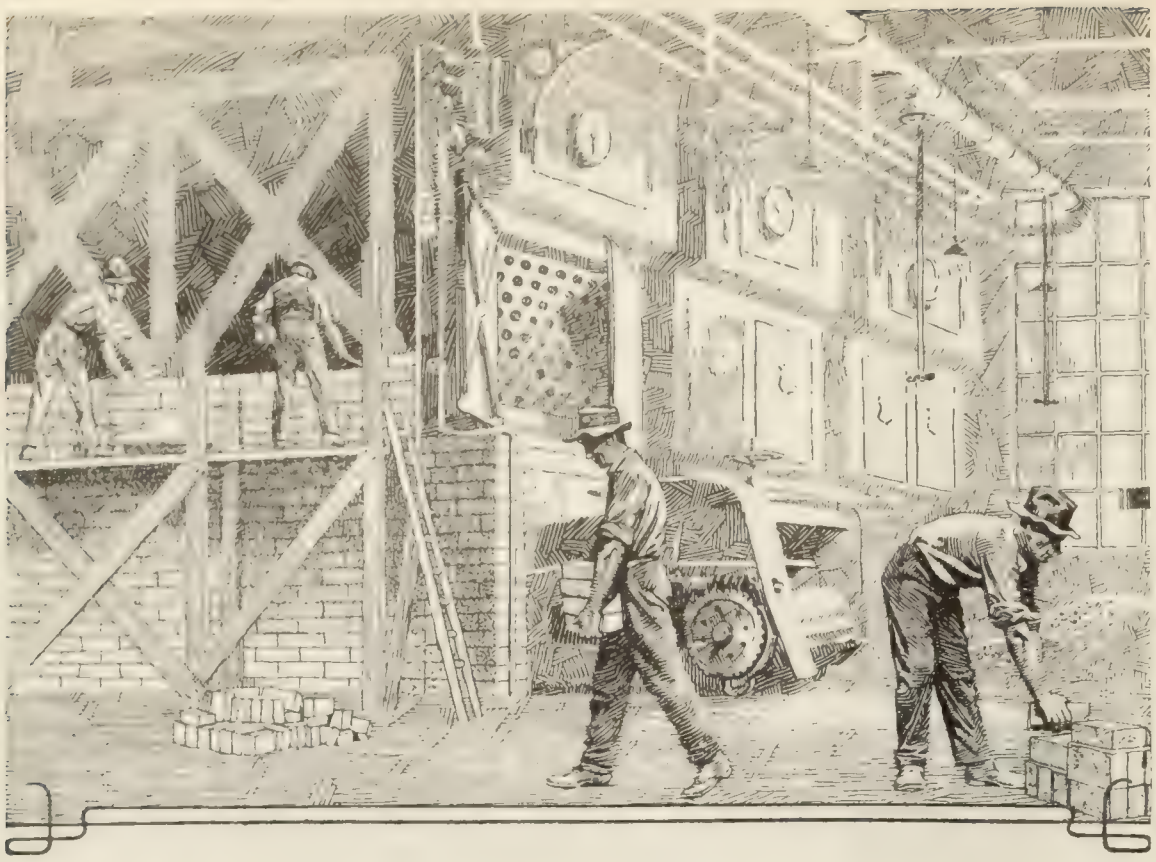

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LACLEDE FIRE BRICK

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

temporary. Within reasonable time the furor of the mystery ships and zeal of frightened constables will abate. The traffic will resume its wonted briskness. But a deal of worrying is to be noticed in Nassau just now.

THE DEVIL AND THE ANGEL IN DAVID LLOYD GEORGE

THE British Prime Minister has "babe-blue eyes," and strong men who go before him "cursing him in their hearts," and resolved to "stand on facts and convictions from which they will not budge," become "like school children in the presence of an inspired schoolmaster." His air of simplicity, "his apparent candor, his sense of honor, the keenness and alertness of his mind are not to be resisted." It is this same man who, also, will possibly "take his place in history as the man who, by surrendering his ideals at the time when the world was crying out for spiritual leadership, helped Europe fall into moral degradation and material ruin." So, at least, believes Sir Philip Gibbs, the English journalist. "For his attitude during the making of the peace treaty, for his treatment of Ireland, I hated Lloyd George, and sometimes I think I hate him still," admits Sir Philip in "An Intimate Portrait," of the British leader, published in the current issue of *Harper's Magazine.* Nevertheless, the writer asserts, on a basis of a considerable acquaintance, "I believe still that, in his instinct, Lloyd George is always on the side of humanity and good will." He admits that the Prime Minister compromises in many of his acts with "a spirit of harsh reaction," makes friends too readily with the Mammon of Unrighteousness, "sells some quality of his soul for political power, the safety of his office and the advantage of immediate triumph." As for other matters that might be held against him, Sir Philip presents the point of view of "an officer in the Regular cavalry, typical of the English gentleman of South African war time." To this man—

Lloyd George's pro-Boer sympathies labeled him forever a traitor. His friendship with Jews and financial crooks involving him in the Marconi scandal "from which," said the worthy captain, "he only escaped by the skin of his teeth and the help of Sir Edward Carson," proved the moral obliquity of the little Welshman. His lip service to God and nonconformity sickened my friend as the foulest hypocrisy. He suspected strongly that he was ready to betray Sir Douglas Haig at any moment, just as he had betrayed Asquith for the sake of the Premiership, "just as he would sell the soul of his grandmother," said the cavalry officer, "for any dirty little trick in the political game."

I used to laugh heartily at these tirades. Indeed, to brighten a journey up the Albert-Bapaume road or the road to Peronne, I

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

used to mention the name of Lloyd George apropos of the day's news, rewarded instantly by a warning of England's moral downfall under the governance of a man who bribed the working classes to work, bribed them again when they struck work, and established the most inquisitorial system of bureaucracy under which any people have been stifled . . . Lloyd George has gone a long way from the time when he could be accused of revolutionary and subversive action, as an enemy of capital. By slow degrees, yet very surely, he was drawn over to the side of the Tory interest.

The British Premier is "perfectly aware," says Sir Philip, "that owing to his peculiar qualities of genius there is as yet no other leader in England who can challenge him or take his place." As for the personal qualities that made him and keep him in power—

He is unrivaled in oratory, in debate, in quickness of wit, above all in the knowledge which is the greatest gift of generalship and governance—when to attack and when to retreat. Always he has his ear to the ground, listening to the distant tramp of feet. Whenever it comes too near he gives ground, "according to plan," and then with superb audacity and a sure touch attacks his enemy in an unexpected place. He retreats with the greatest grace in the world, yielding to the inevitable with a *beau geste*, as a generous gift. In debate his success is largely due to that. He grants so much of his opponents' argument that they are stupefied by his candor and disarmed by his chivalry. As a rule, he states their side of the case with more persuasive oratory than they could dream of doing. He goes farther than they would dare. It is what he calls "taking the wind out of the enemy's sails." Then he breaks through their line of battle with "the Nelson touch" and destroys their last resistance with his broadsides.

This is what he most enjoys. It makes him feel young and fresh. His babe-blue eyes glow with the light of battle. It appeals to that keen sense of humor which is a large part of his power and a cause of his weakness—a double-edged weapon. For it is his sense of humor which enables him to preserve his mental poise after years of intense strain bearing down upon him from all the quarters. Anxiety, dangers, attacks from front and rear, leave him strangely unscathed because he has the gift of laughter, sees great fun in it all, a merry adventure. The pomposities of great gentlemen like Lord Curzon, the preciosities of Mr. Balfour, the conceits of Winston Churchill, afford him real amusement, and when he is weary of cabinet discussions, tired with high people, overstrained by the necessity of posing as the new Napoleon, he retires gladly to a little circle of low-class friends, and feels refreshed by their vulgarities, their lack of high morality, their cynical knowledge of life and of him. He can take his ease among them with nothing to conceal, nothing to pretend. He knows their human frailties. They know him. They have been well rewarded by him, and hope for more. . . . Mr. Lloyd George will take his place in history as the most remarkable Prime Minister of England since the time of the elder Pitt.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

ARE THE NATIONS SUFFERING FROM TOO MUCH "PATRIOTISM"?

SUPPOSE A MAN TO ANNOUNCE, as his guiding principle, such an adage as "Myself, and may I always be right; but, right or wrong, myself!" He would not be a comfortable man to have around, argues Norman Angell, whose views on peace and war have become so well known that, in Europe, at least, they have been called "Norman-Angellism." No society, he goes on, could be formed by individuals, each of whom had been taught to base his conduct on such an unusual regard for his own rights and personality. Yet this is the slogan of patriotism the world over, he points out, and is regarded as noble and inspiring, "shouted with a moral and approving thrill." Even tho both patriotism and nationalism, as well as the fighting instinct, are "indepensable to society," the writer, in his latest volume, "The Fruits of Victory" (The Century Company), attempts to show that these instincts have become dangerous forces in the world of to-day. Briefly, he argues, that they have been so overdone that the world faces economic and moral ruin unless they are mixed with some such old-fashioned and Christian doctrine as "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." Mr. Angell's new volume is by way of a sequel to "The Great Illusion," a book which aroused widespread discussion a few years before the Great War. It argued the economic futility of war in the present state of civilization. "Never has a writer's theory been so swiftly put to the test, or come more triumphantly out of it," writes a critic in the London *Daily Mail*, the *Daily News* of the same city hails the author as "a prophet whose prophecies have come true," and the *Financial Times* comments: "Not many authors are able to witness their predictions fulfilled so thoroly in their own time." In other quarters, Mr. Angell has been attacked as "an internationalist," "a pacifist" and "a theorist," who places economic advantages above national honor. He writes in the course of a far-reaching review of the state to which war has brought the world:

What do we see to-day in Europe? Our preponderant military power—overwhelming, irresistible, unquestioned—is impotent to secure the most elementary forms of wealth needed by our people: fuel, food, shelter. France, who in the forty years of her "defeat" had the soundest finances in Europe, is, as a victor over the greatest industrial nation in Europe, all but bankrupt. All the recurrent threats of extended military occupation fail to secure reparations and indemnities, the restoration of credit, exchange, of general confidence and security.

And just as we are finding that the things necessary for the life of our peoples can not be secured by military force exercised

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

against foreign nations or a beaten enemy, so are we finding that the same method of force within the limits of the nation used by one group as against another, fails equally. The temper or attitude towards life which leads us to attempt to achieve our end by the forcible imposition of our will upon others, by dictatorship, and to reject agreement, has produced in some degree everywhere revolt and rebellion on the one side, and repression on the other; or a general disruption and the breakdown of the cooperative processes by which mankind lives. All the raw materials of wealth are here on the earth as they were ten years ago. Yet Europe either starves or slips into social chaos, because of the economic difficulty.

In the way of the necessary cooperation stands the Balkanization of Europe. Why are we Balkanized rather than Federalized? Why do Balkan and other border states fight fiercely over this coal-field or that harbor? Why does France still oppose trade with Russia, and plot for the control of an enlarged Poland or a reactionary Hungary? Why does America now wash her hands of the whole muddle in Europe?

Because everywhere the statesmen and the public believe that if only the power of their state were great enough, they could be independent of rival states, achieve political and economic security, and dispense with agreements and obligations.

If they had any vivid sense of the vast dangers to which reliance upon isolated power exposed any state, however great; if they had realized how the prosperity and social peace of their own states depended upon the reconciliation and well-being of the vanquished, the Treaty would have been a very different document, peace would long since have been established with Russia, and the moral foundations of cooperation would be present.

"The ideas which feed and inflame these passions of rivalry, hostility, fear, and hate," he goes on, "will be modified, if at all, by raising in the mind of the European some such simple elementary questions as were raised when he began to modify his feeling about the man of rival religious belief." The idea that what one nation gains another loses, the conception of the necessary rivalry of nations, he would cast aside. He prophesies:

The Political Reformation in Europe will come by questioning, for instance, the whole philosophy of patriotism, the morality or the validity, in terms of human well-being, of a principle like that of "my country, right or wrong"; by questioning whether a people really benefit by enlarging the frontiers of their state; whether "greatness" in a nation particularly matters; whether the man of the small state is not in all the great human values the equal of the man of the great Empire; whether the real problems of life are greatly affected by the color of the flag; whether we have not loyalties to other things as well as to our state; whether we do not in our demand for national sovereignty ignore international obligation without which the nations can have neither security nor freedom; whether we should not refuse to kill or horribly mutilate a man merely because we differ from him in politics. And with those, if the emergence from chattel-slavery is to be complemented by the emergence from wage slavery, must be put similarly fundamental questions touching problems like that of private property and the relation of social freedom thereto; we must ask why, if it is rightly demanded of the citizen that his life shall be forfeit to the safety of the state, his surplus money, property, shall not be forfeit to its welfare.

To very many, these questions will seem a kind of blasphemy, and they will regard those who utter them as the subjects of a loathsome perversion. In just that way the orthodox of old regarded the heretic and his blasphemies. And yet the solution of the difficulties of our time, this problem of learning to live together without mutual homicide and military slavery, depends upon those blasphemies being uttered. Because it is only in some such way that the premises of the differences which divide us, the realities which underlie them, will receive attention. It is not that the implied answer is necessarily the truth—I am not concerned now for a moment to urge that it is—but that until the problem is pushed back in our minds to these great yet simple issues, the will, temper, general ideas of Europe on this subject will remain unchanged. And if they remain unchanged so will its conduct and condition.

The tradition of nationalism and patriotism, around which have gathered our chief political loyalties and instincts, has become in the actual conditions of the world an anti-social and disruptive force. Although we realize perhaps that a society of nations of some kind there must be, each unit proclaims proudly its anti-social slogan of sacred egoisms and defiant immoralism; its espousal of country as against right.[1]

The identification of "self" with society, which patriotism accomplishes within certain limits, the sacrifice of self for the community which it inspires—even though only when fighting other patriotisms—are moral achievements of infinite hope.

The danger—and the difficulty—resides largely in the fact that the instincts of gregariousness and group solidarity, which prompt the attitude of my "country right or wrong," are not in themselves evil: both gregariousness and pugnacity are indispensable to society. Nationality is a very precious manifestation of the instincts by which alone men can become socially conscious and act in some corporate capacity.

The Catharian heresy that Jehovah of the Old Testament is in reality Satan masquerading as God has this pregnant suggestion: if the Father of Evil ever does destroy us, we may be sure that he will come, not proclaiming himself evil, but proclaiming himself good, the very Voice of God. And that is the danger with patriotism and the instincts that gather round it. If the instincts of nationalism were simply evil, they would constitute no real danger. It is the good in them that has made them the instrument of the immeasurable devastation which they accomplish.

[1]However mischievous some of the manifestations of Nationalism may prove, the worst possible method of dealing with it is by the forcible repression of any of its claims which can be granted with due regard to the general interest. To give Nationalism full play, as far as possible, is the best means of attenuating its worst features and preventing its worst developments. This, after all, is the line of conduct which we adopt to certain religious beliefs which we may regard as dangerous superstitions. Although the belief may have dangers, the social dangers involved in forcible repression would be greater still.

EMMA GOLDMAN A MISFIT IN RUSSIA

"LIFE in these days of war and ruin is full of tragedies, but the tragedy of Emma Goldman, deported from America, overlooked and forgotten by the Russian revolution, which had been her ideal, is a heme that is unsurpassed." This is the udgment of no "political reactionary" of the stripe of those accused of tampering with previous reports that the leader of the American anarchists had found Bolshevist Russia worse than the capitalist United States. Louise Bryant, who gives some of her impressions of Miss Goldman in a little article in the Wisconsin *News*, is the widow of the late Jack Reed, a leader in Communist councils, both here and in Russia. Miss Goldman, to Miss Bryant, verified the disputed report that she wanted to get back to America. She was deported for making speeches against conscription and, it is suggested by her friends, in case President Harding decrees the general amnesty concerning which there have been occasional hints from Washington, Miss Goldman may be included among those whose sins against the Government are forgiven. The former American anarchist leader "has grown thin and old in Russia," writes Miss Bryant, telling the story of a recent interview in Moscow:

A noticeable air of weariness was about her that was entirely absent in the old days when she used to hold meetings in the Bronx, that brought out extra squads of police.

I had a feeling that those days for Miss Goldman are over forever. I asked her.

"What would you like to do?"

She answered without any hesitation: "I would like to go somewhere and write."

"To America?"

"Of course. I have lived there most of my life; my friends are there and my relatives are there. Naturally I want to see them; but I am not asking to go to America; I should just like to go somewhere."

"You mean somewhere out of Russia?"

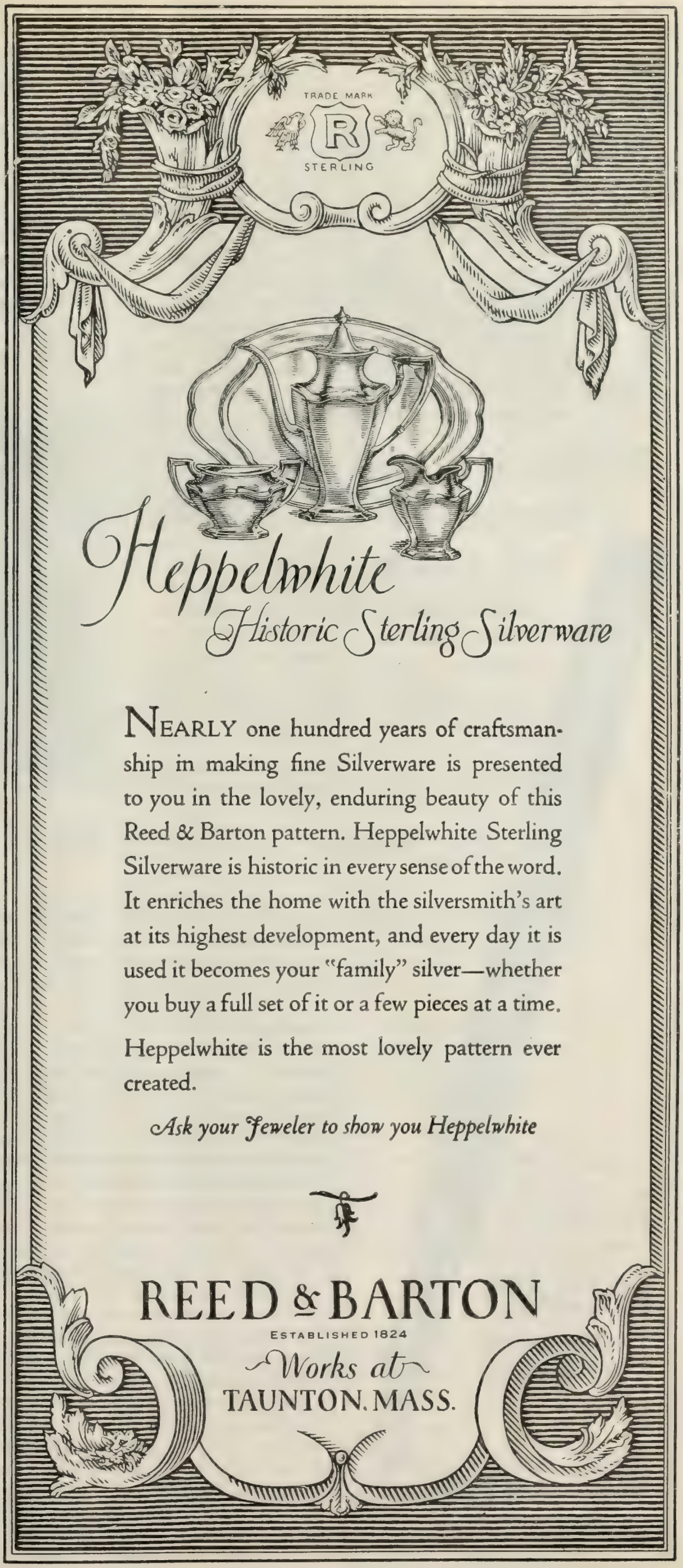
"Yes; life is too difficult here; I am too disturbed to write."

The position of Miss Goldman in Russia is quite incomprehensible to Americans. Americans usually imagine that the Communists and Anarchists are quite the same thing politically; but nothing is farther from the truth. The Communists are Socialists and they suppress Anarchistic activities very promptly and severely.

But I want to make it perfectly clear, in justice to Miss Goldman, that she is not the sort of Anarchist who believes at all in violence.

And herein lies the extreme tragedy of Emma Goldman. Being an Anarchist, and not believing in any form of government, because according to the Anarchist theory "all governments are founded on violence," she was deported from America for opposing war and sent to Russia, where there is even more war, and where pacifists are exceedingly rare.

Once in Russia she found herself in an unfamiliar world. She could not even speak the language. And the Soviets, on their part, were quite at a loss what to do with her. She was opposed to any cooperation in the government. At last they hit upon the idea of giving her some work in connection with museums.



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MOTORING · AND · AVIATION

ANTOINETTE, MODEL 1891, STILL CHUGS ALONG

A BIT dowdy and noisy perhaps, but still sound, solid, and true, is Antoinette, said to be the oldest automobile in service in the world; and to prove her title, she recently completed a journey of 200 miles to Paris. For thirty years Antoinette has been in the service of the Abbé Gavois, who ministers to a flock of little villages near the edge of the Somme, where the Germans left off when they decided to quit; and in all that time she has really failed him only once, and that was when mudholes proved too much for her years and strength. A familiar figure on many roads, she became known as "The Ancestor"; but the appellation didn't seem to affect her dignity, and she was almost as well beloved as her venerable owner. Because of that familiar bugbear, the High Cost of Living, and numerous calls on his purse from the members of his flock ruined by the Germans, writes Zoë Beckley in *Motor Life* (New York), it has become necessary for the Abbé to dispose of Antoinette, and she was driven to the block in Paris. As she clattered along the road, with her big iron-rimmed wheels, her two cylinders panting bravely, her minute horse-power doing its utmost, and her candles jiggling in their lamp-sockets, says the writer, farmers looked up from their plowed fields and called "*Bonjour, l'Ancêtre!*" They knew her well and loved her. But when she rattled into Paris and passed under the Arc de Triomphe to the Avenue des Champs-Élysées and took her place among the sleek-looking limousines and superb "torpedoes," which seemed so well to fit into the landscape, people turned wonderingly to look at the strangely appearing vehicle which could run so well. Her driver was hardly less conspicuous in the motley throng of fashion, in his mohair robe, his faded great coat, and squat silk hat, its brim supported by little cords—his left hand grasping the steering lever, his right ready at the brake. The brake, of course, is more of a habit than a necessity, since Antoinette keeps sedately to twelve miles an hour and never attempts any tricks. The writer thought it was strange that an *abbé* living in a tiny French village should have come into possession of an automobile thirty years ago, and sought the story. The priest chuckled, held out both his hands, and told his interviewer:

"'They are the hands of a mechanicien, hein?' he laughed. 'All my family were mechanics. As a boy I loved the work. After I went into the Church I copied my grandfather and built an organ for my chapel.

Courtesy of "Motor Life."

THIRTY YEARS OLD AND STILL RUNNING

This ancient automobile, says *Motor Life*, has seen more service than any other car in the world.

"'As a young man, I was ill—bad lungs. It was hard for me to make my calls in distant villages at all hours of day and night on foot. I tried to build a little cart, but there was no horse. A horse costs much; its food still more. Besides, suppose your horse gets sick—or dies?'

"The Abbé dramatizes every sentence, using his hands, his feet, his keen blue eyes, his jolly smile, as punctuation-marks. He even used a few English words now and then, for fear my limited French would fail me in getting the complete and authentic history of Antoinette.

"'Then—' he went on, animatedly, 'one day I read about the great invention—the gasoline motor! I knew it would be successful. I always had longed to invent one myself. I sensed its possibilities. This was about 1890. In 1893 there was an exhibition at Neuilly, and I came to see it. There I beheld an actual motor vehicle, and I longed for it with all my heart and soul. But the cost—4,000 francs! I was appalled.

"'I went home. And always I thought about that motor carriage, and how I could get one like it to make my parish journeys in . . . I read everything I could find about the great invention. I even wrote to some journals, asking information, hoping there might be a vehicle sold somewhere at a lower price. But nothing happened.

"'I knew there was but one way I could get my carriage—by a miracle! So I prayed to St. Anthony of Padua, the patron saint of the poor. For nine days and nights I

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Remember the importance of the plumber in protecting the family's health

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

prayed to Saint Antoine, and on the ninth evening a letter came to me from a gentleman at Troyer, in the district of Champagne. He had bought a gasoline carriage made in 1891 by the Compagnie Panhard-Levassor. The family of the gentleman had increased until the two-seated carriage could not contain them, so he wished to sell and buy a more grand one! I could have his gasoline carriage for 1,800 francs!

"'Saint Antoine had answered me! The miracle had happened!'

"The Abbe Gavois paused, standing up, his weather-ruddied face aglow, his eyes upcast, his worn hands spread out before him.

"'You see, it *was* a miracle,' he said again very gently, turning to me with his dear old smile. He waited for me to answer, so I said 'Yes,' and he proceeded in a gayer tone.

"'So I went and bought that gasoline carriage, and of course I named her Antoinette, after good Saint Anthony.'

"Of course."

There was more than one miracle, for, somehow, the Abbé, driving about his scattered parishes, grew strong and well. He and Antoinette became famous throughout the countryside, and the horseless carriage was a never-failing source of curiosity and wonder. There was no railway anywhere near Raineville, where the priest lived, and he was commissioned to do all sorts of errands in his trips, from carrying messages to forwarding children. In all this time Antoinette was dependable. She never had a holiday in her twenty-eight years of service to the Abbé and his people. Little things went wrong with her occasionally, but the Abbé always doctored her back into fitness. The interviewer asked if there were ever any accidents. The priest leaned over:

"'Accidents? Ah, there were not many!' The Abbé thought concentratedly a moment. 'Once,' he remembered, 'when the roads were very bad and it was dark, something did go wrong. The front wheels—'

"The Abbé leapt from his chair and went through a few thrilling jumps and slides, illustrating what the front wheels did. I gathered that, whatever happened to Antoinette's internal mechanism, the front wheels just suddenly splayed out 'Comme ça,' with a wide and astonishing gesture.

"'Had I been going fast,' said the Abbé gravely, 'I should have gone over the box into the road on my head! But happily we were not making speed, so it was all right. I repaired the carriage myself. I can take it entirely apart and mend everything.'

"The 'box' is what corresponds on a younger car to the hood. Besides Antoinette's two cylinders, one sees within the box a strange oblong thing with a gas flame burning dully—the hot-tube ignition. I thoughts perhaps the Abbé made himself a cup of tea on it, or something. But it seems it is the 'spark,' in lieu of an electric one. There is nothing electrical about Antoinette, from her front lamps (candles) to her rear light. The radiator is at the back, behind the vehicle's single seat. The 'wheel' is a lever so long that I feared it would dig into the dear Abbé's stomach, but it misses by an inch or two.

"The veteran has two cylinders of 70 by 110 mm. bore and stroke, automatic inlet valves, hot-tube ignition, and wick carburetor. Its timing gears and its change speed gears are exposed, its clutch is of the now obsolete brush type, and final drive to the steel-shod wheels is by a single chain, the tension of which is regulated by moving the axle and springs. In 1912 the car was completely overhauled by the Panhard-Levassor Company, without being modernized in any way, and with this exception has never received any other attention than the village priest was capable of giving it

"A little while before the armistice, the Abbé Gavois came upon a bunch of soldiers—Americans, French, and English—playing football with a pathetic piece of junk which had once been an officer's car. A bombardment had laid it low by the roadside and many after-shots had made it more like a sieve than a motor. To the dear Abbé, however, it was a hurt dog which could be nursed to health and usefulness. He rescued it, towed it home, and made a careful diagnosis. With a bottle of glue, some court-plaster and string, some tin, a few bits of wire, a handful of nails and a bolt or two he made it over and got it on its legs, so to speak.

"If Antoinette is sold the Abbé Gavois is going to fall back on this resurrected car for his parish jaunts. But Raineville is scornful. No car on earth, it declares, will ever give the service of Antoinette."

RAILWAY SURVEYS BY AIRPLANE

INVESTIGATION by airplane may shortly precede all railroad surveys through unknown country. This statement is made in a letter furnished to *The Engineering News-Record* (New York) by the Chief of the Air Service, U. S. Army, written by E. S. Piontkowski, chief engineer of the Manila Railroad Co. This official made a flight with members of the Third Aero Squadron, Camp Stotsenburg, Philippine Islands, which enabled him to determine which one of three general routes would be used for a new line through parts of the provinces of Nueva Ecija and Nueva Vizcaya to Bayombong. Mr. Piontkowski's letter, is in part as follows:

"The flight was in the nature of a trial trip, as I had never been up in the air before and had no idea whether any information of real value could be obtained or not. The trip was a revelation to me and I cannot understand why airplanes were never used before in reconnaissance surveys, for as much can be accomplished in one day with a plane as would take months of time and thousands of dollars to do by instrument surveys. The flight was taken at the beginning of the rainy season and shortly after our arrival at the pass the clouds came down and covered the summit rendering it impossible to obtain any idea of the other side of the range and the outlets thereto. However, I secured enough information on this side to demonstrate how much could be done by flights in the dry season. As it was, I can now eliminate two lines on this side that the engineers on survey would necessarily have had to try, and which would have taken many months and great expense.

"One definite benefit gained from this flight is shown: A line was decided upon, after instrument reconnaissance, as being

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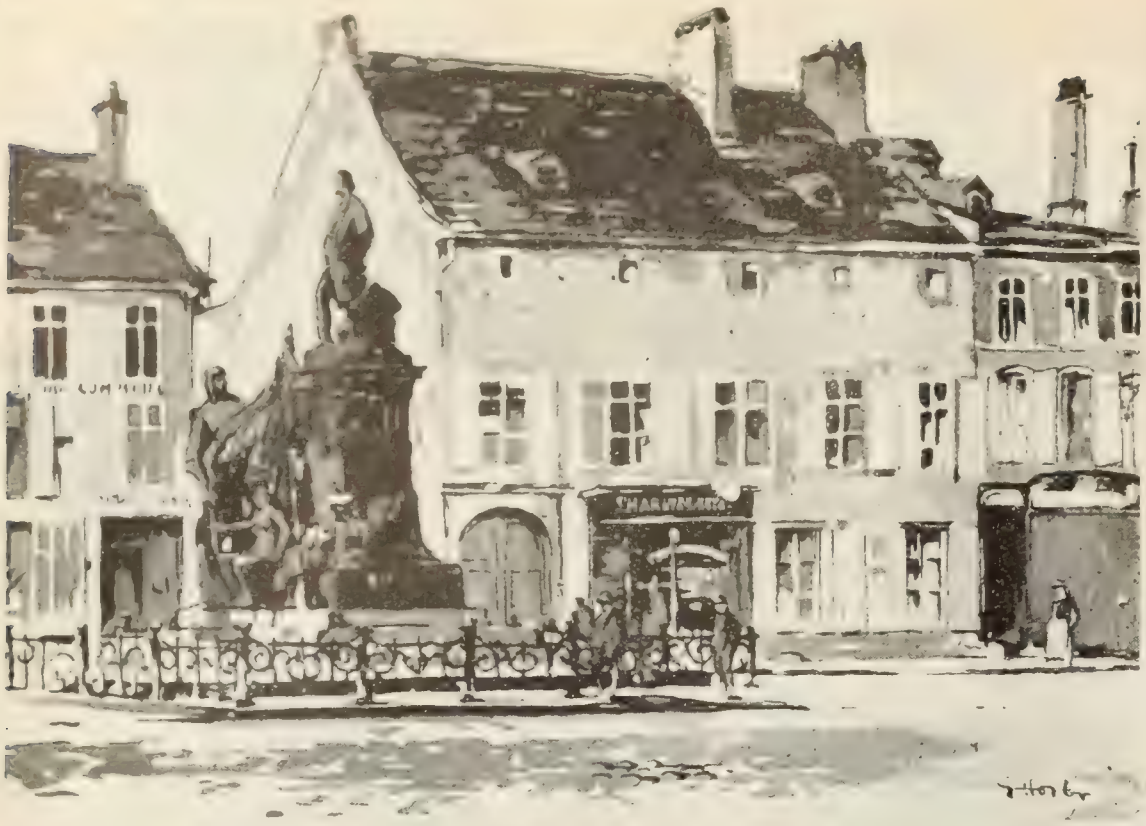

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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

the best for the final location, but after information gained in this flight was sent to the locating engineer, the line was changed and a much better location will be had, both as to cost of construction and alignment.

"There is no question but that in mountainous and heavily timbered country, of which no accurate maps exist, the saving that could be effected by several flights over proposed lines would be enormous, and I anticipate in a short time all railroad surveys through unknown country will be preceded by aeroplane investigation."

MINNEAPOLIS IS KIND TO THE MOTORIST

TOWNS that are kind to wandering motorists are especially appreciated by tourists who have experienced the other variety. Chief among the "other variety" might be mentioned a certain small town on a famous turnpike in the South, which not long ago derived most of its revenue from motorists captured in its midst. The method was simple. The mayor, who combined in his person the offices of chief of police and magistrate as well, would sit by the roadside and tether his horse so as to obstruct the highway. As each motorist came along he was stopt, arrested, tried, and fined on the spot, under a speed ordinance which varied with the speed of the motorist captured. The standard tribute exacted by this modern Robin Hood was $10. On rush days the receipts were enough to make a profiteer green with envy. The town waxed rich, and the mayor stood high in local favor until his particular form of banditry was squelched on appeal to a higher court. But in Minneapolis they welcome the motorists, and practically give them the freedom of the city. The mayor, writes his secretary, Arvid A. Erickson, in *The American City* (New York), has always preached the gospel of hospitality and the square deal to the automobile tourist, believing that each satisfied motorist will not only return another season, but will bring others with him. In planning the details of the welcome the first problem was to reach the tourist as he arrived in the city. To do this, we read:

Each traffic officer was supplied with a pad of invitations, with instructions from the chief of police to hand an invitation to each motorist whose license tag showed him to be from some other State. Obviously it was impossible to distinguish the tourist from within the State who happened to come to Minneapolis.

The tourist would then drive to the Gateway, a beautiful building in the downtown district, built by the Park Board, where the committee had its headquarters. Here the visitor was asked to register name, residence, destination, State automobile license number, and the number on the complimentary visitor's tag which was given to him by the executive secretary in charge.

This tag is of metal about three inches

Stopping the Feet and Starting the Mind

These people have been halted by a nicely trimmed show-window, wherein is a family of attractors in color-cutout form. Just cardboard and paper;—but printed in a way that presents action and interpretation for the goods they are made to help sell. That window is alive with color, rightly used to invite attention and purchase.

This is the link between newspaper and magazine advertising and the impulse to buy. It is the reminder that the goods people have read about are sold inside the store. The window story is compact, pleasant, and so clear that he who walks must notice, and at least investigate. It creates pocket-book interest, in the mind.

We design that sort of advertising and selling-aids at Color Printing Headquarters. Advertisers whom we so serve, say we do it effectively, at reasonable cost. In the same way we design happy cartons, wrappers, folding boxes and labels that carry the ear-marks of artistic knowledge and mechanical facility — in large or small orders.

We invent trade-names and design trademarks. We search titles of old ones. Our trademark bureau contains 730,000 trademarks registered and unregistered. Without charge, customers may quickly ascertain whether or not any contemplated device can be registered, at a saving of time, money and troublesome and costly litigation.

This is also the home of thoroughly good calendar making for many a big advertiser who requires the unusual in subject and crafting. So faithfully are the paintings of major artists repeated by our process that hanging side by side, only the sense of touch has finally determined which is the original and which is the print.

And the same is true of our reproductions of fabrics, which have in many cases been used in place of cuttings of goods. In magazine and catalog covers, we excel; and the illustration of all kinds of merchandise we do in a way that our customers pronounce unique. Color inserts for catalogs and fine posters are a marked specialty here.

THE UNITED STATES PRINTING & LITHOGRAPH CO.

Is *your* town growing in population?

Is the water supply keeping pace with the increase?

It takes time to put in new water mains. It takes time to raise money to pay for them. But fire and disease will not wait your convenience. You may have water in abundance *today*—but what of next year—what of an emergency?

Because what is everybody's business is nobody's business, the situation in many American cities is perilous. The high cost of labor and materials during the past five years, and public apathy, have created a condition that must be faced.

What about local conditions?

Is the water system in your town large enough? Is it in good condition? Are extensions as planned large enough for future growth?

If your water supply is adequate and in good condition, you will be the happier for knowing it. If it is not, you will have time to correct matters before a disaster like the great Salem fire befalls you.

In any event, you will find your public officials delighted at your interest. Much as they want to make needed improvements, they must first have your support.

The first cast iron pipe was laid 260 years ago—*and is still in use.* Because cast iron rusts only on the surface and resists corrosion, it is the standard material for gas and water mains and for many industrial purposes.

THE CAST IRON PIPE PUBLICITY BUREAU, 165 E. ERIE ST., CHICAGO

CAST IRON PIPE

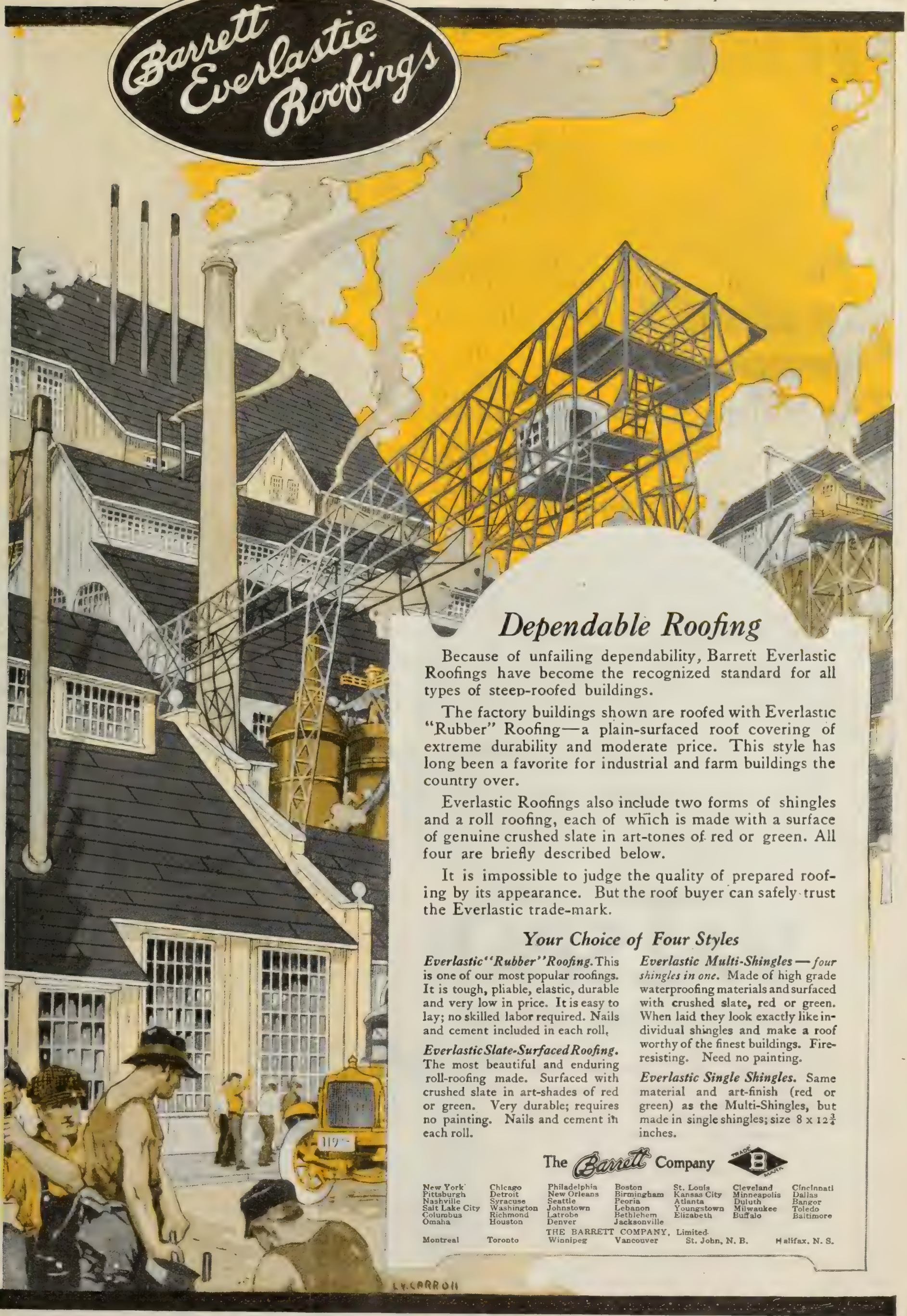
"Pipe and the Public Welfare" —an Illustrated, cloth bound book—is full of interest. Sent postpaid for 25c

square with white lettering on a blue background. A Boy Scout, stationed at headquarters, wired the tag to the radiator of the car, and the driver thus equipped immediately became officially a guest of the city and was to be treated with the utmost courtesy. The tag was practically a key to the city and meant that if the motorist was guilty of some minor infraction of the traffic regulations, he was let off with a warning and not arrested. The mayor reasoned that it is impossible for visitors from other States to become familiar at once with all State and local traffic regulations, and therefore they were to be granted a few privileges.

In addition to the complimentary tag, the tourist was given a large envelop containing maps of roads in the State, motorist's manual, summary of Minneapolis traffic regulations and other material of interest and value to strangers. Should the tourist desire any other information, Mrs. A. L. Hazer, the executive secretary, was prepared to give it. A thousand and one questions were asked her every day, ranging from queries as to conditions of roads in every part of the country and the way to reach a certain hotel in the city, to a request to find a minister who would perform a marriage ceremony for a visiting couple. To encourage the policemen in giving out invitations, the mayor started a prize contest to determine which officer handed out the most.

AIR-MOTORING OVER EUROPE

"DID you come by air?" is becoming almost as common a question in the most densely populated parts of Europe as "Did you motor over?" is in most parts of our own land. The present-day traveler in Europe, arriving in any of the larger cities, such as London, Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam, Strasbourg, and Prague, says W. Wallace Kellett in *Flying* (New York), will be surprized by the frequency with which the question is asked. If the answer is in the affirmative, inquiries are in order as to the wind and weather, whether your plane arrived on time, and then the conversation is likely to close with the brief observation: "It's certainly the only way to travel these days." Arriving on the Continent in January, writes Mr. Kellett, when perhaps the most disagreeable and unfavorable of winter weather prevails, he had not expected to find the air-lines in as regular operation as they were during the summer months. On the ocean he received some idea of the general regularity of the service from a fellow passenger in business in London and Paris, who had been making practically all his trips between the two cities, at the rate of two each week, by airplane, "and could count on being in his office in Paris just four hours after leaving his London headquarters." This air-traveler said that in the spring, summer, and fall he was practically never forced to use the old rail-boat-rail system, and even during the winter months he found the air service quite satisfactory. The writer



Dependable Roofing

Because of unfailing dependability, Barrett Everlastic Roofings have become the recognized standard for all types of steep-roofed buildings.

The factory buildings shown are roofed with Everlastic "Rubber" Roofing—a plain-surfaced roof covering of extreme durability and moderate price. This style has long been a favorite for industrial and farm buildings the country over.

Everlastic Roofings also include two forms of shingles and a roll roofing, each of which is made with a surface of genuine crushed slate in art-tones of red or green. All four are briefly described below.

It is impossible to judge the quality of prepared roofing by its appearance. But the roof buyer can safely trust the Everlastic trade-mark.

Your Choice of Four Styles

Everlastic "Rubber" Roofing. This is one of our most popular roofings. It is tough, pliable, elastic, durable and very low in price. It is easy to lay; no skilled labor required. Nails and cement included in each roll.

Everlastic Slate-Surfaced Roofing. The most beautiful and enduring roll-roofing made. Surfaced with crushed slate in art-shades of red or green. Very durable; requires no painting. Nails and cement in each roll.

Everlastic Multi-Shingles — *four shingles in one.* Made of high grade waterproofing materials and surfaced with crushed slate, red or green. When laid they look exactly like individual shingles and make a roof worthy of the finest buildings. Fire-resisting. Need no painting.

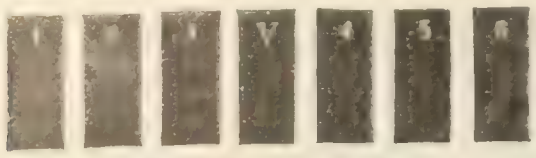
Everlastic Single Shingles. Same material and art-finish (red or green) as the Multi-Shingles, but made in single shingles; size 8 x 12¾ inches.

The Barrett Company

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Detroit, New Orleans, Birmingham, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Dallas, Nashville, Syracuse, Seattle, Peoria, Atlanta, Duluth, Bangor, Salt Lake City, Washington, Johnstown, Lebanon, Youngstown, Milwaukee, Toledo, Columbus, Richmond, Latrobe, Bethlehem, Elizabeth, Buffalo, Baltimore, Omaha, Houston, Denver, Jacksonville

THE BARRETT COMPANY, Limited

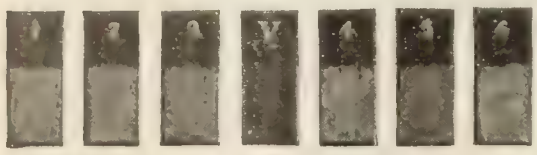
Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S.



BEFORE TEST

THE wood panels, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, were finished with six of the best known varnish stains on the market. The "V" panel was finished with Valspar Varnish Stain.

AFTER TEST



THE same seven panels after five minutes in hot, soapy water. The unretouched photograph shows clearly what happened. The Valspar Varnish Stain panel alone came out absolutely unharmed.

The Valspar Varnish Stains stand the Valspar tests!

AT LAST, after years of experiment, the Valspar laboratories have perfected a line of transparent varnish stains worthy of bearing the name, Valspar.

These new Valspar Varnish Stains are Valspar itself—that water-proof, weather-proof, accident-proof, wear-proof varnish—plus beautiful natural wood stains. There are six colors—light oak, dark oak, walnut, mahogany, cherry, and moss green. One stroke of the brush applies both color and varnish.

Study the test above. It demonstrates the striking superiority of Valspar Varnish Stains over the six other best known varnish stains on the market. Of the seven panels that were immersed for five minutes in hot, soapy water, six came out clouded, faded and perished. The Valspar Varnish Stain panel alone came out with its color true, unfaded—its surface as bright and clean as before it went in.

Valspar Varnish Stains alone stand the famous Valspar boiling water test.

Wherever you want to use a varnish stain—whether indoors or out—you can now use Valspar Varnish Stains—they stand the same tests and give the same unmatched service as Valspar itself. They have long been needed. Your Valspar dealer now has them or will get them for you.

VALENTINE'S

VALSPAR

VARNISH STAIN

VALENTINE & COMPANY

Largest Manufacturers of High-Grade Varnishes in the World—Established 1832

New York Chicago Boston Toronto London Paris Amsterdam

W. P. FULLER & Co., Pacific Coast

VALENTINE & COMPANY, 456 Fourth Ave., New York

Special Offer

For your dealer's name and 15c in stamps we will send you a 35c sample can of Valspar Varnish Stain or clear Valspar—enough to finish a small table or chair. Fill out coupon.

Dealer's Name.....

Your Name.....

Your Address.....

L. D.—9-10-21

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

was 21 feet 8 inches. The entire machine was mounted upon a wheeled carriage, shaped like a boat, and 25 feet in length.

The machine was operated over a circular board track, 600 feet long. The machine was anchored by a rope to the middle of the track. The weight was under 300 pounds. Experiment showed that a load of 72 pounds placed above the front wheels could be lifted 30 inches in the air. These experiments proved that the construction principles were correct, but after a few experiments of this sort the work was abandoned.

Some very interesting experiments were carried out by Sir Hiram Maxim in 1888, whose large aeroplane cost more than $100,000. His machine had a large sail or plane with a number of smaller wings at either side of it. The combined area of all the wings was 3,875 square feet.

A framework built of thin steel tubes connected the wings to a platform measuring 40 feet by 8 feet. This framework formed a support for the boiler and engine. The vertical movement of the machine was controlled by two horizontal planes, one placed at the front and one at the rear. The horizontal control was managed by two planes inclined to one another at an angle of 7.5 degrees, and arranged so that they could be raised and lowered with a resulting shifting of the center of gravity, causing an alteration of the flight.

Its weight complete was 7,000 pounds. For purposes of testing it was mounted on two pairs of wheels set on a railroad track. An additional rail was placed above the machine to control the upward movement.

Propellers were 17 feet 6 inches in diameter. When the steam pressure in the boiler reached 350 pounds, enough power was generated to cause the machine to begin to rise from the lower rails and come to contact with the upper one. During one of the tests the upper rail was broken away and the machine flew across the field, landing in such a way as to cause its partial destruction. A dynamometer test showed that a weight of 5,000 pounds would have been lifted, truly a remarkable performance for that early date.

At the Paris Exposition in 1900, a machine devised by a well-known French engineer, named Adder, was exhibited for the first time. Its planes or wings could be folded back; they were like a bat's wings. Two four-bladed propellers were used, driven by a compressed-air motor.

Although this plane weighed more than 1,000 pounds, it could lift itself from the ground and make short hops.

Another machine built by Kress was tested in Austria in 1901. It showed promising results. The experiments of Professor Langley, at Washington, D. C., resulted in the first flight of a heavier-than-air craft of more than a mile, on December 12, 1896.

The problem of soaring flight was being studied by Otto Lilienthal, a German, the Wright Brothers, Chanute and Herring, Americans. The results of these tests proved of great value in power-driven flights later on. It was in 1903 when the Wright Brothers built their glider, which was equipped with a gasoline engine. Their progress from that time on was very rapid, for they had gathered considerable useful information, which was kept secret for a long while, and it was not until later that it was realized that they had progressed so far beyond their contemporaries.

AMERICA, AERIAL PIONEER, STILL IN THE PIONEER STAGE

AMERICA'S experience in aeronautics may be compared, suggests a writer in *The Wall Street Journal*, to the experience of the Romans with their famous roads. They constructed marvelous military highways to facilitate defense, but these same roads, because of the lethargy into which the later Romans fell, opened the way to invasion, and became the means of the downfall of the Roman Empire. America gave the practical science of aeronautics to the world, the writer proceeds, the World War developed it under pressure, and to-day "America of all the nations in the world needs aeronautics, both civil and military, for our far-famed isolation is diminishing daily." Nevertheless, it appears, we have at least a start in the development of commercial aviation in the United States. He writes:

The active commercial aeronautical interests number about 88 so far as it is possible to tabulate them. These organizations have carried over 115,000 people for a total distance of over 3,000,000 miles at an average fare of 75 cents a mile, with no accidents or injuries. Last year there were practically no scheduled intercity or established air route services. Late in the season a line was opened between Key West and Havana providing a 75-minute service between these points as against the 13 hours by water at a fare of $75. This line is still in operation and has been quite successful. Another organization operating near Los Angeles maintains an intermittent service between Los Angeles and San Diego and San Francisco. On the latter run the trip is made in about 3½ hours over 400 miles of route at a fare of about $1 a mile.

Our Air Mail, while it has been expensive and has saved only a little time, has proved to America that air-routes are entirely feasible. It stands with nearly two million miles flown to its credit and fifty million letters carried, or practically one letter for every two people in the nation, and a record of daily operation weather conditions regardless. Those who have traveled by air in America, even if for only a short trip, are so pleased and enthusiastic that many are actually impatient that they can not use the airways regularly. Safety, speed, and comfort are attributes recognized by all—there is no thrill or sensation, yet savings in time in America of from 1 per cent. to 66 2-3 per cent. are recorded. The problem before the commercial aeroplane operator is to bring down cost of operation to a basis where fares may be, as in Europe to-day, say 25 to 50 per cent. greater than existing ground transport.

Although America manufacturers of aircraft have not put out any essentially commercial designs as yet, a recent tour of their factories, both in the East and the West, divulges the fact that they have not been dormant, but are prepared with designs and ideas years in advance of anything that has yet appeared abroad or has been broached here. All that is necessary to bring forth this wealth of effort is the magic touch of money to purchase and operate these carriers of the air.

One must remember that creating America's Empire of the Air is a very different task from operating a closely concentrated group of short air-lines over essentially 100 per cent. cultivated territory, as is the case abroad.

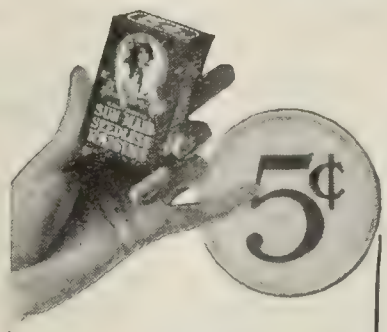
Send the coupon today for our free recipe book—prepared by authorities. Every recipe tested, proved and ready for your use.

The Iron Food for Vitality

Six Delicious Ways

To Serve Stewed Raisins

—a healthful morning dish for the whole family



New!

Little Sun-Maids

"Between-Meal Raisins"

In a handy little 5c pocket-package!

New Energy for office workers who, according to efficiency experts, slow down about 3 o'clock each afternoon—5c.

A little munch-lunch with big nutrition—a luscious bite between meals that everybody needs—5c.

A natural candy for little folk—to satisfy a normal craving for a healthful sweetmeat—5c.

An ounce-and-a-half of "pick-me-up" rich in food.

All for *five cents!* At all drug, grocery, candy and cigar stores. Try today.

ALWAYS keep a box of raisins in the house. Use them to make any plain food tempting—for an economical dessert, a sauce for baked apples, or a flavor for ice cream. Raisins are delicious, healthful and economical—use them often.

STEWED raisins are a *luscious fruit* rich in *iron*—a most healthful regulator for entire families.

Try these ways to serve them. See which your folks like best:

1. Serve plain with cream.
2. Try them with Oatmeal, simply mixing them with the cereal.
3. On Shredded Wheat Biscuit. Cover the biscuit with the raisins and serve with or without cream.
4. With Corn Flakes and cream.
5. With Puffed Wheat or Rice.
6. With Cream of Wheat as with Oatmeal.

Iron and Energy

Raisins are rich in food-iron—the *natural*, assimilable kind. You need but a small bit of iron daily—yet that need *is vital*. Raisins in the diet daily will help to *insure* it.

Food-iron makes red corpuscles and brings back color to pale cheeks—the bloom of youth to women and vigor to the men.

Then raisins furnish *rare* nutrition—1560 calories of energizing nutriment per pound. More of *this* nourishment than eggs, milk, meat, or fish. Raisins are mildly laxative also—good for clear complexion and clear brain.

So no other breakfast dish is better than stewed raisins, if you want to serve foods that are both good and good *for* you.

Raisins are cheaper by 30% than formerly—see that you get plenty in your foods.

Try them now—for ten days as a test. See the results. Your entire family will enjoy this luscious food. *Our free book tells how to stew raisins.*

Sun-Maid Raisins are packed in a great, modern, glass-walled sanitary plant in sunny San Joaquin Valley—they're wholesome, sweet and clean.

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATED RAISIN CO.
Membership, 13,000 Growers
DEPT. A-1309, FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT

California Associated Raisin Co.
DEPT. A-1309, FRESNO, CALIF.

Please send me copy of your free book, "Sun-Maid Recipes."

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

SUN-MAID RAISINS

Why Don Clark Now Owns a Colt

"BUT be reasonable, Peg. How can you blame me?"

"I'm not blaming you, Don, only——"

"Only what?"

"Only why, why didn't you think to arm yourself?"

"How on earth did I know we would be held up?"

"And now father's car is gone. He never thinks of traveling over these roads without his *Colt*. Hasn't he told you?"

"Don't cry, dear, your dad's car is insured, and——"

"Yes," confessed Don Clark ruefully. "He showed me his *Colt* just the other night and——"

"Good gracious, Don, it was probably in the pocket of the car. You didn't think to get it when those beasts of men stopped us. All you would have had to do was to——"

"To point it at them and they would have beat it in quick order as those thugs did when they tried to hold up Bob Fletcher last week. But it wasn't there. Your Dad took it on that hunting trip he's on. Don't cry, dear, his car is insured and——"

"Cry! Why it's maddening, Don. I've looked forward to this dance for months. Goodness knows how far we are from any place. I think it's going to rain too and you forget my rings were not insured."

"Nor my watch."

"Nor your hat either, you poor, helpless boy. There, I won't scold you any more, but please promise me to get a good *Colt* that father says is the best that money can buy, and carry it always in the pocket of your car, if you ever get it out of the repair shop."

"I wish I had it now, Peg, but you can just bet the first thing I do tomorrow will be to buy a good old *Colt*."

YOU need the essential protection for life and property of a *Colt* revolver or automatic pistol at home and on automobile trips. Your dealer will show you the various models and advise you which is best for your use. They are manufactured by the famous Colt Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Company of Hartford, Conn., who will send you, if you ask for it, an interesting little booklet called "The Romance of a Colt," telling all about the World's Best Arm.

INVESTMENTS ▲ AND ▲ FINANCE

EUROPE'S CHOICE—CONFISCATION OR REPUDIATION

THE debt-burdened nations of Europe have come out of the war facing the unpleasant choice between confiscation on the one hand and payment in depreciated currency on the other. Neither prospect is pleasant, we read in the *Straus Investors Magazine*, "especially since the latter amounts to partial repudiation." But the writer in this financial publication thinks that confiscation is the greater of the two evils and hopes that Germany will be the only nation forced to resort to it. For, he declares, the threat of confiscation of private wealth is second only to the threat of war itself in demoralizing business men generally and discouraging "those whose practise of thrift and industry and whose efforts must be depended upon to keep the economic machine in motion." To-day, we read,

This specter of confiscation is no longer merely a threat but is in Germany an actual fact. The Cabinet which put its signature to the Reparations Agreement has determined upon a policy which amounts to a levy of 20% upon private capital. In the case of capital invested in business concerns—commercial and industrial enterprise, including banks—the state will claim a mortgage amounting to a 20% "participation" in the invested capital of the corporation or business. These mortgages will be sold by the state in foreign countries as part of the reparation payments. In the case of real estate, each property will be assessed at pre-war value, and this valuation will be converted into the present standard of paper marks at the rate of one gold mark to fifteen paper marks. The resultant capitalization will be taken as the basis for a 20% mortgage against the property, which will be held by the state.

This proposal, however it may be camouflaged by the present Cabinet in terms of "participation mortgages," represents in effect an actual confiscation of private property.

The fact that this was absolutely necessary for Germany in order to meet her reparation payments does not make it any easier for German business men, nor is it particularly reassuring to other European countries which face a financial problem almost as hard as Germany's. In fact, the question of state confiscation is receiving a great deal of serious thought in Europe and is regarded—even in England—as at least a present possibility. English financial periodicals contain considerable comment on the question.

But however much he dislikes the idea of confiscation, the writer finds it "hard to see how the nations are going to pay their enormous debts by any other means." As he continues:

Germany, of course, is in the worst condition. She has already resorted to the capital levy. Of the great powers, France probably comes next to Germany in the matter of a load of debt which seems impossible to meet. The total French debt, at present, is said to be nearly $50,000,000,000, counting francs at the normal rate of exchange. From this may be subtracted whatever amounts France can secure from Germany on the indemnity and reparations payments. At the most, however, the amount which Germany will pay France, on the sliding reparation scale, will amount to between 6 and 15 billion dollars. It is probable that, even allowing for the best France can expect from Germany, her debt will remain in the neighborhood of $40,000,000,000. To pay interest on this, $2,000,000,000 a year will be required. France cannot raise $2,000,000,000 a year for this purpose by her present methods of taxation. Her total national income is at present not much more than $10,000,000,000 a year. France is not now even attempting to pay the interest on her entire debt and is meeting current obligations by further borrowings, of which $100,000,000 has recently been floated in this country. In view of these hard facts, it is difficult to see how France can pay the enormous debt which she owes without resorting to some form of confiscation of private wealth.

The condition of Italy is perhaps somewhat more favorable than that of France, but her requirements for interest payments on her debt are about $1,000,000,000 a year. Italy is not so strong economically as France and her national income is much smaller. It is very hard to see how Italy can keep up her interest payments under any system of taxation now in use—without even considering the payment of the principal.

From the dangerous Charybdis of confiscation the writer we are quoting turns to the no less formidable Scylla of repudiation, between which the financial helmsmen of Europe are finding it so difficult to steer. He says:

One very significant fact which appears in connection with the German Reparation Agreement may perhaps be found, in the final analysis, to give the solution to this whole problem. In arranging the reparation payments, the Allies fixed what they called a "gold mark." This "gold mark" is an arbitrary unit of value roughly equivalent to a gold mark before the war, and fixed at a value equal to 15 paper marks of the present currency of Germany.

In other words, for the purposes of foreign payments and foreign trade, the value of the mark will be stabilized at an arbitrary figure—fifteen times the value of a mark within the boundaries of Germany.

The governments of other European nations could very easily do the same thing. They could establish gold francs or gold lire for the purposes of foreign trade, customs duties, etc. They could then fix an arbitrary rate of exchange between this gold unit and the domestic paper money circulating within the country, just as the gold mark is fixed at fifteen paper marks. In this way, without repudiating their foreign debts or being at a disadvantage in foreign trade because of depreciated cur-

These Manufacturers Factory Equip Their Products With AC Spark Plugs

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Daniels
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Essex
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Gray Dort (Canada)
Hanover
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Hatfield
Haynes
Hudson
Hupmobile
Jackson
Kenworthy
Kissel Kar
LaFayette
Leach Power-Plus Six
Liberty
Locomobile
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Nelson
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Ogren
Oldsmobile
Overland
Packard
Paige
Pan
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Pilot
Porter
Premier
Ranger
Reo
Re Vere
Rock Falls
R & V Knight
Sandow Taxi Cabs
Saxon
Scripps-Booth
Seneca
Sheridan
Standard Eight
Stearns-Knight
Stewart
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Denby
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De Pue
Diamond T
Diehl
Dodge Brothers
Duty
Fargo
Federal
Fulton
F-W-D
Gary
Giant
Golden West
G & J (Canada)
G. M. C.
Hahn
Hall
Harvey
Hendrickson
Hewitt-Ludlow
Highway-Knight
Hurlburt
Huron
H. R. L.
Independent
Italia
Kalamazoo
Karavan
Kearns
Keystone
Kissel
Kleiber
Klemm
Koehler
Low-Bed
L. M. C.
Maccar
Master
Maxim
Menominee
Moreland
Napoleon
Nash
Nelson-LeMoon
Netco
Noble
Ogden
Old Reliable
Oldsmobile
Oshkosh
O. K.
Packard
Paige
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Pioneer
Pittsburgher
Ranger
Reo
Republic
Riker
Robinson Fire Apparatus
Rock Falls
Rowe

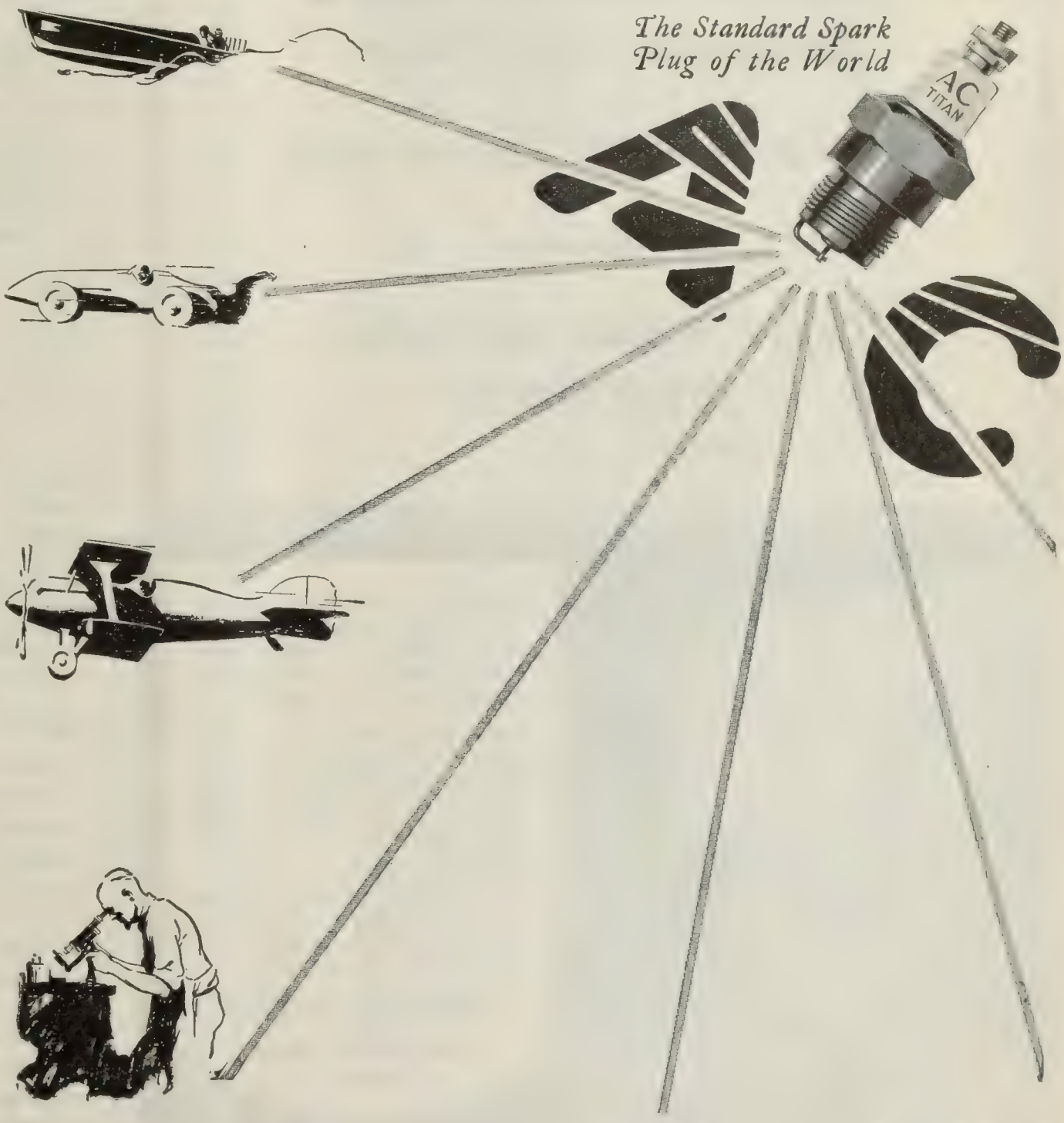
The Speed Boat Pilot *demands* AC's. He knows that AC's will always deliver the same perfect service they gave Gar Wood in winning the world's power boat championship and in setting the world's water record of 77 M. P. H. with Miss America. You, too, can get AC Plugs for your motor.

The Racing Driver *insists* upon AC's, knowing that AC Plugs stand up under grueling punishment. Tommy Milton used AC's in his Duesenberg when he set the world's record at 156 M. P. H. There are specially designed AC Plugs for your engine, too.

The Aviator *selects* AC Plugs because he must have unfailing ignition under all conditions. When Lieut. Moseley established the American air record of 186 M. P. H. he used AC's in his Verville-Packard plane. You can insure the efficiency of your motor by demanding AC's of your dealer or garage man.

The Automotive Engineer *specifies* AC's for original equipment because he knows AC's are correctly designed to give complete satisfaction. The true worth of AC's—proved by test and scientific research—has made them standard equipment on most fine passenger cars, trucks and tractors. There are specially designed AC's for all engines.

Champion Ignition Company
FLINT, *Michigan*



St. Cloud
Samson
Sandow
Sanford
Seneca
Shaw
Signal
Sterling
Stewart
Stoughton
Sullivan
Super
Texan
Tiffin
Titan
Tower
Triumph
Twin City
United
Ursus
Vim
Wachusett
Walter
Ward-La France
Watson
White
White Hickory
Wichita
Wilson
Witt-Will

MOTORCYCLES

Briggs-Stratton Motor Wheel
Excelsior
Henderson
Johnson Motor Wheel

TRACTORS

Advance-Rumely
Aro
A & T
Bates Steel Mule
Beaver (Canada)
Boring
Buffalo
Bullock Creeping-Grip
Case
Comet
Dart
Dependable
Do-It-All
Eagle
Flour City
Franklin
Hart-Parr
Holt
Howell
Knox
La Crosse
Lauson
Linn Road
Lombard
Minneapolis
New Britain
Oldsmar Garden
Pioneer
Royer
Samson
Sawyer-Massey (Canada)
Shawnee
SpryWheel
Stockton
Tioga
Topp-Stewart
Townsend
Triumph
Turner-Simplicity
Ursus
Wetmore

ENGINES

Adco
Associated
Bessemer Gaso-Kero
Buda
Capitol
Continental
Curtiss
Doman
Domestic Gasoline Pumping
Duesenberg
Eclipse
Fairfield
Fairmont Railway
Falls
Frisbie
Galloway
Gray
G. B. S.
Hall-Scott
Herschell-Spillman
Joy Motor
J. V. B. Marine
Knox
Lathrop Marine
Lawrence-Aero
Milwaukee Gasolene Locomotives
Minneapolis
Pittsburgh Model
Red Wing Thoroobred
Roberts
Scripps
Speedway
Straubel
Union Marine
Van Blerck
H. J. Walker
Waterman Marine
Weber
Weidely Bulldog
Wisconsin
Woolery
W. S. M.

LIGHTING

C. Y. C.
Daytonlite
Delco-Light
Dynelectric
Electrion
Fairbanks
Genco Light
Globe Light & Power
Lalley-Light
Lucolite
Matthews
Meyerlite
Nan-Ki-Vel
Northlite
Owens Light & Power
Perfection
Powerlite
Roco
Stearns
Swartz
United
Wesco

MISCELLANEOUS

Barber-Greene Conveyors
Burton Locomotives
Domestic Engine & Pump Co.
Elgin Sweeper
Ingersoll-Rand Air Compressors
Koehring Road Pavers
Maytag Washing Machines
Mudge Railway Cars
P & H Excavators
Sullivan Portable Air Compressors
Vaughan Drag Saws
Wade Drag Saws

U. S. Patent No. 1,135,727, April 13, 1915, U. S. Patent No. 1,216,139, Feb. 13, 1917. Other Patents Pending

The First National Bank of Boston

Transacts Commercial Banking Business of Every Nature

Make It Your New England Bank

Capital, Surplus and Profits
$37,500,000

rency, they could repay their own people in money of depreciated value. This, in effect, would amount to the same thing as a repudiation of a certain proportion of the domestic national debt, and would amount to a levy on the private capital of those holding government securities.

This, of course, would be unfair and particularly unjust to those who invested in government bonds before and during the war, but many economists believe that some such arrangement must be resorted to in order to enable these countries to meet their interest payments and the principal of their debts. They are faced with the dilemma of two evils and must choose the lesser of the two.

Even with the present depreciation of European currencies the debts do not seem so large when exprest in terms of the depreciated currency at the present rate of exchange. For instance, the debt of France which we have referred to above as being $50,000,000,000, is of course not 50,000,000,000 in dollars, but 250,000,000,000 francs. At the present rate of exchange 250,000,000,000 francs is only about $21,000,000,000—more than cutting the debt in half. If the French debt is paid back in terms of this depreciated currency the payments will not be nearly so hard to meet.

Of course, it is not the present expectation of European governments to allow this extraordinary depreciation of their currency to stand indefinitely, but it might be possible for them to overcome the disadvantages in their foreign trade of such depreciation by means of such devices as the "gold mark" which we have described above. And the conclusion cannot be avoided that it would be to their advantage in paying off their large debts, if this depreciation should remain uncorrected.

BARTER VALUES IN SOVIET RUSSIA

We have known for a long time that most of the trade that goes on in Russia, and much of the trade between Russia and neighboring countries, is carried on by barter. When this is done on a large scale it is necessary to establish some standard so that a farmer may know how many cabbages he might reasonably be expected to give for a new suit of clothes. The Council of the Peoples' Commissariat has, therefore, according to our Trade Commissioner at Riga, established arbitrary exchange values for certain commodities with one pood (36 pounds) of rye grain taken as the basis. The commissioner says in a recent issue of the Department of Commerce's *Commerce Reports:*

From these arbitrary commodity exchange values as established in June, it appears that one pood of rye grain is fixed as the equivalent of 12 poods of salt, 25 poods of petroleum, 12 packages of matches, 4 metal pails, 4 iron spades, or 6 arshins (1 arshin equals 28 inches) of calico. It is stated that a central office for the registration and fixing of market prices will be established by the Central Organization of Cooperative Societies—the centrosoyus—which will keep the public informed of market conditions and changes in prices.

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

August 24.—The giant British dirigible, R-38, near the end of a thirty-five hour test flight after which it was to have been turned over to the American Navy as the ZR-2, collapses and burns near the city of Hull, England, with a loss of forty-two killed, including sixteen Americans.

The Japanese Government, reports Washington, formally accepts the invitation of President Harding to the Disarmament and Far Eastern Conference, to be held in Washington on November 11.

The treaty of peace between the United States and Austria is signed in Vienna.

August 25.—The treaty of peace between the United States and Germany is signed in Berlin.

Sinn Fein envoys, reports London, deliver at Premier Lloyd George's official residence in Downing Street, de Valera's reply to the Prime Minister's refusal on August 13 to permit Ireland to secede. The text of the document is not made public.

The discovery of an alleged plot to assassinate President Obregon, says a dispatch from Mexico City, results in the arrest of three generals in the Mexican Army.

August 26.—Lloyd George, in his reply to de Valera's rejection of his terms, states that further parley will be futile if some basis is not found.

Mathias Erzberger, former Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Finance of Germany, is assassinated while walking in the Black Forest, near Baden.

A severe battle is raging between the Greeks and Turkish Nationalists at the eastern confluence of the Sakaria River, reports Constantinople.

August 27.—Rioters in the Malabar districts of British India, reports London, loot a treasury of $190,000, free convicts, and butcher an autobus crew. Troops are said to have slain many mutineers.

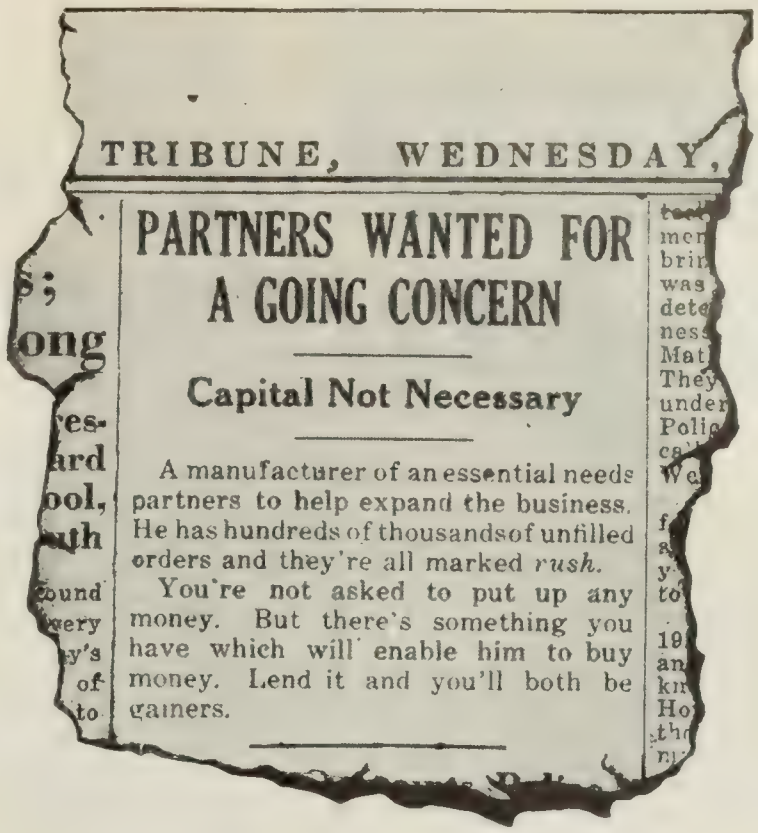
August 28.—The Moplah revolutionists appear to be proclaiming Home Rule in the Malabar district of India, reports Calicut. Their emblem, the green flag, has been hoisted at Pallipu.

The right wing of the Greek army, which was attacking the Turks along the Sakaria River, has met with disaster and been completely severed from the main body of the Greek troops, according to a dispatch from Constantinople via Paris.

August 29.—Actual relief work for the starving of Soviet Russia begins with the arrival of 600 tons of rice and sugar for the children of Moscow, reports Riga.

A border clash between the Austrians and Hungarians, over the little strip of West Hungary awarded Austria by the Peace Treaty, results in twenty casualties, says a report from Vienna.

Nearly 700 members of the insurgent bands in the Malabar region have been killed in fights with British forces, says a dispatch from Calicut.


TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY,

PARTNERS WANTED FOR A GOING CONCERN

Capital Not Necessary

A manufacturer of an essential needs partners to help expand the business. He has hundreds of thousands of unfilled orders and they're all marked *rush*.

You're not asked to put up any money. But there's something you have which will enable him to buy money. Lend it and you'll both be gainers.

If you want your town to stand still —*don't read this*

You'd wonder what the above announcement was all about, if you saw it in the paper. Yet it sums up an actual condition that concerns you and the development of your town.

The electric light and power companies want the public as partners. Their problems are your problems and they want you to recognize the fact and act accordingly.

They've appealed to you as citizens, but you were too busy. You turned the whole question of regulation over to commissions and thought your responsibility ended there.

But in the interests of cheaper manufacturing and more comfortable homes you can't afford to let your lighting company shift for itself.

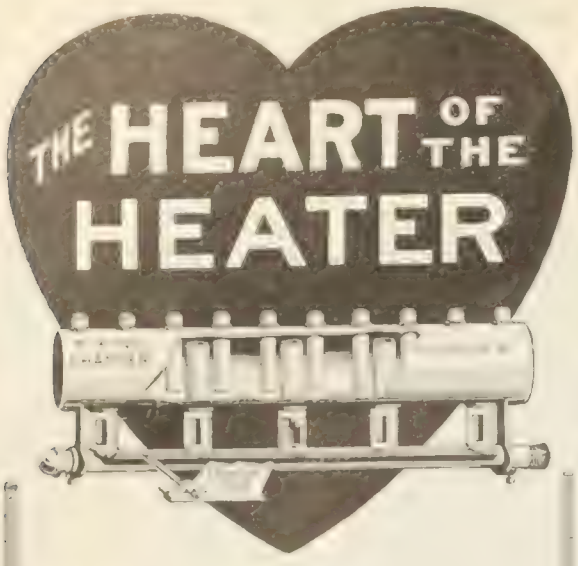
If your town is to grow right it must have plenty of electric service, and to make sure of that you must make the Utilities' business your business.

As a partner a little effort will help a lot. Just lend your good-will to these companies. Back them up in what they are doing to improve your service and extend it to people who want it. Keep alive to your Utilities' needs. Be their active partner.

Published in the interest of Electrical Development by an Institution that will be helped by whatever helps the Industry.

Western Electric Company

No. 29 *Wherever electricity is called on to render its manifold services, Western Electric through its 48 branch houses makes the distribution of electrical products more convenient and more economical.*



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Go Into Business For Yourself Establish and operate a "New System Specialty Candy Factory" in your community. We furnish everything. Money making opportunity unlimited. Either men or women. Big Candy Booklet Free. W. HILLYER RAGSDALE, Drawer 38, EAST ORANGE, N. J.

SAVE $36

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The OLIVER Typewriter Company
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Chicago, Ill.

CURRENT EVENTS

August 30.—The Mexican Supreme Court, reports Mexico City, grants an injunction to the Texas Company, American oil refiners, against seizure of their oil lands under the Constitution's retroactive clause.

Six persons are killed in a renewal of rioting in Belfast, and 48 cases of gunshot wounds are under treatment, says a dispatch from that city.

The Russian Soviet Government, charging that the Non-Partisan All Russian Relief Committee intended to overthrow the Soviets, has placed the Committee, of which Maxim Gorky is the head, under arrest, says a Reuter dispatch from Riga.

DOMESTIC

August 24.—Dry leaders, seeking to drive the anti-beer bill through the Senate prior to the recess of Congress, are defeated, reports Washington, after a bitter fight of many hours.

A bill carrying $48,500,000 for the expenses of the Shipping Board to January first next, and $200,000 for expenses of the Disarmament Conference, is signed by the President, after the Senate and House adopt a conference report on the measure.

An army of 5,000 miners, unemployed ex-service men and others, which gathered at Mermet, West Virginia, last week, reports Charleston, breaks camp and begins its threatened march sixty miles into the coal fields of Mingo County.

The Boston & Maine Railroad cuts freight rates on all branches within a fifty-mile radius of Boston, says a dispatch from that city, in its war on auto freighters.

Asserting that wilful stoppage of production by employers is responsible for the unemployment of 5,500,000 persons in this country, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, in session at Atlantic City, calls upon the Government to aid those out of work.

August 26.—The advance of 5,000 miners toward Mingo County, temporarily broken up by officials of the United Mine Workers Union, is resumed, reports Charleston, following the revolt of the miners against union officials.

Assurances are given at the White House, reports Washington, that the American troops now in Germany will be "brought home in a fairly short period."

Elon R. Brown, chief counsel to the legislative committee investigating the New York City administration, requests Mayor Hylan to remove Edwin J. O'Malley, Commissioner of Markets, from office immediately, on the basis of the committee's alleged graft exposures involving his department.

August 27.—Creditors ask for a receivership for the New York Interborough Rapid Transit Company. The floating indebtedness of the defendant is put at upwards of $3,000,000.

Judge Manton, of the Federal District Court, turns over to the Government the nine ships chartered by the United

A Mediterranean Cruise

FOLLOWING the remarkable success of our Mediterranean Cruise of last winter, the AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVEL DEPARTMENT announces a Cruise to the Mediterranean, sailing February 11th, 1922 and returning April 13th, on the Cunard Liner "Carmania."

Sixty-One Days
Our Exclusive Management

Visiting Madeira, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Algiers, the Riviera, Naples, Pompeii, Rome, Fiume, Venice, Athens, Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt.

Venice and Fiume included for the first time in a cruise sailing from New York.

Passengers have stop-over privileges with tickets good for later return on "Aquitania", "Mauretania", etc. Other American Express offerings for Winter Travel include Tours and Cruises to Europe—South America—Around the World—China and Japan—West Indies—California—Honolulu.

For further details call, write or 'phone the
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Behind our WASHINGTON, D. C.

8% First Mortgages
SAFETY and Prompt Payment of Principal and Interest are assured.

$100, $500, $1000 Amounts — Partial Payment Accounts

THE F. H. SMITH COMPANY
Founded 1873 815 15th Street, Dept. A, Washington, D. C.

Kills!

No Muss—No Mixing—No Spreading

Rat Bis-Kit quickly and surely does away with rats and mice. They die outdoors. There's a different bait in each Bis-Kit. No trouble. Just crumble up. Remember the name—Rat Bis-Kit. 25c and 35c at all drug and general stores.

The Rat Biscuit Co., Springfield, Ohio

Rat Bis-Kit

For Mice Too

OPEN TO EVERYBODY

The Chicago Daily News $30,000 Scenario Contest

This contest, at the close of which there will be awarded $30,000 in prizes to the writers of the thirty-one best scenarios entered, is dedicated to the belief, shared by all leading picture makers, that amateur scenario writers with proper advice and encouragement, can produce quantities of strong, vivid stories, real life scenarios that will give needed stimulus to the work of permanently establishing moving pictures as one of the great American contributions to art. The contest will be national in scope. No one will be excluded except employees of The Chicago Daily News and of The Goldwyn Company.

Prizes are offered as follows:

1st Prize $10,000
10 Prizes $1,000 each
20 Prizes $500 each

You don't have to be a trained writer to win one of these prizes—plain human-interest stories told in simple language are what is wanted.

The winner of the contest will not only receive the $10,000 offered as a first prize, but will see his scenario shown on the screen.

Goldwyn *will produce it*

This means that no effort or expense will be spared to make of it a great picture.

Rules and Regulations

1. All manuscripts must be sent to The Scenario Contest Editor of the Chicago Daily News, 15 N. Wells Street, Chicago Illinois.
2. Legal assignment to The Chicago Daily News of all copyrights of the scenario submitted must accompany the manuscript—the assignment of copyright will be waived after the awarding of the prizes on all scenarios that do not win prizes.
3. Manuscripts must be of not more than 5,000 words and may be written in short story form.
4. Manuscripts must be in typewritten form or in legible handwriting, written on one side of paper only.
5. All manuscripts must be in the hands of The Chicago Daily News by 12 o'clock midnight, November 1st, 1921.
6. No manuscripts will be returned. The Chicago Daily News will take every precaution to safeguard all entered scenarios, but will not be responsible for lost manuscripts.
7. No two prizes will be given to a single contestant.

The Judges: The judges of the Chicago Daily News contest have been selected from the most prominent American writers, critics, and motion picture authorities. David Wark Griffith, Samuel Goldwyn, Charles Chaplin, Norma Talmadge, Mary Roberts Rinehart, Rupert Hughes, Gertrude Atherton, Amy Leslie, and Gouverneur Morris compose the committee that will pass on all scenarios submitted. All awards will be made on a basis of merit. The judges will not know the writers' names, scenarios being known to them by number only.

To Assist You: Starting Monday, August 22d, the Chicago Daily News began publishing a series of daily articles by the leading motion picture authorities of the country telling how to write the kind of scenarios the public wants. These articles, by such eminent motion picture figures as D. W. Griffith, Norma Talmadge, Charles Chaplin and Samuel Goldwyn are authoritative. Scenario writing is discussed from every angle. Each article is not only interesting, but instructive.

Back copies of The Daily News may be had by writing to the Scenario Contest Editor, The Chicago Daily News, 15 N. Wells St., Chicago, Illinois—simply enclose 2 cents in stamps for each issue desired. The Chicago Daily News is published every week day.

Send in your scenario *now* as the contest closes November 1st, 1921.

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS CO.

OAK FLOORS
(For Everlasting Economy)

6 Big Advantages
over other flooring

Oak flooring is indisputably the most beautiful.

And the most durable. It has lasted more than 100 years in many cases.

It saves time, trouble and expense by being easiest to clean.

Is more healthful and sanitary than dust-collecting carpets.

Adds 25%, or more, to selling and renting values. Ask any real estate man.

And, finally, costs *less* than ordinary flooring, plus carpets.

A special thickness (3/8-inch) can be laid over worn-out flooring at small cost.

Write for 3 free booklets, in colors, on Oak Flooring, its advantages and uses. Or see your dealer.

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With Cuticura
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Soap, Ointment, Talcum, 25c. everywhere. Samples free of Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 7, Malden, Mass.

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Trade Mark Registered.
IF unbalance (static or dynamic) exists in any rotating machine in your plant, our province is to perfectly balance that part.
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We have an opening for an experienced salesman on our line of Heavy Farm Machinery and Contractors' Power. Both office and road work, particularly the establishing of live sales agencies throughout the East and South. Salary with bonus for new business developed. A real opportunity for an energetic man who can produce results. Write fully as to previous experience, and give references. Address:
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CURRENT EVENTS

States Mail Steamship Company, Inc., on application of the receiver.

Organized labor, as represented by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in session at Atlantic City, decides to make an investigation of the big banks and insurance companies of the country, "to ascertain what these institutions are doing with the millions in funds intrusted to their care by wage earners."

August 28.—Four bank robbers loot the Security Safety Deposit Vaults in the Masonic Temple, Chicago, of $500,000 and escape, reports Chicago.

Five Mingo miners are killed in an encounter between an armed band and state troopers on Beach Creek, near the Boone-Logan County line, according to a dispatch from state police headquarters at Ethel, West Virginia.

About 750,000 of the 3,900,000 members of the American Federation of Labor have been dropped from the membership roll, announces President Samuel Gompers, because of non-payment of dues.

August 29.—Armed men from the Paint Creek and Cabin Creek coal fields are reassembling at Mermet, reports Charleston, West Virginia.

August 30.—President Harding issues a proclamation in which he commands the miners who have been threatening forcibly to unionize the workers in the Mingo County field, "to disperse and retire peacefully to their homes by noon Thursday."

Evidence of a gigantic plot to swindle the Government out of millions of dollars in revenue taxes through the use of fraudulent liquor permits has been unearthed in Philadelphia, says a dispatch from that city.

Classifying Omar.—Here is a story from a Cincinnati picture show: THE LITERARY DIGEST'S "Topics in Brief" were being shown. They included the story of the man who, when asked if he liked Omar Khayyam, replied, "I never drank it," and whose wife objected: "You ought not have said that—it's a kind of cheese."

A girl in the audience laughed and said, "That's a good one," and the girl next to her asked, "Well, what is it?" The first girl replied, "A cigaret."—*Overheard by a correspondent.*

Naturally—Wanted, by settled young man, room or room and board with nice widow lady who would naturally like a little company and protection; must be reasonable and preferably close in. Address Permanent, care of *Press.—Want ad in the Savannah "Press."*

Sufficient Reason.—1ST KNUT—"I wonder why those girls didn't answer us when we spoke to them?"

2ND KNUT—"Oh, I expect they're telephone girls!"—*London Mail.*

An Exception—John D. says a musician is a gift of God. But what about a jazz player?—*St. Joseph News-Press.*

PRESTIGE
is not a thing of mere accident. The Boston Garter is so superlatively good that peoples of all tongues unanimously agree the manufacturer has placed quality FIRST.
GEORGE FROST CO., BOSTON, Makers of
Velvet Grip Hose Supporters
for All the Family

New Shoes
Old Shoes
Tight Shoes
all feel the same if you shake into them some
ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE
The Antiseptic, Healing Powder for the Feet
Takes the friction from the shoe, freshens the feet and gives new vigor. At night, when your feet are tired, sore and swollen from walking or dancing, Sprinkle ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE in the foot-bath **and enjoy the bliss of feet without an ache.**
Over 1,500,000 pounds of Powder for the Feet were used by our Army & Navy during the war.
Ask for ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

DELICIOUS AND SUSTAINING
DIABETIC
FOODS
QUICKLY MADE WITH
Hepco FLOUR
Contains Practically No Starch
TWENTY CENTS BRINGS A GENEROUS SAMPLE ENOUGH FOR A PLATE OF DELICIOUS MUFFINS
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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"H. C. S.," Bozeman, Mont.—"Which is proper, 'Whereabouts *is*' or 'Whereabouts *are*'?"

The word *whereabouts*, plural in form, but singular in construction, always takes a verb in the singular, as "Husband and wife disappeared; their whereabouts *is* a mystery."

"F. M. B.," Rochester, N. Y.—The correct pronunciation of the word *solace* is *sol'is*—*o* as in *not*, *i* as in *habit*.

"J. R. McG.," Greensboro, Va.—"Please tell me where I may find the following: 'A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.'"

This quotation is from Alexander Pope's "Essay on Criticism," part ii, line 15.

"N. W. E.," West Point, Va.—"What do you think of the expression 'week-end'? I do not like it because it seems to take no account of the Sabbath, as though Saturday evening and Sunday were the end of the week, and the new week began on Monday."

The phrase *week-end* means: "The time at the close of a week often spent as a vacation, usually from mid-day on Saturday to the following Monday, sometimes extended from Friday to Tuesday.

"N. M.," Washington, D. C.—"What was meant by the author of the word 'Rye' in the poem or song 'Comin' thro' the Rye'?"

The Lexicographer has been permitted to examine a reproduction of the original ballad "Comin' thro' the Rye," said to be in the handwriting of Robert Burns. This ballad consists of five verses and a refrain. In most modern collections only two are given. The second line of the third verse of the original reads; "Comin' thro' the *grain*," and the ending word is rimed with "*ain*," English "own," in the fourth line. This shows conclusively that a field of rye and not the burn Rye was meant. By the purifying of this ballad, Burns conferred a great boon on the Scottish people of his time.

"E. M.," Crookston, Minn.—"How are the names *Bach*, *Chopin*, *Beethoven*, and *Mendelssohn* pronounced? Also, what is the meaning of the word *cinema* and its pronunciation?"

The names you give are pronounced as follows: —*Bach*, *bah*—*a* as in *art*, *H* as *ch* in Scotch *loch*; *Chopin*, *sho''pan'*—*sh* as in *ship*, *o* as in obey, *a* as in *fat*, *n* with a nasal sound; *Beethoven*, *be'to-ven*—first *e* as in *prey*, *o* as in *go*, second *e* as in *get*; *Mendelssohn*, *men'del-son*—*e's* as in *get o* as in *go*. The word *cinema* means "a motion-picture; picture-play; abbreviation of cinematograph," and is pronounced *sin'a-ma*—*i* as in *hit*, the *a's* as in *final*.

"E. K. G.," New York, N. Y.—"Is the following spelling correct: '*Employes*' store'? I am uncertain as to the correct formation of the plural?"

The English word is *employee;* the French is *employe*—note the acute accent. The plural of both words is formed by adding *s* to the respective spellings.

"W. A. C.," Winterport, Me.—"In addressing a letter to a man who uses the postfix 'Jr.' after his name, is it proper to use, also, the prefix 'Mr.' or the postfix 'Esq.'?"

Yes, use "*Mr.* John Jones, *Jr.*" or "John Jones, *Jr.*, *Esq.*"

"F. J. McC.," Paris, Ky.—The name *Deirdre* is correctly pronounced *de'thra*—*e* as in *prey*, *th* as in *this*, *a* as in *final*.

"M. D. M.," Chattanooga, Tenn.—"Please tell me the meaning of the French word *prothainement*. Also, can you tell me where I will find the quotation, 'The Lord tempers the wind to the shorn lamb'?"

The word to which you refer is *prochainement*, not *prothainement*. It means "in a short time, shortly, soon." The quotation you give is from Laurence Sterne's "Maria."

"M. H.," Tucumcari, N. M.—"Kindly give me the correct pronunciation of the name *Joaquin* as used by Joaquin Miller."

The name *Joaquin* is pronounced *hwa-kin'*—*a* as in *artistic*, *i* as in *police*.

'Ever-Ready' Safety Razor

THIS great group of factories illustrates the gigantic growth of the dollar razor. Today, this institution stands behind the EVER-READY Safety Razor with any guarantee that *you yourself* may care to dictate. Our product fulfills your every conception of a perfect safety razor, or you get your money back.

The Ever-Ready is sold everywhere for $1.00—under *your own* terms of guarantee. Ever-Ready Radio Blades are sold on the same basis—6 for 40c.

AMERICAN SAFETY RAZOR CORP.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Factories: New York, Toronto, London, Paris

$1.00 Complete

"The Little Barber in a Box"

Jim Henry's Column

Am I Real?

I get a lot of letters which express a cynical disbelief that I am alive.

Wouldn't it give you the willies to encounter constantly an illusion that you didn't exist—were a sort of disembodied idea? Even my friends don't believe that I write my own stuff.

What is there so extraordinary in a salesman writing advertising?

I know more about Mennen Shaving Cream than any professional advertising writer will ever know—and have a truer and deeper conviction that Mennen's is infinitely superior to every other preparation.

To be sure, I don't know how to interest you with pretty borders, Greek gods, bathing girls or such advertising technique, and I lack the literary gift of weaving a web of emotional appeals to your innermost desires—but I do believe in Mennen's.

I have watched Mennen's grow from nothing into a leader. I have seen it change, the shaving habits of millions. Thousands of men have written, thanking me for freeing them from the suffering and despondency incident to the use of old-fashioned soap. I have gazed with amazement at our sales chart, each year showing a tremendous gain over last year.

After all, don't you more readily believe what a man tells you if he believes it himself? Aren't you more successful in convincing others if your own convictions are sincere?

I probably couldn't sell automobiles or oil stock, but I can sell Mennen's. I propose to sell you. Sooner or later I will find a crack in the wall of your prejudices and *make* you understand what a joyous experience it is to try Mennen's for the first time.

and afterwards—Mennen Talcum for Men—it doesn't show

Then you will send 15 cents for my demonstrator tube and you and I will be buddies in spirit as long as smooth faces are fashionable.

Jim Henry
(*Mennen Salesman*)

THE MENNEN COMPANY
NEWARK, N.J. U.S.A.

THE ▲ SPICE ▲ OF ▲ LIFE

For Sale or Rent?—Bachelor, unfurnished, possession Sept. 1st. Apply Janitor, Windsor Apts., 3— Laurier West.—*Want Ad in the Ottawa Citizen.*

Scientific Management.—"Dicky," said his mother, "when you divided those five caramels with your sister, did you give her three?"

"No, ma. I thought they wouldn't come out even, so I ate one 'fore I began to divide."—*Edinburgh Scotsman.*

Three of a Kind.—She was telling an acquaintance about her girl friends.

"Yes," she said, "my friend Maud is only twenty-five, but she's been married three times. And all her husbands have been named William."

"You don't say!" replied he. "Why, she must be a regular Bill collector!"—*New York American.*

English As It Sounds.—Here is a singular incident showing how easy it is to mistranslate an overheard remark.

Said Mrs. A, one of the overhearers: "They must have been to the zoo, because I heard her mention 'a trained deer.'"

Said Mrs. B: "No, no. They were talking about going away and she said to him, 'Find out about the train, dear.'"

Said Mrs. C: "I think you are both wrong. It seemed to me they were discussing music, for she said, 'A trained ear' very distinctly."

A few minutes later the lady herself appeared and they told her of their disagreement.

"Well," she laughed, "that's certainly funny. You are poor guessers, all of you. The fact is, I'd been out to the country overnight and I was asking my husband if it rained here last evening."—*Boston Transcript.*

Business Methods.—When the agent brought Mrs. Tarley her fire-insurance policy he remarked that it would be well for her to make her first payment at once.

"How much will it be?" she asked.

"About one hundred dollars. Wait a minute and I'll find the exact amount."

"Oh, how tiresome!" she exclaimed. "Tell the company to let it stand and deduct it from what they will owe me when the house burns down."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Holes Upside Down.—Two men were waiting for a train and one said: "I will ask you a question, and if I can not answer my own question, I will buy the tickets. Then you ask a question, and if you can not answer your own, you buy the tickets." The other agreed to this. "Well," the first man said, "you see those rabbit-holes? How do they dig those holes without leaving any dirt around them?" The other confessed: "I don't know. That's your question, so answer it yourself." The first man winked and replied: "They begin at the bottom and dig up!" "But," said the second man, "how do they get at the bottom to begin?" "That's your question," was the first man's rejoinder. "Answer it yourself." The other man bought the tickets.—*Boston Post.*

Auto Warnings.—Sign seen on Chicago Boulevard—"Autos will slow down to a walk."

Sign in London, O.—"Drive slow and see our town. Drive fast and see our jail."—*Boston Transcript.*

Rather Too Much to Ask.— "Magistrate (sternly)—"Why did you not interfere in this disgraceful fight?"

POLICEMAN—"Faith, yer Honor, Oi hadn't the heart to intyfere in the best foight I saw since Oi lift Connemara."—*London Tit-Bits.*

Absent Treatment.—Following is an extract from a bill introduced into the Illinois legislature to provide a statue in memory of General Sheridan:

"Whereas, General Sheridan specially endeared himself to the American people because of his famous ride from Winchester, when he rode *twenty miles away from the battle-field*, and turned defeat into victory . . ."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Why the Automobile Business is Bad in Charleston.

ANNOUNCEMENT

I AM GOING OUT OF BUSINESS AND GOING QUICK,

IF somebody don't do something, I can't sell any cars; for there is no place to run them. You can't go up Malden Road without being killed, you can't go up Kanawha Street, without some drunk running over you at sixty miles per—, and you can only run one way on Capitol Street.

NOW if that isn't a mess! I don't know who is going to buy one of my used cars under those conditions.

TALK about liberty, justice, and everlasting peace, you get about as much in West Virginia as the Kaiser would have in Paris on the Fourth of July.

YOU might think when you read this, "Why don't this bird Harry leave town, if he don't like it?" Listen: I am afraid to. I have not enough money to go by rail, and State policemen carry three guns and travel in flocks, and you have to give them the road or they shoot you at the wheel. If I were to go to the court-house to get a permit to go somewhere and put my hand in my pocket, why a coal mine detective would shoot me in self-defense for trying to draw my breath, and if you don't believe me, read the front page of any newspaper. I will take a sworn oath, I am afraid to take my wife and children away from the bright lights of Capitol Street in an automobile.

READ IT AND WEEP

THE American Eagle is doing it every day, and will continue to do so until somebody who can bring some one to justice does something. I thought I voted for the right man for protection, he was elected—(But)

COME around, we will be more than glad to sell to you. Also have one mule, the mines are not running very much, will sell him so cheap will make you feel like a horse-thief.

A——— AUTO W———
DICKINSON & HALE STS.

—*Advertisement in the Charleston Gazette.*

Pennsylvania VACUUM CUP CORD TIRES

Everywhere—the Sound of Safety!

The purr of the massive Vacuum Cups —that note of assurance that they are standing guard over your car on wet, oily pavements where treacherous skids await your coming.

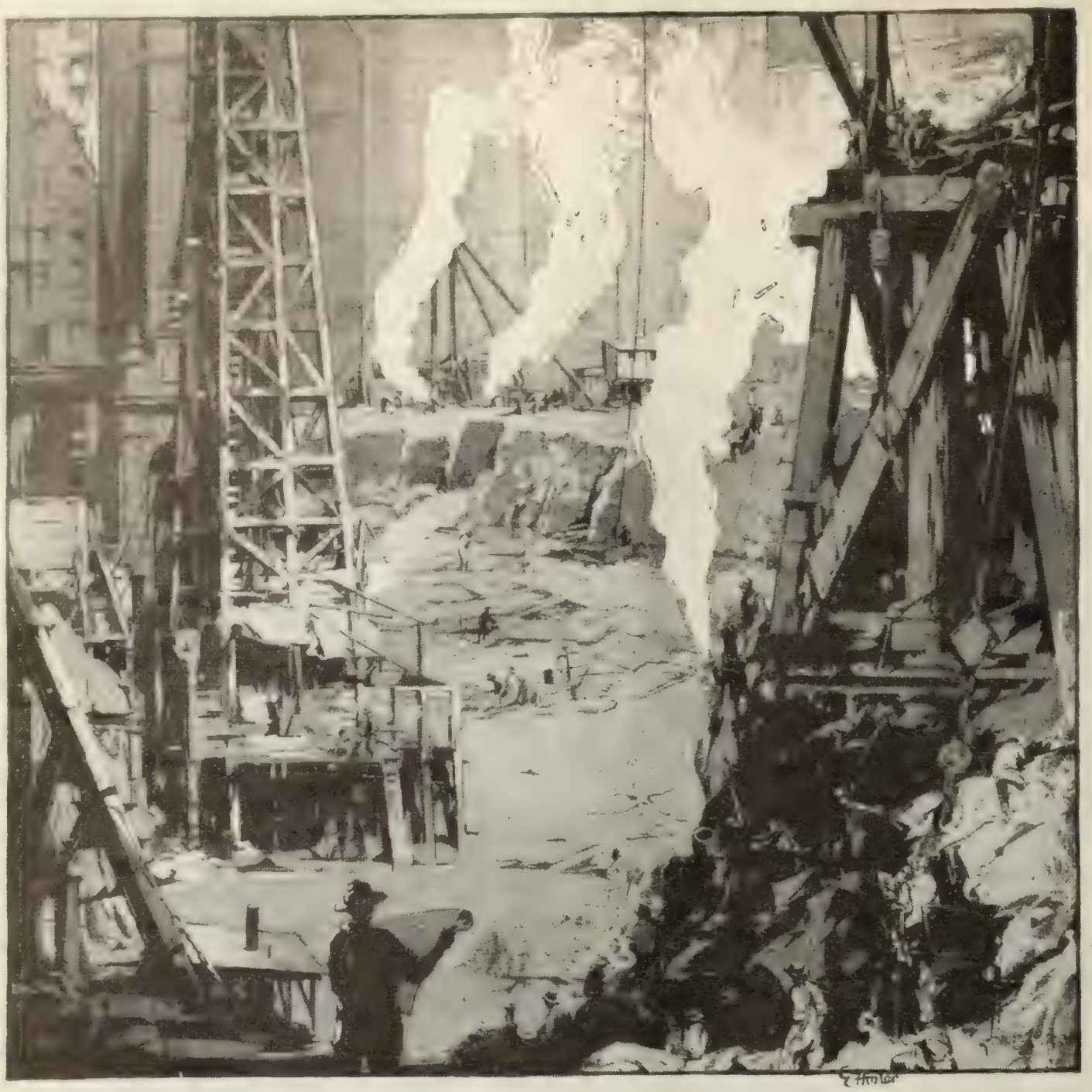
Holding your car to its true, secure course—purring *"The wetter the better!"* as they reduce to practice the *grip-hold-letgo* principle of *suction* on rain-wet, oil-greasy streets.

The Vacuum Cup Tread is *guaranteed* not to skid on wet, slippery pavements. Yet this assured safety costs nothing extra—Vacuum Cup Tires at prevailing schedules cost no more than ordinary makes.

PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER COMPANY of AMERICA, Inc. Jeanette, Pennsylvania

Direct Factory Branches and Service Agencies Throughout the World

Export Dept., Woolworth Bldg., New York City



RESPONSIBILITY

Each of us holds in his hands the destiny of personal development as measured by an acceptance of responsibility toward others. An understanding of this fact has sent the leaders of each era into uncharted realms of science, philosophy, invention and industrial advancement.

Despite the doubt, fear and prejudice of those who have first persecuted and then praised, these leaders have held firm to their endeavors, strengthened by their conviction of responsibility.

The greatest achievements of this commercial age are tributes to responsibility. As responsibility became an operative factor in industry, industry grew. This growth made necessary the insurance of larger and more stable markets through impressing the public with industry's sense of responsibility.

To aid in the accomplishment of this essential objective came advertising. Its coming made the advertiser realize that his product had to be more than reliable; it had to be desirable.

Therefore, where advertising has been given its proper place in the operation of a business, it has stimulated improvements in the quality and design of a product, reduced costs, increased financial standing, and widened and stabilized sales.

In establishing a national recognition of commercial responsibility, advertising has provided industry with one of its greatest means for continued success. For, by the very act of advertising, business proves and proclaims its responsibility and its right to prosperity.

N. W. AYER & SON, *ADVERTISING HEADQUARTERS*

NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CLEVELAND CHICAGO

The Only Sure Way to Avoid Embarrassment

Do you know the correct thing to say in this embarrassing situation?

Do you know the correct thing to wear to every social occasion?

Do you know how to word invitations, acceptances, etc.

Do you know how to create conversation when left alone with a noted person.

Do you know what to say when you arrive late at an entertainment?

We have all had our embarrassing moments. We all suffered moments of keen humiliation, when we wished that we had not done or said a certain thing. We have all longed, at some time or other, to know just what the right thing was to do, or say, or write.

Every day, in our business and social life, puzzling little questions of good conduct arise. We know that people judge us by our actions, and we want to do and say only what is absolutely in good form. But, oh, the embarrassing blunders that are made every day by people who *do not know!*

The Only Way

There is only one *sure* way to be calm and well-poised at all times—to be respected, honored and admired wherever you happen to be. And that is by knowing definitely, positively, the correct thing to do on all occasions. Whether you are dining in the most exclusive restaurant or at the most humble home, whether you are at the most elaborate ball or the most simple barn-dance, whether you are in the company of brilliant celebrities or ordinary people, you will be immune to all embarrassment, you will be safe from all blundering mistakes—if you know the simple rules of etiquette.

What is Etiquette?

Etiquette is not a fad. It is not a principle or theory or belief. It is meant not merely for the very wealthy or for the extremely well-educated. It is meant for all people, who, in the course of their everyday life, find it necessary to keep themselves well in hand; to impress by their culture, their dignity; to know how to be trusted and respected in business, and admired in the social world; and for women who wish to be considered at all times cultured and charming.

It is embarrassing to overturn a cup of coffee and not know just what to say to the hostess. It is embarrassing to arrive late to an entertainment, and not know the correct way to excuse yourself. It is embarrassing to be introduced to some brilliant celebrity and not know how to acknowledge the introduction and lead subtly to channels of interesting conversation.

The man who is polished, impressive, and the woman who is cultured, will find the doors of the most exclusive society opened to admit them. But the world is a harsh judge—and he who does not know what to do and say and wear on all occasions will find himself barred, ignored.

You have often wondered how to word invitations, how to acknowledge introductions, how to ask a lady to dance, how to act at the wedding, the funeral, the theatre, the opera. Here is your opportunity to find out the absolutely correct thing to do, say, write and wear on all occasions.

The Book of Etiquette, in two large volumes, covers every detail of everyday etiquette. It tells you how to act at the dinner table, how to excuse yourself if you drop a fork, how to accept and refuse a dance, how to write and answer invitations, how to make and acknowledge introductions. It tells you what to wear to the dinner, the dance, the party, what to take on week-end trips and on extended Summer trips.

You cannot do without the Book of Etiquette. You need it to refer to whenever some important event is pending. You need it to refer to whenever you are in doubt, whenever you are puzzled, anxious. It corrects the blunders you have perhaps unknowingly been making; helps you to avoid all embarrassment; shows you the way to be always, at all times, cultured, impressive and charming.

What Would YOU Do—

—**if** several plates and chafing-dish were set before you in a restaurant and you did not know how to use them?

—**if** you arrived late at an entertainment?

—**if** you overturned a cup of coffee on your hostess' table-linen?

—**if** you were introduced to a noted celebrity and were left with him, or her, alone?

—**if** you were not asked to dance at a ball?

—**if** you made an embarrassing blunder at a formal affair?

These are only a few of the hundreds of situations in which you should know exactly the correct thing to do or say.

Send No Money Five-Day FREE Examination

The complete two-volume set of the Book of Etiquette will be sent to you FREE for 5 days. Glance through the books. Read a page here and there. See for yourself some of the blunders you have been making. You will immediately realize that the Book of Etiquette is a wonderful help to you.

Just mail the coupon below, filled in with your name and address. Don't send any money—just the coupon. The two-volume Book of Etiquette will be sent to you at once—FREE to read, examine and study. After 5 days, you have the privilege of returning the books without obligation, or keeping them and sending $3.50 in full payment.

Do It NOW!

Send off the coupon today—now—before you forget. You've often wondered what you would do or say in a certain embarrassing situation. You've often wished you had some authoritative information regarding *right* conduct.

Don't overlook this opportunity to examine for yourself the famous Book of Etiquette. Don't wait until some very embarrassing incident makes you regret that you never knew the right thing to do or say. Here's your opportunity to examine the Book of Etiquette in your own home without cost. You cannot afford to miss this opportunity. Mail the coupon NOW. Nelson Doubleday, Inc., Dept. 399, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

Do you know the embarrassing blunders to be avoided at the wedding?

Do you know the correct way to introduce people?

Do you know how to avoid embarrassment at exclusive restaurants?

Do you know the correct etiquette of the theatre and opera?

NELSON DOUBLEDAY, INC.
Dept. 399 Oyster Bay, N. Y.

Without money in advance, or obligation on my part, send me the Two-Volume set of the Book of Etiquette. Within 5 days I will either return the books or send you $3.50 in full payment. It is understood that I am not obliged to keep the books if I am not delighted with them.

Name . . . . . .
(Please write plainly)

Address . . . . . .

☐ Check this square if you want these books with the beautiful full leather binding at $5.00, with 5 days' examination privilege.

Volume 70 No. 12

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Entered as second-class matter at the Post-office Department, Ottawa, Canada

Two Important New Books

Will Power and Work

By Jules Payot, Litt.D., Ph.D.,
Authorized Translation by Richard Duffy.

This book is by the author of the famous "Education of the Will," which has passed through more than thirty editions.

The author covers the whole subject of the theory and practise of self-culture in a manner that will make a strong appeal to those who would increase their mental efficiency and power of accomplishment. He shows us that we have within ourselves the intellectual magic wand with which those humble, persevering toilers we know as "great men" were able to conjure up the marvels of achievement that assured them a full and rounded life and, incidentally, the fame that marks them for our respect and emulation.

In "Will Power and Work" you are shown how to read systematically and intelligently, how to build up a dependable memory, how to obtain control of that strangely uncertain instrument, the will, and how to supplement the lack or rightly assimilate the surplus of education that fate has decreed for you. As a clear, sympathetic, and authoritative guide to true wisdom, strength of character, and the development of that practical energy which makes for real success in life, this book will be a boon to everyone.

"Jules Payot, author of 'Will Power and Work' (Funk & Wagnalls), who is rector of the Aix-Marseilles University, is to be congratulated on making a real contribution to inspirational literature. The translation is by Richard Duffy, and it is fair to assume that nothing of value has been lost in the process.

"Many books dealing with will power and similar subjects are theoretical and confusing, so it is a delight to find a volume that is not only understandable and helpful, but one that is nicely bound and printed in type that is easily read.

"It is a real, practical, inspirational treatise that, in the opinion of the reviewer, will benefit anyone who reads it."—*Sun*, Baltimore, Md.

Size 7½" high, 4¾" wide, 1¼" thick. Cloth bound. 462 pages. At all booksellers, $1.75; by mail, postpaid, $1.87.

Mountain Memories

By Sir Martin Conway, M. P., Litt.D.
V.-Pres. S.A., V.-Pres. R.G.S., ex-Pres. Alpine Club, etc.

The massed majesty of towering heights—the magnificence of mile after mile of jagged rocks boldly contrasted with glittering snow and ice, gigantic glaciers, majestic trees, velvety plains and roaring cataracts—the thrills of standing on the very heights of the world—all are vividly described for you in this fascinating volume by an eminent man who writes of his 30 years of mountaineering as a romance.

Not with the coldness and preciseness of a guidebook, but warmly, vividly, as an enthusiast reminiscent in the evening before a log fire—thus has the author given to you his clear impressions of not only the mountains, but the lakes, forests, the desert, the sea, the peoples and places which he has seen in his several decades of mountain-climbing. He takes you to the Alps, the Himalayas, the Bolivian Andes, the peaks of Spitzenbergen and Fuegia—farthest north and farthest south to heights in lands where the explorer seldom ventures. And, through it all, he radiates a delightfully human philosophy which lends a mellowed atmosphere of exquisite charm to the entire book.

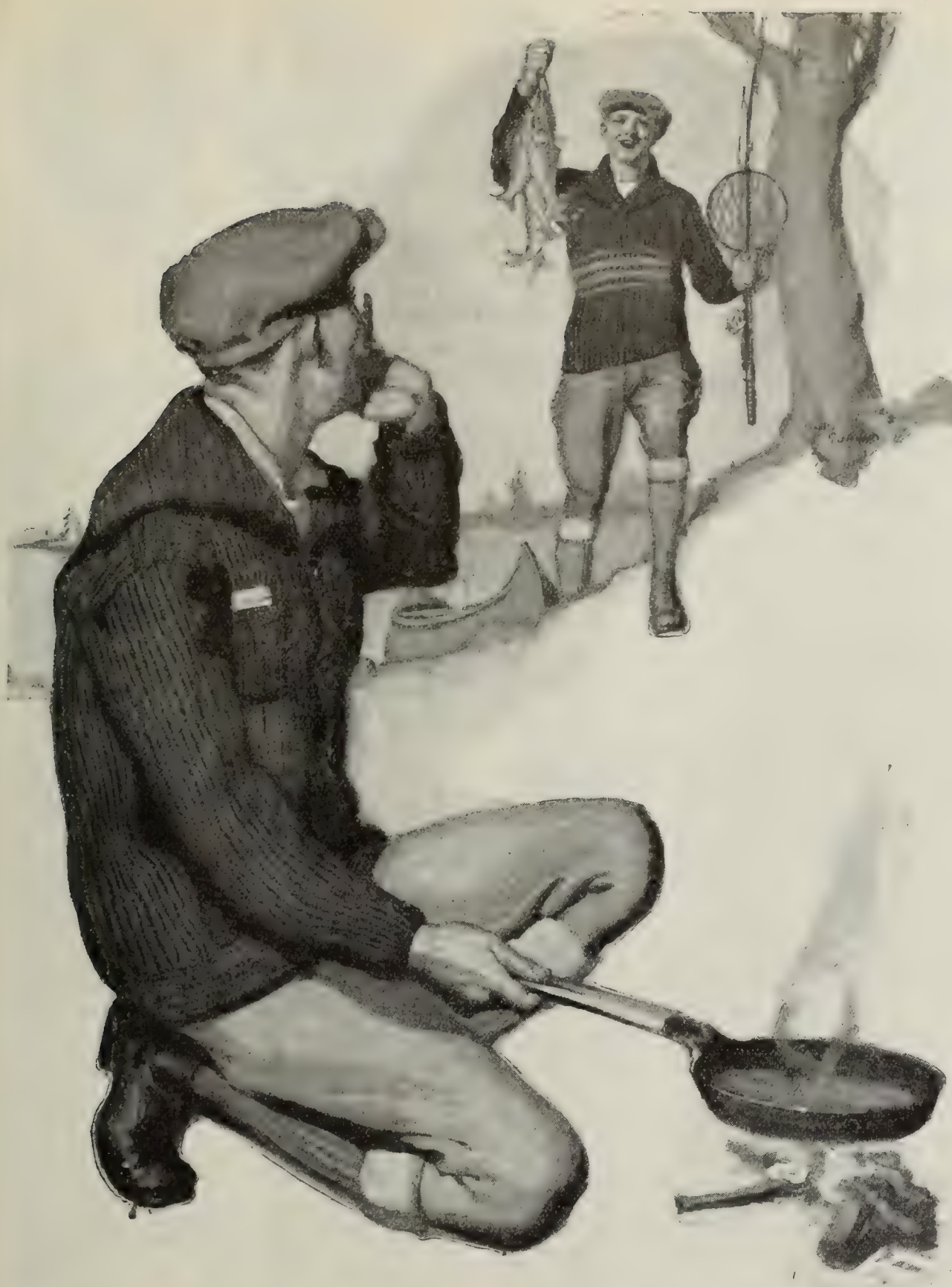
"This book is alive with the essential spirit of romance—the allure of the unknown and untried, the subtle charm lent by the imagination, the experience of the joy of discovery, which is the experiencing of a beauty first felt in the mind and heart of the discoverer.

"The veteran author's memories are recounted with beauty and vividness, but they are memories which hold alive and bright only the essentials of experience—the happiness, the fancy, the emotion of it."—*From The Sierra Club Bulletin.*

"Finally, 'Mountain Memories' may be pointed to as another instance which proves that devotion to the mountains and proficiency in alpinism stand for something more than eccentric enthusiasm and gymnastic prowess."—*From The Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia.*

Splendidly illustrated with 16 full-page half-tones of mountain scenery. 282 pages, 6½" wide, 9½" high, 2" thick. Handsomely bound in maroon cloth. Title, etc., embossed in gold. At all booksellers or by mail, postpaid, $5.00.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York



Weather "bitey" enough to be invigorating. Leaves turning to yellows, reds and browns. Bass a jumpin' and a splashin'. Bacon sizzlin' in the pan. Golden autumn days!

Nothing compares with life in the open at this season. Yet, half the joy and comfort would be missing were it not for—your sweater.

The First Thing to Look For in Sweaters

It isn't style—it isn't fit—it isn't color. It isn't even the quality of the yarn.

It is a little green and black label, and it reads: "Genuine and Original Patrick-Duluth Guaranteed All Wool."

Find this label first and you will be assured of good style, perfect fit, rich, fast colors and above all, highest quality of Virgin Wool.

You want a sweater that will not "break out" at the elbows, unravel, shrink or fade after a few months' wear. Then, by all means, choose your sweater by the green and black label.

Patrick-Duluth sweaters are "bigger than weather." Sold through the best dealers only.

PATRICK-DULUTH WOOLEN MILLS
DULUTH *F. A. Patrick & Co., Proprietors* MINNESOTA
Sole manufacturers of both cloth and garments

Pure Northern Wool from sheep that thrive in the snow

© HARRIS & EWING
Pershing

Haig

Sims

Wilson

© INTERNATIONAL
Mercier

Foch

Hindenburg

Old World Intrigue Laid Bare!

HOW the murder of a prince and his wife in a little Serbian town in 1914 gave a pretext for declaring war—almost overnight. And then—how "diplomacy" was like a joke in Europe. Treaties between sovereign states became "scraps of paper." Constitutional rights of countries were violated. Nation after nation was drawn into the vortex—England, France, Russia, thirty in all. The greatest—and the worst—war of modern times was fought.

Now that correspondence of the intrigues and secret diplomacy that brought on this war has been revealed, it has been carefully collated and printed for your information in the opening pages of

The Literary Digest

History of the World War

THIS GREAT WORK, in TEN big volumes, is the result of four years' labor. It tells the WHOLE STORY as never told before, of that terrible struggle, which, despite twentieth century civilization, lasted five years, killed or injured nearly thirty million human beings, destroyed six thousand ships, brought about "meatless" days and suffering throughout the United States, laid waste vast parts of Belgium, Poland, and Serbia, completely changed the face of Europe, and imposed a tax on every one of us that we are still paying to-day. You ask how such a conflict would rage so long among nations professing to be religious and most of them worshiping the same God? For answer read this remarkable History. It will give you a clearer insight into the causes underlying the war—'way back of that royal couple's murder in Serbia—than you can possibly get from any other source.

Generals as Historians

The Literary Digest History of the World War is not a mere one-man history. It is a careful compilation by Francis Whiting Halsey of official reports and thrilling personal experiences supplied by distinguished officers and enlisted men in the fight; by war correspondents, strategists, statesmen and other authorities.

You will read what was said by General Pershing, Marshal Foch, Admiral Hugh Rodman, Field Marshal Haig, Major General von Bernhardi, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, Major-General Maurice, and other noted officers on both sides.

You will find elaborate reports, official and otherwise, of blood-stirring happenings, deeds of daring, suffering, sacrifice, cruelty, torture, massacre. One tells you of works of kindness and charity. Another tells of acts of wholesale murder and destruction.

Full Accounts of Battles

You will read thrilling reports of battles in France, Belgium, Italy, Russia, Japan, China, Egypt, the Holy Land, everywhere—on land, on and under the water, in the air. You will read—perhaps for the first time—carefully guarded information about the transportation of two million American soldiers to Europe, notwithstanding German submarine activity.

You will discover the remarkably quick turn in the tide of the war when the "Yanks" finally landed on the firing line.

You will devour the memorable campaigns of "Our Boys"—maybe of YOUR boy—thru every glorious engagement, including the memorable moment at Chateau Thierry, where the French had been fighting almost hopelessly for days, when the American officers hurried up, saluted and spoke eight words to the French: "Vous êtes fatigués. Vous allez partir. Notre job." ("You are tired. You get away. Our job.")

From that point you will follow the triumphant course of our armies thru the Marne salient, in the Argonne, at the St. Quentin Tunnel and on to the overwhelming victory under General Pershing at the St. Mihiel salient.

Was Your Boy There?

These battles, with the names of troops taking part, have gone down into history and taken their rightful places with the battles of Bunker Hill in 1775, New Orleans in 1815, Gettysburg in 1863, Manila Bay in 1898. The Literary Digest History of the World War in your home tells of these glorious deeds and will lead your children and generations to come to revere the memories of their ancestors as we now do homage to the valorous achievements of Washington, Lafayette, Andrew Jackson, Grant, Lee, Dewey, and others who gave us our heritage of freedom and made possible the United States as it is to-day.

EVERY American home should have this History—for study and reference. Especially should it be in homes from which a father or son or husband or brother went into the war. Perhaps you never have heard the whole story of what HE did! And so you should have this History. You should have a complete, authentic record of HIS achievements as shown in accounts of when and where HIS company or regiment or division went "over the top," and how HE helped to strangle German imperial autocracy. This History links HIS life and HIS heroism with the greatest military victory of civilization.

More Than a War History

The Literary Digest History of the World War does not end with the signing of the armistice in 1918. It vividly describes all the events of reconstruction days, including the surrender of Germany's ships. It tells of the abdication of Wilhelm, the German Kaiser; his flight into Holland; his life at Amerongen. It gives long-suppressed facts about the abdication, imprisonment and cold-blooded murder of Nicholas II, Czar of Russia.

You have all the facts about President Wilson's activities in the war, from his proclamation of neutrality in 1914 to and including trips to the Paris Peace Conference, and his veto of the Knox Peace resolution in 1920. The story has never been published before in such readable form.

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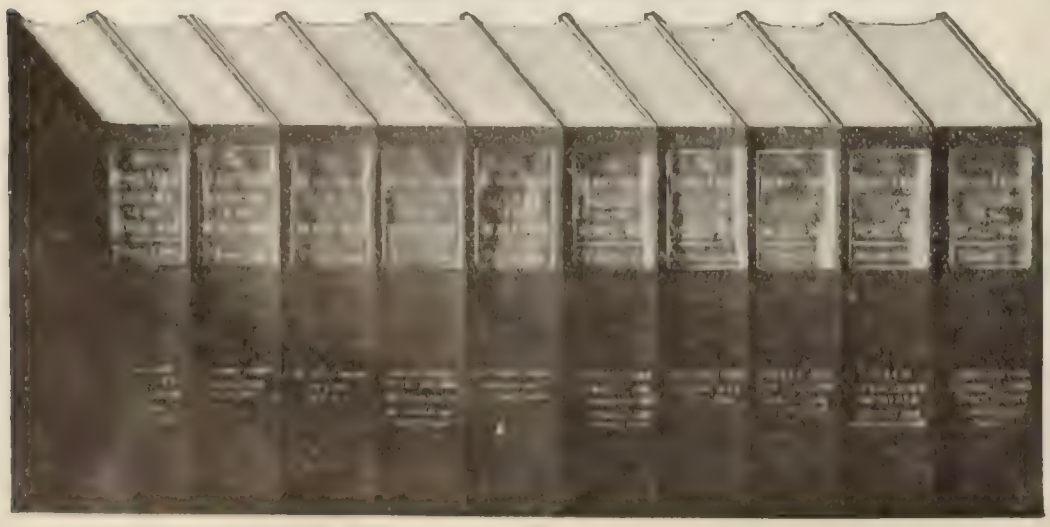

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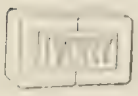

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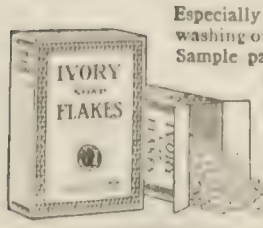

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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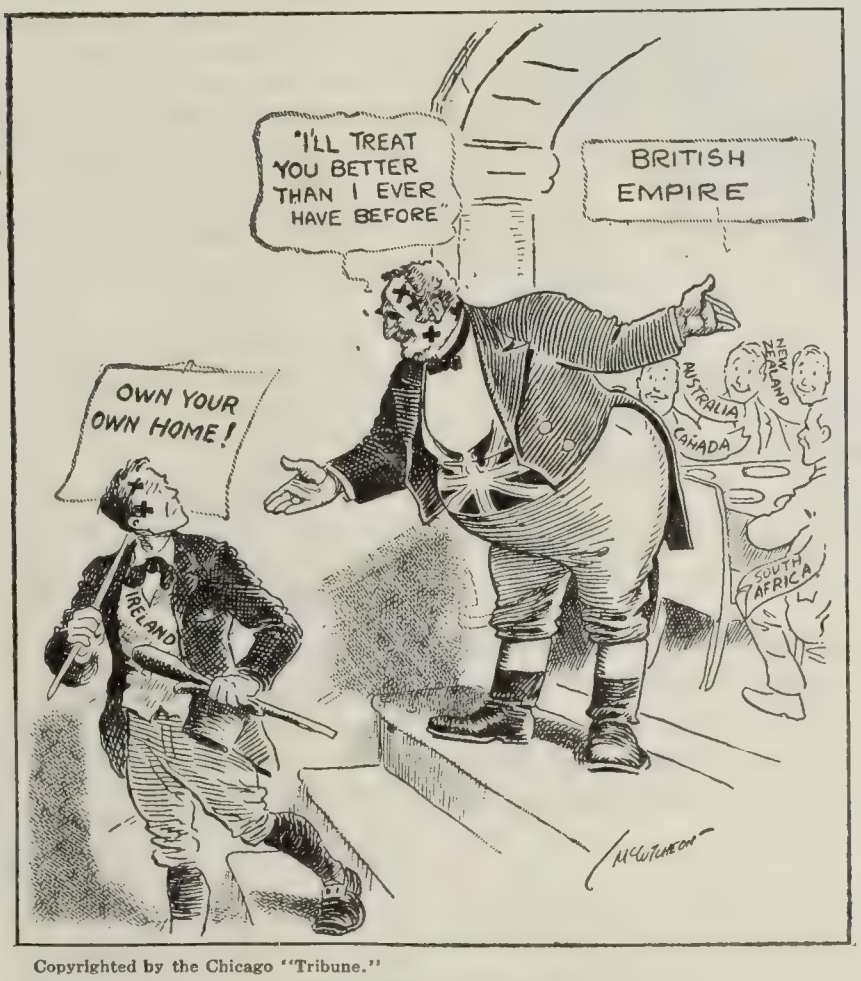
IRISH PEACE IN SIGHT

SOMETHING LIKE JUBILATION is reported from both London and Dublin at the turn the Irish negotiations are taking toward a peaceful settlement. They have "turned the corner," affirms the New York *Herald's* London correspondent, and the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, the chief organ of Sinn Fein, hails the latest British note as falsifying the forecasts of the pessimists. "World opinion," as the Brooklyn *Eagle* sizes up the situation now, "prevents the Irish leaders from closing the door." In fact, however contrary may seem the claims of Lloyd George and de Valera, many observers see promise of an ultimate agreement in the fact that, as the San Francisco *Chronicle* puts it, "both have taken the utmost pains to leave the door open." Thus when De Valera, on September 4, reiterated his "irrevocable" rejection of Great Britain's terms for an Irish settlement, he concluded with an offer to reopen negotiations on the basis of "the principle of government by consent of the governed"; and the British promptly named next Tuesday as the date for another conference.

Lloyd George is quoted as saying that he hopes to sign the Irish agreement with the same pen with which he signed the Peace Treaty. And Dublin correspondents quote Sinn Fein leaders as denying that the elaborate arguments in Mr. De Valera's notes and in the *Irish Bulletin* were intended to convey the impression that they had rejected dominion status and insisted on separation. The New York *World* is encouraged by the fact that "on neither side are the extremists in the saddle." As a result of the London conferences between Lloyd George and the Sinn Fein leaders in July, Ireland has already won "more than any except the wildest visionary would have thought possible two years ago," says the *World;* and it adds: "It is at the conference table, at close range, that the settlement of the Irish question, if ever, is to be effected." "Across a table, in private, negotiators are not so apt to insist upon phrases as they are when speaking in public," remarks the New York *Times*, which adds: "With sentiment in Ireland itself now what it is, and with the feeling of a watching world what it is known to be, the statesmen involved must be aware in advance that they will be thought both stupid and criminal if they do not come to an agreement." "We can not believe," says the *Evening World*, "that the Dail Eireann will ever dare to put an end to the parley without a referendum to the Irish people." "It looks like progress," agrees the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, which is convinced that "ultimately a solution will be reached." Says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger:*

"There have been great concessions on the English side and the beginnings of a slow and reluctant concession on the side of Sinn Fein. The drift is now toward some sort of dominion status, a vague hazy drift so far as the Sinn Fein part of Ireland is concerned. But, while keeping the idea of independence in the foreground, Sinn Fein is walking in circles round the dominion offer."



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WILL HE ACCEPT?

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*

De Valera's letter of September 4 to Lloyd George reminds the New York *Times* of a Paris merchant's sign: "Prices fixed, but will do a little bargaining." In other words, "the Irish leader stands firm on his abstract doctrines; but he is willing to discuss and adjust their application in practise." From De Valera's contention that no real offer of Dominion rule has been made to Ireland the Philadelphia *Inquirer* suggests the inference that "Sinn Fein Ireland would be satisfied with a political status which should in all respects be identical with the status which the Dominions actually possess." It goes on to say:

"The basis of Irish autonomy embodied in the British plan was differentiated from Dominion rule by considerations of propinquity, whose validity the Sinn Fein note denies, but whose importance from the British viewpoint is incontestable, and it has not heretofore been believed, and is still barely credible, that the British Government could be induced to recede in any material particular from the position in this respect which it has assumed. It appears from the De Valera statement that in order to effect a settlement some way of escape from this dilemma must be found, and from a careful examination of De Valera's argument some inkling can be gathered of the course which he and his associates have in mind.

"He suggests the readiness of Ireland 'to enter into a free and willing partnership with the free nations of the British Commonwealth,' but it must do so of its own accord, and in the antecedent negotiations its independence must be recognized. No other construction can intelligently be placed upon his insistence that the further negotiations which his communication contem-

plates shall be conducted upon the principle of government by consent of the governed. He has previously recalled that the people of Ireland have by an overwhelming majority declared for independence and to set up a republic, and it is with this republic that the British Government is now asked to treat.

"Let only this first crucial step be taken and the intimation is that the plenipotentiaries whose appointment the Sinn Fein note proposes will be able to reach a mutually satisfactory understanding upon all the national issues and interests which the relations between the two countries include."

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HARDLY SUFFICIENT GROUNDS TO START ANOTHER ROUGH HOUSE.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

"The Irish patriots are meeting the British Government more than half way," thinks the Omaha *World-Herald*, which quotes in support of this assertion the following paragraph from *The Irish Bulletin*, official organ of the Dail Eireann, on Lloyd George's insistence that the union of Ireland with Great Britain cannot be dissolved:

"Ireland makes but one condition, that it be a free union. The long antagonism between Ireland and England arose solely from England's attempts to make the subjection of Ireland the first condition of the alliance which should naturally exist between them. Whatever qualifications of complete political and economic separation are made necessary by physical and historical facts will be acceptable to Ireland, provided they are consistent with the principle of 'government by the consent of the governed.'"

In his much-discussed letter of September 4, Mr. De Valera, after declaring Sinn Fein's rejection of the terms offered on July 20 to be "irrevocable," said in part:

"They are not an invitation to Ireland to enter into a free and willing partnership with the free nations of the British Commonwealth. They are an invitation to Ireland to enter in the guise of and under conditions which determine a status definitely inferior to that of these free States.

"Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand all are guaranteed against domination of the major State, not only by acknowledged constitutional rights which give them equality of status with Great Britain and absolute freedom from the control of the British Parliament, but by the thousands of miles which separate them from Great Britain. Ireland would have guarantees neither of distance nor of right. The conditions sought to be imposed would divide her into two artificial states, each destructive of the other's influence in any common council, and both subject to military, naval and economic control by the British Government.

"The main historical and geographical facts are not in dispute, but your government insists on viewing them from your standpoint, and we must be allowed to view them from ours. The history you interpret as dictating union, we read as dictating separation. Our interpretation of the fact of 'geographical propinquity' is no less diametrically opposed. We are convinced that ours is the true and just interpretation, and, as proof, are willing that a neutral and impartial arbitrator should be the judge. You refuse and threaten to give effect to your view by force. Our reply must be that if you adopt that course we can only resist as generations before us have resisted. Force will not solve the problem, and it will never secure the ultimate victory over reason and right. . . .

"The respective plenipotentiaries must meet untrammeled by any conditions save the facts themselves, and must be prepared to reconcile subsequent differences, not by appeals to force, covert or open, but by reference to some guiding principle on which there is common agreement. We have proposed the principle of government by consent of the governed, and do not mean it as a mere phrase. It is a simple expression of the test to which any proposed solution must respond if it is to prove adequate, and it can be used as the criterion for the details as well as for the whole. That you claim it as a peculiarly British principle, instituted by the British and 'now the very life of the British Commonwealth,' should make it peculiarly acceptable to you.

"On this basis, and this only, we see hope of reconciling the considerations which must govern the attitude of Great Britain's representatives with the considerations that must govern the attitude of Ireland's representatives, and on this basis we are ready at once to appoint plenipotentiaries."

Speaking last month at Barnsley, Lloyd George said of the terms offered to Ireland:

"I am proud that Great Britain has risen above all prejudices and proposed terms such as have never been proposed before. They are terms which commend themselves not only to Great Britain but to the whole civilized world. I trust common sense will prevail.

"Whatever our views are we cannot countenance separation. We can no more countenance the tearing up of the United Kingdom than America could countenance the tearing up of the United States. Severance would lead in Ireland itself to civil war.

"If Southern Ireland is not satisfied with freedom, then I fear all hope of accommodation must be abandoned. We only want to do what is fair, right and just. If Ireland has a right to separation, so has Scotland and so has Wales, but no Welsh or Scotch patriot would ever dream of demanding separation.

"I believe that when the Irish people realize the sense of the freedom which is theirs, that real freedom is offered them, and that all they are asked to do is to come into the proudest community of nations in the world as free men, I believe you will find that that gifted people will realize that their destiny is greater—a free people inside a free federation of peoples."

In the same speech he referred to Ulster's side of the problem:

"If you had severance it would lead in Ireland itself to the most cruel and most terrible civil war Ireland has ever seen and help would be rushed from all sides and every part of the world to assist the parties who were fighting out the battle. We could not witness civil war of that kind at our own doors which would involve our own people throughout the empire and other peoples as well."

Some observers now regard Unionist Ulster as the remaining outstanding problem in the Irish situation. "There will be no split of this nation," announced Eamon de Valera, addressing the Dail Eireann on his reelection last month to the Presidency of "the Irish Republic." "If Ulster fails to come into united Ireland we will tighten the boycott; and if that is not successful,

we will bring lead against them," more recently declared Owen O'Duffy, Sinn Fein's chief liaison officer for the northern district, who explained that "Ulster cannot remain a bridgehead against the advance of the nation." Would a visitor from Mars see in this attitude anything resembling Lloyd George's insistence that Ireland must remain within the Empire? "The attitude of Englishmen toward the unity of the British Isles is comparable to the feeling of Irishmen for the essential oneness of their island," notes the New York *Globe*. Great Britain, predicts the New York *Tribune*, will not withdraw from the two conditions hitherto laid down—"namely, that across the Irish Channel there shall not be set up a springboard for possible attacks on Great Britain and that the British Government will not send troops to deny Home Rule to Ulster or look quietly on should some Owen O'Duffy be dispatched to shoot Ulster into subservience."

General Jan C. Smuts, in his famous letter urging De Valera to accept Lloyd George's offer of a Dominion status, gave this advice on the subject of Ulster:

"My conviction is that for the present no solution based on Ulster coming into the Irish State will succeed. Ulster will not agree, she cannot be forced, and any solution on those lines is at present foredoomed to failure.

"I believe that it is in the interest of Ulster to come in, and that the force of community of interests will over a period of years prove so great and compelling that Ulster will herself decide to join the Irish State. But at present an Irish settlement is only possible if the hard facts are calmly faced and Ulster is left alone.

"My strong advice to you is to leave Ulster alone for the present, as the only line along which a solution is practicable; to concentrate on a free Constitution for the remaining twenty-six counties, and through a successful running of the Irish State and the pull of economic and other peaceful forces, eventually to bring Ulster into that State. I know how repugnant such a solution must be to all Irish patriots, who look upon Irish unity as a *sine qua non* of any Irish settlement. But the wise man, while fighting for his ideal to the uttermost, learns also to bow to the inevitable. And a humble acceptance of the facts is often the only way of finally overcoming them."

LOOKS AS THOUGH THEY WOULD NEVER DO TEAM WORK.

—Reid in the New York *Evening Mail*.

What claims to be a moderate Ulster view is expressed by Aylmer Rose in the magazine section of the New York *Times*. After stating that not one of the three parties to the dispute—England, Ulster and Sinn Fein—can escape its share of blame for the existing situation, Mr. Rose goes on to say:

"The limits within which settlement is possible are fortunately easy to define. Ireland cannot leave the Empire as a military or diplomatic unit, and Ulster cannot be coerced. England will never yield the former without a war, and the second means the scarcely less dreadful certainty of civil war. But within those limits all other solutions are possible. It is clearly the task of the moderate men of the South to suggest the details of such a solution as would meet their requirements. Full 'Dominion Home Rule' has been offered by Mr. Lloyd George—a form of government which would place Ireland, excluding Ulster, in the same position as Canada or Australia or South Africa, save in the matter of the armed forces. That restriction with regard to military affairs, beyond question a very real restriction, must be faced by the moderate Catholic opinion of Ireland as an inevitable geographical necessity; for the strategic defense of England becomes impossible with the hostile Ireland lying across her trade routes, as the French perceived in the eighteenth century and the Germans more recently. With Cork Harbor and Lough Foyle as bases for a possible hostile navy, the blockade of England, which means her complete starvation, becomes not a possibility, but a certainty. On that point England will be adamant, and till generations have assuaged ancient enmities Ulster will not accept the position of a minority in a greater Ireland. As Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, said at the 12th of July celebration: 'The road to peace does not lie through Ulster.'

WILL SHE EVER MAKE IT?

—Hungerford in the Pittsburgh *Sun*.

"If Sinn Fein should decide to hold by its two watchwords, which for the past three years have stood as the chief obstacle to an Irish settlement, 'Ireland a nation' and 'Ireland a republic,' the rejection of the Crown and the denial of Ulster's individuality, then there is no prospect of a future better than the past. Ulster has accepted a Parliament she did not particularly want, and has abandoned her claim on behalf of the Southern Unionists who have in consequence been driven to make what terms they could with their enemies. England has offered everything short of a republic and military independence; surely we moderate men, belonging to the minority race, but who have yet in the past supported Ireland's claim to be allowed to manage her own affairs, have a right now to expect some concessions from the present leaders of the majority, and to ask for the support of moderate opinion in the outside world in bringing pressure to bear in the quarters where it is most needed, the staff of the I. R. A. and the irreconcilable faction of the haters of England."

KING COTTON TO THE RESCUE

AN IMPETUS FROM A STRANGE SOURCE has come to the rescue of business throughout the country, especially in the South, say the financial experts, namely, from the disaster that has overtaken the growing cotton crop, as a result of unfavorable weather and other conditions. Production is reduced approximately 50 per cent., says *The Wall Street Journal*, quoting Government figures, while a sudden demand for the staple from this country and Europe has doubled the price in the past three months. "In the broadest sense, the crop shortage can be nothing but a calamity to the world," concludes the Springfield *Republican*, "yet, narrowly considered, it has the immediate effect of strengthening the economic position of the South." That this is the case is confirmed by correspondents of the New York *News Record*, a textile daily, whose correspondents in Memphis, Spartanburg, Savannah, Columbus (Ga.), Nashville and Atlanta report that business is being buoyed up in the South, with the result that merchants are practically doubling their orders with Northern and Eastern firms for certain goods. "Business has picked up considerably, and there is a great improvement even in building," they report. The reason for this, we are told, is that the wealth of the South, as represented by cotton, has been doubled with the rise in price, and this, say the merchants, will mean the circulation of new wealth, and start things humming—commercially and industrially—again. As *The News Record* puts it, "cotton's revival is blazing the way for the return to normal."

It must be borne in mind, however, points out the New York *Herald*, that there is in reality no actual shortage of cotton, because "the trade depression of last year left fully 9,000,000 bales of the 1920 crop unsold." The present crop—the smallest in almost thirty years, it is said—will not amount to more than 6,500,000 bales, thinks *The Herald*, whereas the 1920 crop yielded more than 13,000,000 bales. This year's acreage, however, is 28.4 per cent. smaller than last year's. But, as the Springfield *Republican* explains:

"When price deflation struck the country last year, cotton's price was much more than cut in two and the growers of last year's crop at high prices were financially stranded. They could not sell their cotton without heavy loss. The banks of the South ever since have been holding hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of cotton growers' paper which could not be liquidated and which was given the name of 'frozen credits.'

"The present sharp rise in the price of cotton should enable Southern planters to pay off their obligations in large measure and thus relieve the banks of a great mass of these 'frozen credits.' This should tend to ease the money situation in this country. Another consequence of the higher price of cotton should be the increase of the South's purchasing power in Northern markets. At the same time, the rise in cotton prices is not unlikely to stimulate somewhat the cotton textile industry, for as prices of textiles also tend to advance along with the price of raw cotton the hope of lower quotations disappears and the waiting buyers, who had hitherto been doubtful as to further deflation, begin confidently placing orders."

Cotton, as Arthur Brisbane points out in the New York *American*, along with corn and iron, "is to the nation what blood, flesh and bones are to the body." "The world has a great need for it, which is cumulative with every passing month," adds the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, yet we have an apparently anomalous situation where, in the words of one editor, "a short crop is a godsend to the South." For, notes the Dallas *News:*

"A normal crop, or a normal acreage yield, would have made utterly useless a large percentage of the crop carried over from last year, and deprest the price of that for which a use could be made to a point which, in many instances, probably would not have liquidated the liens against it, to the embarrassment of banks and many merchants. That consequence has been escaped. One of the effects of this short crop—an unprecedentedly short crop in relation to the world's need—will be to clean up and force into some kind of use much cotton that an ordinary crop would have left as an incumbrance on its owners."

"The accumulation of cotton from last year cannot be sold until we find some means of financing foreign sales," declares the Nashville *Tennessean*, "so we are interested in raising a paying rather than a bumper crop." Nevertheless, thinks the New York *Commercial*, "the South is to be pitied for its short crop rather than congratulated on obtaining higher prices for a reduced supply." For, continues *The Commercial:*

"It must be agreed that true prosperity does not consist of high prices obtained for one product, which means that some other consuming class must pay more for an article than the circulating medium of their own production is worth. Rather, prosperity may be said to mean the freest circulation of commodities, large production, giving employment to many, and, with free circulation and large production, large-quantity trading bases—meaning that large quantities of commodities are within reach of the average man. This prosperity cannot be obtained when it is necessary to cut cotton acreage, because that either means that land is left to waste or that other crops are raised, which makes for hardship on the producers who would ordinarily raise that other crop. Neither can true prosperity be attained by such means as artificial stimulation of values, or rather of costs, reduction of a commodity supply, or for any other reason, such as the destruction of cotton by weather and weevil."

"This year's short cotton crop need occasion no alarm," thinks the New York *Herald*, "but a repetition of the low yield next year and in future years would be disastrous." In fact, Chicago dispatches inform us that already the rise of cotton is being sharply reflected among Middle and Central West manufacturers of overalls, work shirts, cotton hosiery and other cotton goods articles. Cotton growers should take warning, however, believes the New York *World*, which declares that "there is a limit to this speculative boosting of cotton prices," and that "consumers are now no more able and no more willing to pay inordinate prices for cotton goods than they were a year ago." In the opinion of the New York *Evening Journal*, however, "the advance in the price of cotton amounts to nothing, so far as the user of cotton cloth is concerned—unless middlemen multiply the cost per pound by ten in the manufactured price, as they did during the war."

On the whole, agree editors of Northern and Southern papers and business men, the increase in the cost of cotton will have a beneficial effect upon business conditions throughout the country. According to the head of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta:

"We now see signs of a marked improvement in the demand for textile products, which in turn creates a demand for raw cotton. There is evidence that the manufacturers of cotton are keen to buy. Unquestionably their stocks are very much depleted, and the stocks of cotton goods are likewise at low ebb, both in the hands of the jobbers and the retailers."

"If stocks of cotton goods are becoming depleted, and if cotton has doubled in price, what of woolens, sugar, leather, iron, steel, and building materials," asks the New York *Evening Mail*. "What of other products, the price of which is now relatively where cotton was two months ago?" There is a lesson to be learned from cotton's recent rise, thinks *The Mail:*

"Are they optimists and 'dreamers' who say buy now at present quotations? Are they optimists and 'dreamers' who tell you that 100,000,000 people on one continent have needs that bulk large even in a single day, and whose purchasing cannot be dammed up by a selfish appeal to wait and buy cheaper? Are they optimists and 'dreamers' who refuse to look into the future darkly, who insist that it is better to buy and sell with confidence and determination to win, rather than to stagnate through fear that some other persons may to-morrow do better than you have done?

"The other person who waits for to-morrow will do to-morrow as those who waited for cotton prices are now doing—pay twice the price paid by the man who acted to-day!"

OIL ON THE MEXICAN WATERS

THE SUMMERS ARE COOL in Mexico City and hot in Washington, which may explain why a season of excessive heat and irritation on this side of the Rio Grande has been marked at the same time by a notable series of conciliatory events in Mexico which seem to th press to indicate an early recognition of the Obregon régime and a resumption of normal relations. For one thing, the Mexican Supreme Court decided that the clause of the 1917 Constitution nationalizing oil deposits is not retroactive and hence will not confiscate all the American oil properties there, with consequent international friction. Then, too, the hardly less formidable obstacle of taxation was eliminated when five of our oil magnates went down to Mexico and negotiated a satisfactory settlement with Obregon and his advisers. And a third difficulty was removed by the Mexican President when he asked for an international commission to pass on foreign claims for damages against Mexico. Thus, with the way cleared for recognition, "the anomalous state of things prevailing during the past nine years nears its close," as the New York *Journal of Commerce* notes, and "a new day dawns for Mexico," in th optimistic words of the Seattle *Times*. To the voices of many observers who see in the happenings of the summer proof that the period of watchful waiting is now approaching an end, must be added a notable chorus of editors, statesmen, special correspondents and the legislatures of six States, three of them on the Mexican border, who are convinced that Alvaro Obregon has earned that recognition which was withheld from Huerta and Carranza. An exception must be made, however, of those who feel that the good intentions of the Mexican government should be confirmed by a treaty before recognition is accorded, and of others who would like more evidence of Mexican good-will toward American capital.

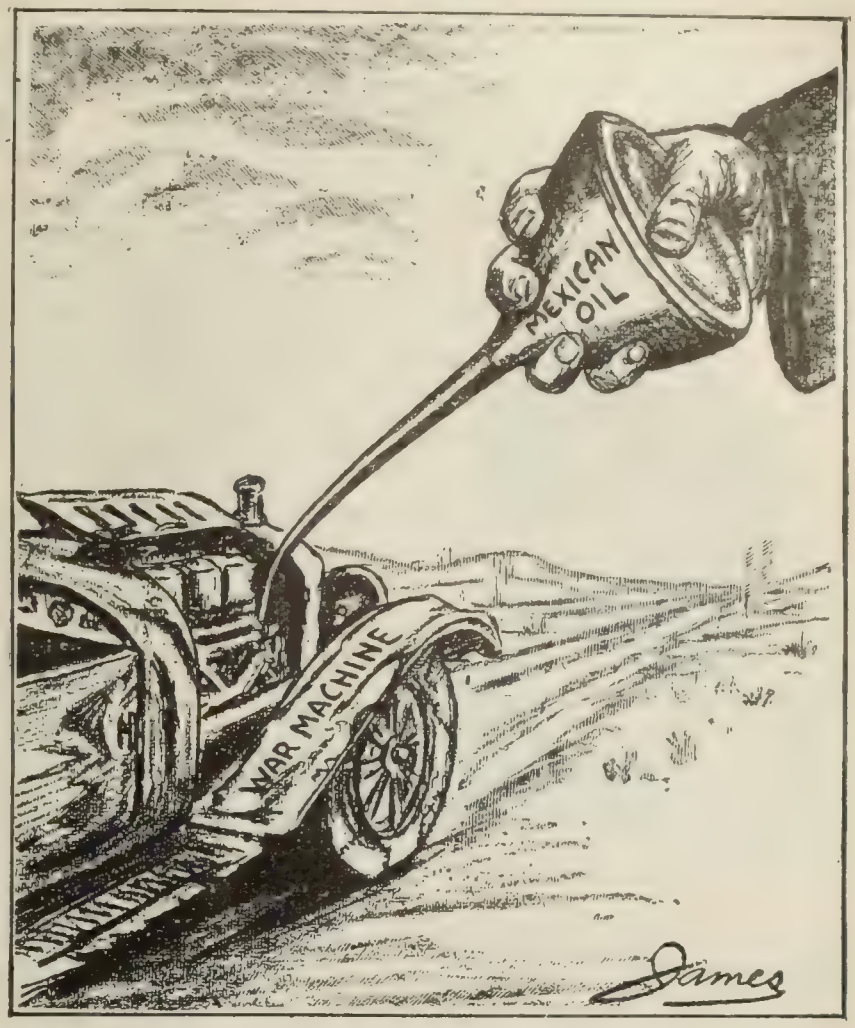
THEIR NEW GOD.

—Walker in the New York *Call*.

Summer did not open so auspiciously along the Rio Grande. On June 7 Secretary Hughes, in discussing the terms of a proposed treaty with Mexico, said that the fundamental question under consideration

"is the safeguarding of property rights against confiscation. Mexico is free to adopt any policy which she pleases with respect to her public lands, but she is not free to destroy, without compensation, valid titles which have been obtained by American citizens under Mexican laws."

Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution, which went into effect May 1, 1917, declares that: "In the nation is vested direct ownership of all minerals, petroleum and hydro-carbons—solid,



LUBRICATION MAY START IT.

—James in the St. Louis *Star*.

liquid, or gaseous." Our oil men, most of whom had bought their oil lands before 1917, feared that this clause would be made retroactive, thus affecting a large scale confiscation of their properties. Such confiscation, said Mr. Hughes, "would constitute an international wrong of the gravest character, and this Government could not submit to its accomplishment," and so Mexico was asked to declare the clause non-retroactive in a treaty to be drawn up previous to recognition.

Following President Wilson's example in the Fiume dispute, President Obregon made an appeal to the American people on June 27, using the columns of the New York *World*. "We have pledged our faith," he said, that "this article will not be given retroactive application and have taken no single step that could be construed confiscatory by even the most malignant." But "there are certain things which a country may not do without surrender of sovereignty and self-respect," and the President of Mexico therefore declined to make any treaty, preferring to wait for an authoritative interpretation of the clause by the Supreme Court. When the increased export tax on oil became effective on July 1, the Standard Oil Company stopped exporting and shut down its plant at Tampico. The result was unemployment and some disturbance, and two gunboats were sent to Tampico on the 5th, only to leave three days later. On July 13 President Obregon asked all the nations whose citizens had suffered damage to person or property to appoint a commission to meet Mexican representatives, and pass on claims. A revolt of troops in the Tampico district a few days later was promptly suppressed. On the 27th the Lower House of the Mexican Legislature refused to give the President extraordinary powers to adjust Article 27. *El Universal* (Mexico City) on August 12, printed an interview with American Under-Secretary of State Fletcher, full of expressions of good-will, but insisting that a dec-

laration from Mexico that Article 27 is not retroactive is still to be held a *sine qua non* condition to any agreement. Then things moved towards settlement. The last week of August was "oil week in Mexico City." On the 29th, five leading American oil men arrived at Mexico City and proceeded to confer with President Obregon and other government officials over the taxation problem. The next day the Mexican Supreme Court in a test case declared Article 27 non-retroactive. Press correspondents in Mexico City and Washington agreed that this would be a precedent for dealing with other similar cases, and ought to satisfy American demands. On September 1, President Obregon declared a treaty with the United States, previous to recognition, "neither possible, convenient, or necessary, and contrary to Mexican constitutional precepts in that it creates special privileges for Americans." On the 4th, a "happy and satisfactory solution to all parties" was announced as the result of the conference on oil taxation. A few days later oil began moving again from Tampico, and back taxes were being paid into the Mexican treasury. President Harding tells newspaper correspondents that relations with Mexico are becoming more satisfactory, although some writers point out that the two countries are still at deadlock over negotiating a treaty before recognition takes place.

The decision of the Mexican Supreme Court, says the New York *Globe*,

"serves the double purpose of eliminating a present cause of trouble and of pointing to the proper procedure for other matters. It ought to bring about formal recognition and the resumption of official relations between the two American republics."

The court decision, in the opinion of the Springfield *Republican*, "should suffice as a foundation for the protection of American property rights in Mexico acquired prior to 1917," and "dropping the treaty demand would save Mexico's face on the point of national honor—something not to be minimized." The Boston *Transcript*, however, says that a decision "enables the Obregon administration to negotiate a treaty on the basis proposed by Secretary Hughes," and "the making of that treaty in proper form will accomplish the recognition of the government that makes it." With this the Providence *Journal* agrees, and the Washington *Post*, finding Obregon still "obdurate" on the treaty proposition, advises him to accept the agreement offered by Secretary Hughes. The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* observes that the Mexican Supreme Court has reversed itself before now and might reverse itself again. And one of the attorneys for some of the American oil interests in Mexico makes the same point, insisting that the only permanent protection for American investors in Mexico "would be the joint signature of a suitable treaty protecting the rights of citizens from the territory of the other."

Aside from the Mexican court decision and the agreements reached by our oil magnates, the Phoenix *Arizona Gazette* declares that "American citizens everywhere are asking why the United States and Mexico do not come to a mutually satisfactory agreement that will permit the official recognition of the present government of Mexico, which is eminently a good government." In another border State the San Francisco *Chronicle* declares that our failure to recognize Obregon is "putting us in the wrong." In Texas editorials in the El Paso *Times*, Dallas *News*, and Houston *Chronicle*, support the statement of a Texan quoted in a San Antonio dispatch to the New York *World* that "sentiment in Texas overwhelmingly favors recognition of Obregon." Senator Ashurst of Arizona called attention a while ago to the fact that the legislatures of Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Michigan, Illinois, and Oklahoma have petitioned the Secretary of State to recognize the Obregon government. And the example of these six States, says the Minneapolis *Minnesota Star* (Labor), should be followed by every other State in the Union.

NEW YORK'S SOLDIER BONUS KILLED

"KILLED IN THE BATTLE OF ALBANY, August 31, 1921." Such was the epitaph of an effigy representing the State soldier bonus act, which the American Legion post at Rome, N. Y., cremated when it learned that the State Court of Appeals found the act unconstitutional "This act," notes the Buffalo *Express*, "was passed by the State legislature, signed by the Governor (a former member of the Court of Appeals), and ratified by a referendum of the people. Not a word was raised as to its constitutionality. The controller prepared to issue the necessary bonds, and it fell to the lot of a lawyer for a private corporation to uncover the flaw in the act." This, in the opinion of *The Express*, was "stupid" law-making, while the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* looks upon "this fiasco" as "another striking illustration of loose methods of legislation." "There must have been a good deal of humbug in the whole business," thinks *The Dispatch*. The Brooklyn *Eagle*, however, cites the nullification of the act as an instance where "the legislature went beyond its power, and the people went beyond their power."

Five of the seven judges concurred in the majority opinion, which rules that the act is contrary to the provisions of Section I, Article VII, of the State Constitution. This provides that "the credit of the State shall not be given or loaned to any individual," and the Court holds that the bonus act virtually involves a gift of the State's credit, whereas the soldiers were not in any respect servants of the State. Says the Court's opinion, in part:

"The State did not call them from their homes or lead them to battle. It did nothing. It exercised no authority. It is said that our soldiers were taken from homes and occupations and compelled to risk their lives for inadequate pay while others earned large wages in safety—that the statute attempts in a small way to distribute more fairly the public burden. It is all true, but again the State was not the actor." . . . . .

"The decisions in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Massachusetts and other States are not in conflict with this decision. They none of them discuss a section of the Constitution similar to our own."

Despite the ruling of the Court of Appeals, the New York *World* declares that it was under the same Constitution that "New York lived through the Civil War and on its own account and credit raised more than $30,000,000 which was paid out to soldiers in bounties." The validity of that action appears never to have been called in question, asserts *The World*. And in the present instance, thinks the Springfield *Republican*, "New York State can still levy a direct tax to the amount of the bonus, as our own legislature did, and be sure of its constitutionality." However it may be done, agrees the Troy *Record*, "it is now the duty of our legislators to find the avenue through which the expression of the people's will can lawfully be carried into effect." Already, the Seattle *Times* informs us, "fourteen commonwealths have paid out $184,000,000, and eight other States have before them legislation providing payment to World War veterans of as much more."

But before New York's veterans can be rewarded, points out the New York *Tribune*, the legislatures of 1922 and 1923 must act on an amendment to the Constitution, and a referendum vote must be taken in the fall of 1923.

This action, however, would not meet with the approval of the New York Evening *Post*, which believes that the State "should not carelessly mortgage its future":

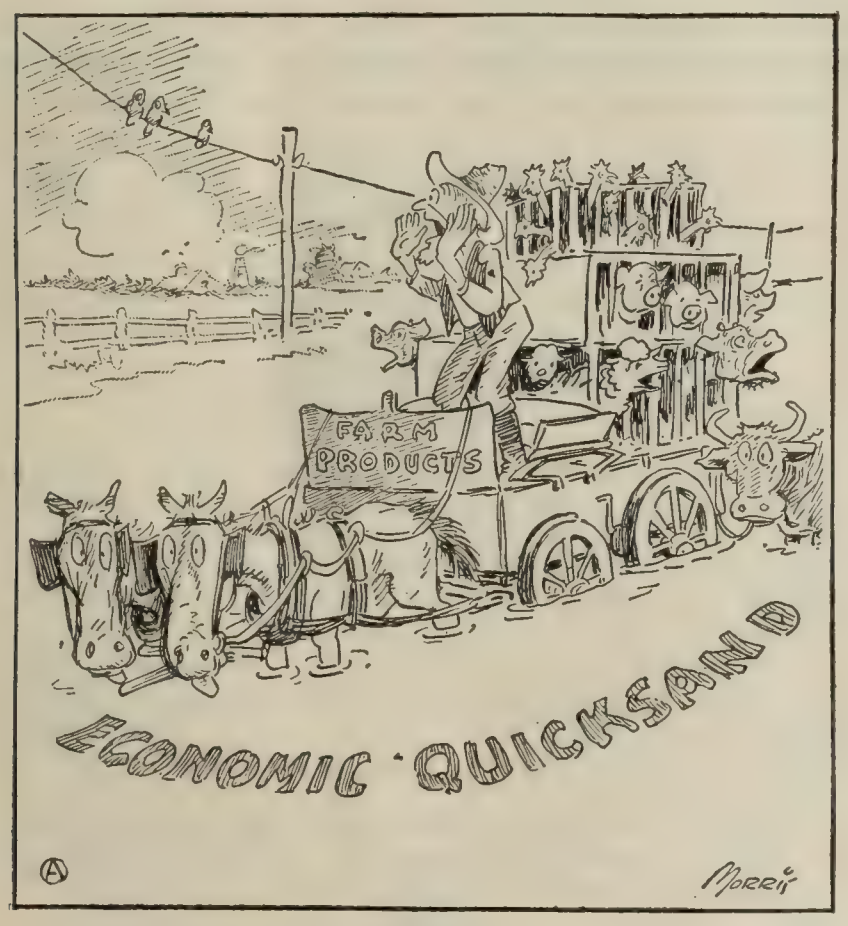
"The *Evening Post* believed that the State bonus was unwise for a number of reasons. Among them is the fact that it would place upon the people a burden disproportionate to the benefit conferred on the veterans, for the people would have to pay taxes for a quarter century to meet interest and principal charges. It is easy to say we will spend to-day and pay the bill to-morrow."

"SUBSIDIZING" THE FARMER

VERY LIKE A GOLD BRICK, in the opinion of writers of widely varying schools of thought, ranging from Wall Street to North Dakota, is the new farm credits law which allows the War Finance Corporation to use $1,000,000,000 in financing farm products. "A Gold Brick for Farmers," is the headline of a Fargo *Courier News* (Nonpartisan League) editorial discrediting the new law because, as it insists, the War Finance Corporation is "controlled by big business" and "permitted gamblers to rob both American producers and European consumers on the 1920 crop." This law helps the farmers indirectly by lending funds to exporters, middlemen, and bankers whose money is tied up in farm products. It was an Administration substitute for the more direct plan sponsored by Senator Norris and has been indignantly attacked by that Senator, who declares that those who examine it "will find that instead of the producer being protected by that measure, it will be the gambler in food products, it will be the speculator, it will be the banker." The New York *World* agrees that the law actually "plays into the hands of speculators who take over the farmers' crops for the purpose of boosting the market." That the farmers have been "gold-bricked" is likewise the opinion of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, which argues that "it is one thing to furnish financial ways and means—even these are to be subjected to restrictions—and it is another to find a market." Since the farmer to-day "is being undersold in the very markets he would invade, credit at home will not crown his invasion with success."

That the bill deserves the name "farmer's subsidy," is seriously questioned, too, by *The Magazine of Wall Street:*

"It is not likely to help farmers very largely, since the price of farm products depends so much on foreign consumption and not upon foreign shipment. Such subsidy as may be found in



HELP!

—Morris, for the George Matthew Adams Service.

the bill seems, therefore, to be rather in favor of middlemen and dealers than of farmers themselves. The latter are likely to be disappointed."

And at least one farm journal, *The National Stockman and Farmer* (Pittsburgh), does not believe "that the Kellogg bill will accomplish what its friends hope in promoting export trade or what its opponents fear in other respects."

But Mr. Eugene Meyer, Jr., director of the War Finance Corporation, declares that "the Agricultural Relief Act is a measure of great significance to our agricultural interests," and "is thoroughly workable." The pressing need just now, he says, "is for additional facilities to finance our staple agri-

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CITY AND COUNTRY POPULATION.

One hundred years ago the population of the United States was two-thirds farming and one-third city population. To-day the city population is greatly in excess of the country population.

"McCutcheon + W. J. Bryan" in the Chicago *Tribune.*

cultural products so that they can be marketed more gradually than formerly." The law "aims to provide these facilities along sound lines and in a way that will be helpful not only to the producers themselves, but also the whole business of the country." As the New York *Journal of Commerce* sums up its provisions, the law simply allows the War Finance Corporation to "issue and utilize its securities in a sum not to exceed a billion dollars to aid in the carrying and exportation of agricultural products and in providing credit for agricultural purposes, including the breeding, raising, fattening and marketing of livestock." If the director conducts this work along the lines indicated in his recent statements, he will, in the opinion of *Wallace's Farmer* (Des Moines) have rendered a very great service to the farmers of the country. The Richmond *Item*, published in one of the smaller cities of a leading agricultural State, is confident that the new farm credits law will accomplish notable things. It says:

"The Finance Board will arrange that farm crops can be made the basis for loans, enough to allow the farmer to choose his own time for marketing what he raises.

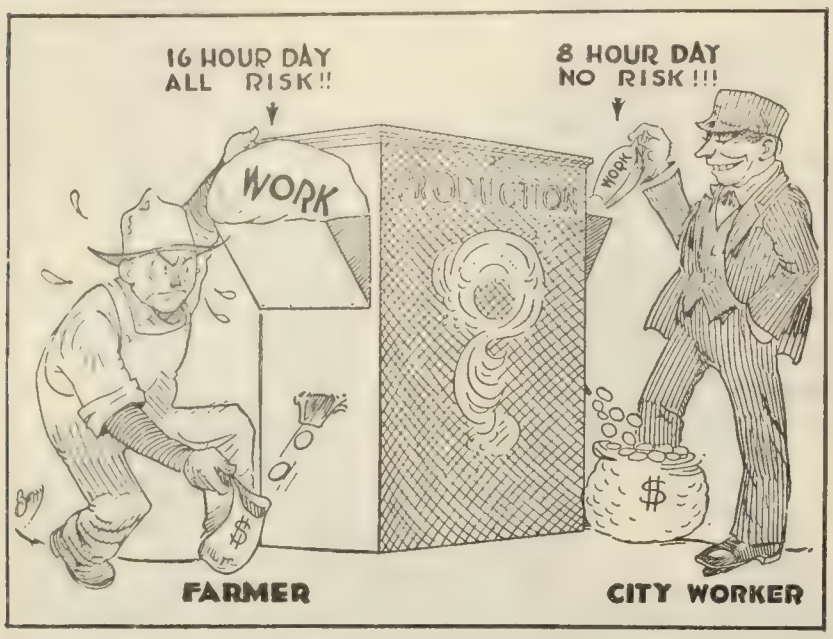
"The speculator who used to bear prices until the farmer was forced to sell, and then made millions out of the transaction, will find his occupation gone.

"And, with the farmer in a more independent position, financially, he will do his part towards bringing back an era of prosperity to the rest of the country.

"He can afford to buy and will buy the things his family have had to go without, for the last year. And when the farmer has money enough to buy what he needs, the country has always been and always will be prosperous."

"By far the most stupendous example of government paternalism and class legislation in our peace history," is the Syracuse *Herald's* characterization of the Kellogg Act. Between the

kind of rural credits law which the most advanced spokesmen of the farmers demanded and the thing that Congress has given them the only obstacle, remarks Mr. Mark Sullivan in one of his Washington dispatches to the New York *Evening Post*, is "the difficulty of setting up a mechanism to reach individual farmers in time to do them any present good." The passage of the Kellogg Act and other measures in the interest of the farmer "reflect the fact that the farmer is the strongest factor in the present Congress and is likely to continue to be so during



SOMETHING IS VIVIDLY WRONG WITH THIS SYSTEM.
—Berry in the Lincoln *Nebraska Farmer*.

the remainder of the Harding Administration." As we read in the Washington correspondence of the Brooklyn *Eagle:*

"During the four and a half months just ended practically every constructive act passed by Congress was in the interest of the farmers. Here is a list of the more important bills passed:

"1. The Emergency Tariff, exclusively designed to protect against foreign competition in farm produce.

"2. The Export Trade Bill, authorizing the Government to loan up to $1,000,000,000 to aid in financing the export of farm products.

"3. The bill to control the packing industry of the country.

"4. A bill known as the Grain Exchange Law, instituting a similar control to that over the packers to boards of trade and other grain marketing agencies.

"5. A law increasing the capital of the Federal Land Banks by $45,000,000.

"6. The Townsend Bill, appropriating $75,000,000 for good roads.

"This is a pretty good record for the passage of legislation designed to help one class of citizens."

This situation seems menacing to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which objects to legislation enacted for the benefit of one particular class in the community. In answer to statements like this, *Wallace's Farmer* (Des Moines) replies that "there are several reasons why agricultural legislation should not be called 'class legislation.'"

"In the first place, one-third of the people of the United States actually live on farms, and in the second place the productivity and buying power of this one-third of our population determines more than any other one thing the prosperity of the remaining two-thirds of our population. Fundamentally, the only question about agricultural legislation is as to whether or not it really will increase the productivity and buying power of the farmer. If it really will do that, it will help 90 per cent. of the people in the cities as much as it will help the farmers. . . .

"Agricultural legislation never will be 'class legislation.' It may be unwise legislation which will not enable the farmers to increase their productivity or their buying power and it may be legislation designed to keep certain politicians in power, without benefiting the farmers. But any legislation which actually does benefit the farmers can not be 'class legislation,' for it will benefit the whole nation as well."

ARE RENTS TOTTERING?

AS OCTOBER FIRST APPROACHES, the query of the Chicago *Daily News* becomes of interest: "What profiteth it a frugal people to bring down the cost of labor and commodities if the rent gouger taketh all that they save?" While landlords and tenants in our big cities, however, strike their traditional attitude, the National Industrial Conference Board spreads the encouraging news that rents in many communities actually have declined one whole per cent. in the past year. Moreover, says the Board, the contemplated rise in other cities has been checked for the time being. But in New York City we are told that approximately 25,000 tenants have been notified that their rent will be increased, and this information and the rent situation in Cincinnati led *The Enquirer* of that city to declare that "rent extortion is the rule rather than the exception, and there seems to be no immediate prospect for reduction in rents." When a solution to the nation-wide housing shortage is sought, the New York *Globe* finds that "with builders and workmen at odds over wages, and financial interests afraid to gamble on present construction costs, the only solution appears to be to build your own house." A recent decision by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court of Brooklyn, ruling that a reasonable rent is a return of 10 per cent. on the present market value of a house or apartment, is also calculated to cheer both the landlord and the tenant, and to encourage apartment building, according to New York opinion. For, says one real estate expert, it is only fair that 10 per cent. should be earned in the business of renting, which requires all the attention of the landlord, when 8 per cent. can be earned on investments that require no attention from the investor.

The Secretary of Labor announced last month that more houses for automobiles than for human beings were built in the United States in 1920. In Brooklyn and in one or two other New York boroughs, however, the future prospect is more encouraging. Houses and apartments costing $100,000,000 will have been constructed in Brooklyn this year, it is said on good authority, and in another borough, says *The Tribune*, "two hundred families are building homes with their own hands in an attempt to solve the housing problem in primitive fashion." Tired of crowded apartments and high rents, whole families pool their funds and their labor, hire a carpenter and a mason, and work early and late on their new homes. As we read in the Conference Board's report, which deals with 165 localities in the United States, embracing practically all of the cities having a population of 50,000 or over, and some smaller places:

"From ninety-seven of these the report was that there had been no change since last March in rents of houses occupied by wage-earners. Some of the largest cities of the country, including New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh and San Francisco, were among the cities where rents averaged the same this summer as they did last spring.

"In Cleveland, Detroit, Kansas City, Mo.; Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Portland, Ore.; Seattle, and thirty-five other cities, very slight decreases in rents were noted. This makes a total of 139 places where rents were the same or actually less in July than in March.

"In some communities rents were still rising. Boston, Cincinnati, Denver, Rochester, St. Louis, Spokane, and twenty smaller places, reported slight increases since last spring.

"Taking the country as a whole, the board estimates that rent decreases more than counter-balanced rent increases, and that there had been an average decline between March and July of about 1 per cent. in rents as paid by wage-earners.

"In eleven cities from which reports were secured the average advances since 1914 were well over 100 per cent.; in ten cities rents had increased 91 to 100 per cent.; in ten more from 81 to 90 per cent. In all, 113 cities reported increases of more than 50 per cent. in rents in the seven years between July, 1914, and July, 1921.

"While real estate men in some places look for a further rise in rents because of the continuing shortage of houses, the pre-

vailing opinion among them seems to be that rents are at their peak, and that any change in the immediate future will be downward."

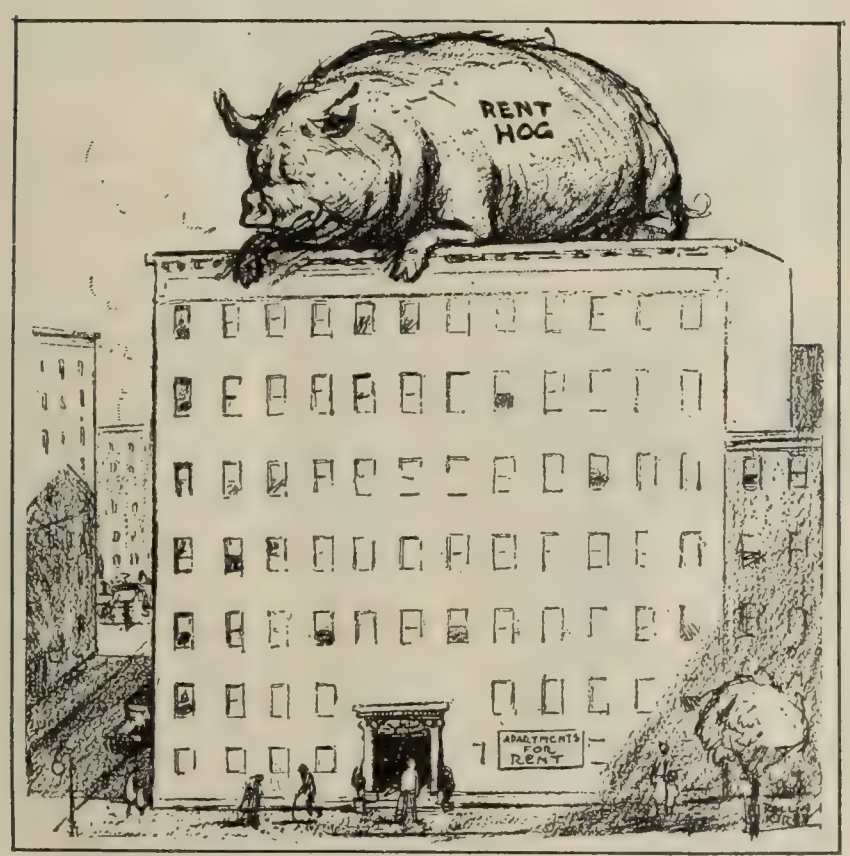
In New York this is sure to be the case, thinks the chief counsel of the Mayor's committee on rent profiteering, mainly because wages are being reduced, therefore landlords must reduce rents generally, for the simple reason that tenants cannot afford to pay them. "In the worst plight of all are the men with modest income who are worried not only by high rents, but by declining wages and lessening employment," points out the New York *Evening Post*, while the New York *World* voices this reminder to landlords in general:

"Rents as a rule cannot advance long after prices and wages which started their advance have stopped rising. Rents cannot even be maintained long after prices and wages have begun to fall. People whose income is less than it was cannot pay higher rents, and people whose income has not suffered in the adjustment will not pay.

"If the existing depression continues, it will act more powerfully than any possible court decision to bring rents down nearer the pre-war scale. When all business booms, a boom in real estate and a rise in the price of apartments are inevitable; when business slumps, rents must be reduced, slowly, perhaps, but surely.

"The landlords will have to watch out. They are building for themselves a position which involves a worse smash than any that has overtaken the most inflated of other markets. Their present charges are taking from the average person a third and more of his income, and no one can keep his head above water a great while on that basis. As prices and wages are liquidating, rents must liquidate."

"The only remedy that can bring genuine relief," asserts the Springfield *Union*, "is a revival of home-building." But this revival cannot be brought about, the Boston *Transcript* avers, as long as building workmen "insist on getting war-time wages." So high rents and a shortage of houses continue. In the larger cities of Texas, for instance, "rentals are higher than in such industrial cities as Philadelphia and Baltimore, according to the Houston *Post*. As we are told by the Sharon (Pa.) *Herald:*



STILL THERE.

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

"Liquidation in prices and wages set in last fall. It has proceeded slowly, but none the less surely. Be it said to their credit many landlords have recognized the trend of the times and have acted accordingly. But, broadly speaking, rents have kept at their old figure."

That there is another side to the question, and that landlords as a class are not as mercenary as we have been led to believe, however, is indicated in the following article in *Building Management* (New York) entitled, "How to Raise Apartments Rents Gracefully." In a letter from a diplomatic landlord,

STILL TOO HIGH.

—Branner in the New York *Daily News*.

which is quoted in the article, we are given some reasons for high rents:

"To our tenants: I regret to say that the City of New York has laid new taxes upon the Company's tenements, amounting to over $36,000, or an average of 7.8c. a room for every week in the year. The banks which have loaned money on bond and mortgage on our buildings have raised their interest rates to 6%, and this raise means an average increase per room of 4.8c. a week. Coal is now $2.00 a ton more than it was last winter, and other items such as the weekly payrolls show material increases over last spring.

"The added burdens for the year, which must be met and which are not taken care of by the present rents, amount to a sum, which, when divided into the total number of rooms in our buildings, averages over 20c. a room a week.

"As yet, none of our operating costs have decreased. Our coal, for example, cost $1,100 more last month than it cost for the corresponding month last year, and the consumption was 1,064 tons this year against 1,057 tons last year.

"It is true that labor is more abundant, but it has not seemed wise to attempt to secure it at a lower wage. Our workmen are, by and large, good men, and we doubt, if, in the long run, there would be any real gain to the tenants in discharging the present employees and replacing them with others not so well trained in the special work they have to do.

"It seems, however, that there ought to be some reduction in the coming year in the cost of running the buildings, so, instead of increasing the rents 20c. a room to cover the burdens referred to above, the new schedule of rents will not exceed 15c. a week increase for any room.

"When you read this notice, remember that the stockholders are asking nothing for themselves—except the small return of 5% upon their investment. This is all they have ever asked and they have never received even as much as 5%.

"The Company's creditors, such as our mechanics, engine-room and other employees, and those who sell supplies and materials in connection with the housing of the tenants, have all increased their demands anywhere from 50% to 200%.

"The bankers are now charging 50% more than they used to charge when their interest rates were only 4%. Our total New York City taxes in 1921 will be over $171,000 as against $83,299 in 1914. The Federal and State taxes are now $28,000 against $7,800 in 1914; in fact, all the creditors have increased their demands—except the stockholders."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

One who butts in is usually the goat.—*Cleveland Press.*

The kind of midnight oil we burn nowadays is cylinder oil.—*Evansville Courier.*

Russia forgot to build a kitchen in her air castles.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

The American watch on the Rhine is about to be wound up.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

The real wheels of commerce are worth a dollar each.—*Cheyenne Wyoming State Tribune.*

It is sometimes hard to tell whether a red nose is caused by sunshine or moonshine.—*Lincoln Star.*

The modern girl thinks she's a live wire: and the reformers agree she is shocking.—*Rock Island Argus.*

The modern reformer is apparently trying to root out evil with his noes.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

To achieve disarmament, build battleships by popular subscription.—*Cheyenne Wyoming State Tribune.*

Money may make the mare go but it requires real horse sense to keep the money from going.—*Asheville Times.*

Our role in the war-torn theaters of the world seems predestined to be the bank-roll.—*Columbus (S. C.) Record.*

If any multimillionaire to-day wishes to die poor there is evidently nothing to stop him.—*New York Evening Mail.*

With a house on every lot the profiteering landlords couldn't make a lot on every house.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

Secretary Mellon wants a tax on checks, but what the country really wants is a check on taxes.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

Grover Bergdoll certainly is pretty small when they are unable to find him in a little country like Switzerland.—*Denver Times.*

Grover Bergdoll is speeding around in the foothills of Switzerland. Avalanches, do your duty.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

Ships can now be operated by wireless, but operating the ship of state still requires more or less wire pulling.—*Indianapolis Star.*

Automobiles are making no headway in their disputes with locomotives for the right of way at the road crossings.—*Detroit Journal.*

We trust no Latin-American State will butt in and send marines to West Virginia for the purpose of restoring order.—*New York Sun.*

The first practical step of the Washington conference should be to disarm the nations that come with axes to grind.—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

"Medical Journal" asks: "What makes us tall or short?" We know what makes us "short." Ask us a hard one.—*New York Evening Mail.*

Hays requests criticism of his management of the P. O. Department. Burleson got it without asking.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

Congress has voted to protect home brewers from revenue agents. All they need now is protection from the undertakers.—*New York American.*

A printers strike including all the pressmen and feeders in Germany would soon increase the value of the mark.—*Boston Shoe & Leather Reporter.*

We don't agree with Mr. Dawes that the *Congressional Record* ought to be discontinued. Why not add a comic supplement to it and make it pay?—*New York World.*

President of the Dairymen's League was a trifle indiscreet when he announced that the price of milk would be advanced on account of drought.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Steam laundries, it is reported, do not kill germs, but from the looks of the output the germs must know they've been in a battle when they come out of one.—*New York World.*

We don't know whether the experts are right or not about the ruinous results of another war, but we don't believe we could survive another armistice.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

Our pax hasn't lightened our packs.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

Getting back to normal seems to call for a lot of reverses.—*Indianapolis Star.*

The war is over, but you can't make the landlords believe it.—*Houston Post.*

Temptation never catches a man with his back to it.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

West Virginia's miner troubles appear to be major ones.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Experience is one teacher that always gets paid, if not obeyed.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

The automobile has taught us, anyway, that the soft road is the hard one.—*American Lumberman.*

The Sinn Fein seems to have returned a flat "No!" to Lloyd George, with reservations.—*New York Tribune.*

Our appendix may be useless to us, but see what it does for the doctors.—*Cheyenne Wyoming State Tribune.*

The meek may inherit the earth, but that's the only way they will get it.—*Cheyenne Wyoming State Tribune.*

When they make men's clothes without pockets a lot of women can get to bed early nights.—*New York Evening Mail.*

"Thief Swallows $600 Diamond Ring," says a headline. Another diamond in the rough.—*New York American.*

Why is it always put forward as "women's wearing apparel?" Is there some other kind of apparel?—*Kansas City Star.*

What this country needs is less agitation about bobbed hair and more for bobbed government expenses.—*Kansas City Star.*

Senator LaFollette, if he is around when the millennium comes, will probably make a minority report.—*Toledo Blade.*

"Revenue Program Taking Shape," says a headline. And it will take about everything else.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

"Lenine says he is disappointed in the Russian people." Probably thought they could live without eating.—*Toledo Blade.*

It looks now as tho this country will get Bergdoll about the same time that the British hang the kaiser.—*Baltimore American.*

"A person who has accumulated a number of Good Tastes is rich," says Dr. Frank Crane. He has to be.—*Columbia (S. C.) State.*

It will not be long now until the watch on the Rhine will have to get along without its American hands.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

THAT NURSE!

—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*

If the world will resolve not to have another war until the recent one is paid for everlasting peace will be assured.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

Another obstacle in the way of peace is the fact that the milk of human kindness won't satisfy a thirst for the cream of foreign trade.—*Muncie Star.*

The Chicago *Tribune* wants the constitution taught in the schools Isn't knowledge of it needed more in Congress and legislatures?—*Houston Post.*

One trouble with civilization is that it pays so much more to the lawyer who finds loopholes in laws than to the lawyer who tries to enforce laws.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

A man in Cincinnati has been ordered by the court to pay his wife $30.10 a week alimony. The question is whether the ten cents was war or luxury tax.—*Fort Wayne News-Sentinel.*

We gather from reading the business periodicals that in these days of nipping normalcy an optimist is a factory owner who has cut his wages 50 per cent. and raised his prices 25 per cent.—*New York Call.*

A woman in York, Pa., has been found to possess one rib too many, says the Philadelphia *Record.* We once heard of a man similarly afflicted who got the entire world into trouble as a result.—*Life.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

KAISERISM SEEN BACK OF THE ERZBERGER MURDER

"THE BULLETS WHICH LAID ERZBERGER LOW also struck at the peace and quiet of the Fatherland," says President Loebe of the German Reichstag, who adds that "their effect on the nation cannot be calculated at this hour." But the murder of the former Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Finance, by two well-dresst youths at Baden, immediately brought down a torrent of accusation on German monarchist circles, which are charged with having an organized "political murder ring to crush the present German government" and restore the monarchy. Berlin dispatches tell us further of the conviction in authoritative circles that "the Junkers permitted the crime in an effort to precipitate an internal war, and the question uppermost is whether President Ebert, Chancellor Wirth and their followers will be able to throttle these efforts of the Nationalists." It was an "uncanny coincidence," remarks one correspondent, that the murder was timed to occur just a few days before the annual convention of the German National Party (Monarchist) in Munich, Bavaria, a stronghold of the royalists and militarists. Nor did the convention take any timid or doubtful tone. "The Berlin government is sowing the wind, we will supply the whirlwind," boldly declared Dr. Helfferich, Erzberger's bitterest enemy, amid roars of applause, and Herr Hergt, another "hard-boiled" Junker, was cheered to the echo when he defied the republic in these words:

GERMAN MILITARISM AND THE YOUNG REPUBLIC.
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

"Let our opponents beware of the danger of a future war! The President is still in office, though he isn't legally President. We see in Weimar only an episode which separates us from our ultimate goal, the restoration of the monarchy. We stand squarely on the Constitution, which can be changed at any time. We shall make use of our privilege at the right time. We demand the revision of the Treaty of Versailles and reject all fulfillment of it. In domestic politics we must be in the bitterest possible opposition and not shrink even from the overthrow of the Ministry."

The *Berliner Tageblatt* alludes meaningly to the spectacle of the anti-government demonstration lately led by Von der Goltz, and declares that Ludendorff's "military crowd" provoked the assassination by their anti-government propaganda. According to the *Tageblatt* the Junkers have been trying quietly to organize a peasant strike against the government's proposed taxation program, with the object of "starving out the cities." This Berlin daily calls Ludendorff and his followers "traitors" in that they try to incite a new Kapp revolt "at a time when after seven years' storm, the foreign situation is beginning slowly to turn in our favor." It boldly accuses the reactionaries of playing to the "lowest instincts of the masses" in order to stir them against the government, and says further that the reactionaries are "only waiting for a chance to lift the lid of their Pandora's box, and let out the poisonous fumes of reaction upon the country." Now the *Tageblatt* asks:

"Is this latest murder the forerunner or signal for other similar deeds? Is Germany standing on the threshold of new thrills? Are our politicians of disaster plotting against the republic?"

But the Socialist press comes out boldly and without reservation names the charges implied in the above questions, and all the Socialist papers reprint the statement issued by the *Sozialistische Korrespondenz*, which reads:

"Let there be no mistake. The truth is out. Every German worker knows to-day unmistakably that the hangman bandits of the World War are the greatest scoundrels in the history of Germany, and that they are planning systematically to kill off those who are left among the leaders of the parties which wish to build up Germany. They are next. Make no mistake. The consequences of the Erzberger murder will be catastrophic for Germany."

The *Freiheit* insists that responsibility for the murder rests primarily on Erzberger's leading political opponents, and declares: "The revolvers discharged in Griesbach Baden were loaded in the editorial rooms of the *Kreuz Zeitung*, the *Deutsche Tages Zeitung*, and other Pan-German organs." *Vorwärts* also lays the moral responsibility for the murder at the door of the National and German People's parties, their leaders, and their newspaper organs, charging them with this guilt because of their "unrelenting persecution" of the former Minister, who "when the collapse came had the courage to stand by the Fatherland, and negotiate the armistice for which Hindenburg and Ludendorff begged on their knees after William fled to Holland." Fear that the work of international reconstruction, which was progressing hopefully, has been jeopardized, is expressed by the *Vossische Zeitung*, and the Socialist and Communist press call upon the masses to join in a common rally for the fight against reactionaries along the whole front. On the other hand, Nationalist organs denounce the murderous deed editorially, and at the same time caution their readers against undue haste in arriving at any conclusions while the murder has not been cleared up. According to Berlin dispatches, President Ebert has authorized the government to offer a reward of one hundred thousand marks for the apprehension or for information leading to the arrest of the assassins of Erzberger, whose murder comes at a time when the tense situation in Bavaria is giving the government anxious concern. Matters in Bavaria are resolving themselves into a final test of strength between Premier Kahr and his faithful Chief of Police, Poehner, on the one hand, and the Labor elements on the other. But, say Berlin press dispatches:

"In political circles here it is considered that the Bavarian officials will have to work out their own salvation, as the Central Government in Berlin, for various reasons, has not felt it possible to come to their rescue. In this connection, moreover, political circles point out that the Berlin and Munich governments have not given indications of over-affection for each other.

"Demonstrations in Munich against high prices and alleged reactionary methods of the Bavarian authorities, participated in by 40,000 people, were announced in messages from Munich. One man was killed and one wounded in the process of dispersing the demonstrators, which was effected by the police and soldiers without serious trouble. The demonstration is described as being aimed in particular at Premier Kahr and Chief of Police Poehner."

Meanwhile it is generally observed that the assassination of Erzberger has unleashed partisan fury in Germany to a degree not aroused by any single event since the revolution, and one American correspondent traces the course of events to this explosion as follows:

"The assassination of Erzberger, the man most hated by Karl Helfferich, General Ludendorff and the entire Kaiserist group, is regarded as the climax of the campaign of murder, which began with the killing of Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg and has now laid low one of the leaders of new democratic Germany.

"At a hurriedly called meeting of the Cabinet and forty leaders of the Democratic Republicans it was decided that the government can no longer remain inactive in view of the latest crime of its opponents, who, in their own newspapers, call for an unbroken series of meetings throughout the country to stir the people against the government of Chancellor Wirth. These organs charge the government with yielding to the Allies and severely criticize the government's proposed program of taxation, whereby Germany's war profiteers will be compelled to disgorge some of their loot.

"Erzberger, even in the temporary retirement arising out of his conflict with former Vice-Chancellor Helfferich, was acknowledged to be the guiding force behind the Wirth government. He was expected to return to active political life with the reassembling of the Reichstag late next month and assume the leadership of the government forces on the floor of Parliament. It was no secret that extreme Nationalists had been driven wild with frenzy over the prospect of his return."

MICHEL'S BOOTS.

"I can polish them as much as I like—but I can't wear them."

—*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

This informant goes on to say that since the courts had fully exonerated him of the charges of fraud brought against him by Helfferich, Erzberger had planned to resume his fight against the forces of the old Germany, which he held responsible for Germany's downfall, and we read:

AN UNPOPULAR REVIVAL.

FRITZ: "This is no good to me now. You want a swelled head for this sort of thing."

—*Punch* (London).

"His strength had been greatly missed by the Wirth government in its struggle with an inadequate Reichstag majority against the ever-growing attacks made upon it, which attacks had as their object the overthrowing of everything that has been accomplished by Chancellor Wirth in the domain of foreign affairs. The government's enemies have been bent upon wrecking the legislative program, upon which the fulfilment of the terms imposed by the Allies' ultimatum depends.

"Unable to kill Erzberger politically, his enemies finally resorted to the last weapon left them. This weapon they have been using against others with telling effect.

"Fourteen days after the release of Oltwig von Hirshfeld, the officer who fired at Erzberger during his famous court battle with Helfferich, and two days after monarchist crowds assembled by General Von der Goltz in a demonstration at the Grunewald race track near Berlin called for Erzberger's blood, the world famous Centrist leader was killed by twelve bullets fired by two assassins.

"At that same monarchist demonstration, led by Von der Goltz, the names of Wirth, Rathenau and other government leaders were assailed with equal bitterness by the reactionary crowds, while Ludendorff, standing by in full field uniform, nodded his approval."

The actual deed of murder is pictured by Deputy Karl Diez, a comrade of Erzberger, who was with the former Minister when the assassination took place, and who says in a press interview that the assassins were two well-drest youths—

"who followed Herr Erzberger and himself, then suddenly appeared in front of them and accosted the former Minister for the purpose of fixing his identity. Both thereupon drew revolvers and fired in a cold-blooded manner at short range. Herr Erzberger attempted to run to cover, but was mortally struck in the head. The assassins continued to fire into his prostrate

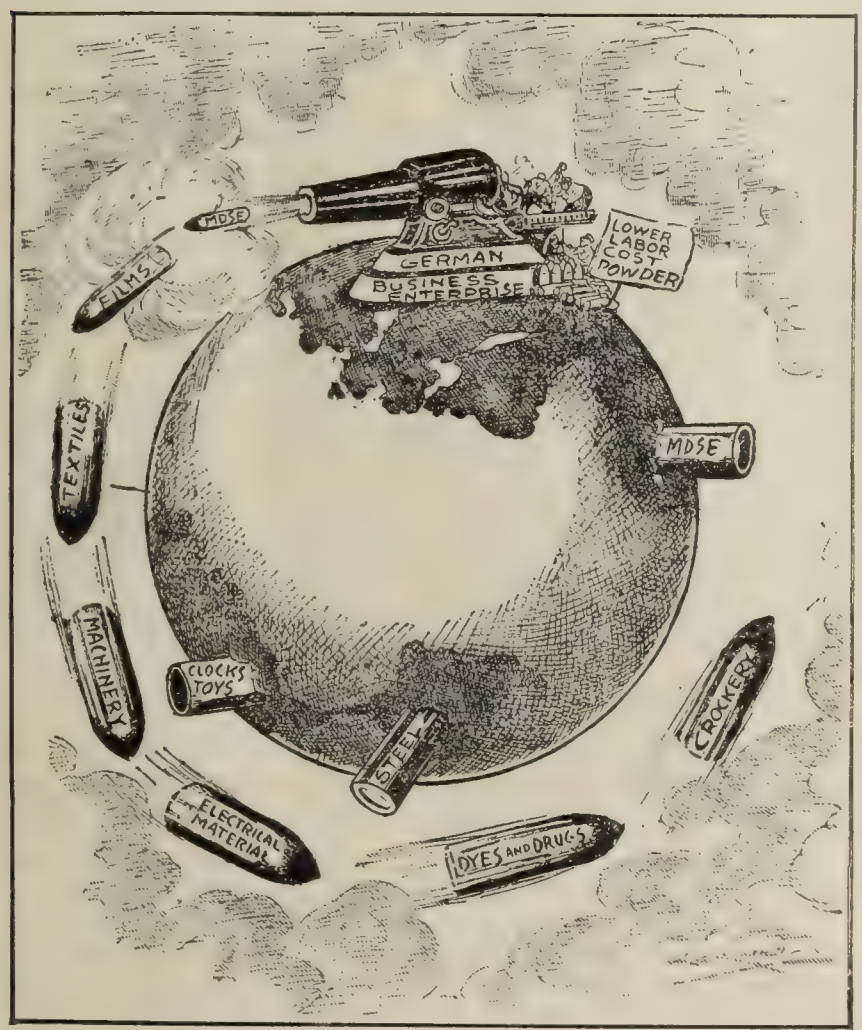
form and then fled. Deputy Diez, who was slightly wounded in the hand, crawled up to Herr Erzberger and found him dead.

"Erzberger is survived by a wife and two daughters, one of whom intends to enter a convent. His only son was killed in the war."

GERMAN MANUFACTURES NOT SO GOOD

GERMAN COMPETITION in the field of foreign trade is showing signs of weakening, according to Secretary Hoover, who Washington dispatches quote further as saying that the Germans are finding it impossible to produce goods equal to their pre-war quality. At the same time they are unable to execute large numbers of contracts, he tells us, and in Argentina have been compelled to throw up an order for large quantities of steel, which they could not deliver. Basing his remarks on reports to the Commerce Department, Secretary Hoover informs us of similar occurrences in various parts of the world, where the Germans are having difficulty in handling the business obtained through their attractive price quotations. Confirmation of this inferiority of German manufactures is not wanting in German circles, and a contributor to the *Sozialistische Monatshefte* attributes it to the fact that Germany lacks good workmen to produce articles of the standard reached before the war. He tells us then:

"However things go, one fact is certain, namely, that, unless the world is to be entirely destroyed, a time must come when the demand for manufactured products will send us orders in overflow. Meanwhile, it is indispensable that Germany turn out work of high quality, and the lack of capable workmen constitutes a serious obstacle to German rehabilitation by this means. Whatever the future may hold for Germany, it is plain that technical excellence in industry must be fostered much more than hitherto. This can be done only if we have capable workmen. Apprenticeship among small employers is not sufficient to keep up the standard of German production. That is why we must even now introduce other methods which guarantee and intensify work in general, and insure work of a high grade. Such training towards the objective of superior production is the only way to put Germany on her feet, and settle the European continent as a whole."



ANOTHER GERMAN GUN BEGINS TO WORK.

—*The Star* (Montreal)

FRANCO-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP

IT IS A MISTAKE to consider the French and Germans as natural-born enemies, we are told by various French writers, who wish to remind the world that there have been long periods of history when he French and Germans were very good neighbors. They would also make it known that it is fully realized in France how necessary a renewal of Franco-German friendship is to the reconstruction of Continental Europe at the same time that they declare the one indispensable condition of such a return of good feeling is that Germany satisfy the demands of the Treaty. France on her side must adopt a "policy of energy and flexibility," writes Wladimir D'Ormesson in the Paris *Revue Hebdomadaire*, and must realize that before she can see into the future clearly, she must "liquidate the deplorable past." And he adds:

WHAT MICHEL NEEDS.

Patriotism—Diligence—Unity.

—*Fliegende Blaetter* (Munich)

"It is true that between the Germans and ourselves there is an abyss of feeling and variety of aptitudes quite apart from any consideration of war. We shall never understand each other. But what two peoples do understand each other, and, understanding each other, still love each other?

"There is no use in singing a sentimental duo. We must know each other and manage our mutual defects and qualities so that we may work together. If they could arrive at an understanding, the Germans and the French would be masters of the world."

So profound is the differ nce in feeling and habit that lies between the Germans and the French, that Charles Seignobos, writing in the Mayence *Revue Rhenane*, wonders how relations of mutuality can be formed. Nevertheless, he adds:

"The foremost idea in the mind of the French is political security; and in the Germans facility for economic effort. We have reason to believe, then, that durable peace may be hoped for between France and Germany on these two conditions:

"First, that the personnel which will finally control the German government be stedfast in its desire for peace, and for a democratic régime resolutely opposed to war. Second, that Russia, which is destined to be the field of activity of German industry, be set up again on a basis of modern economic life. The first of these conditions depends on the Germans, the second, on the Russians. The French have no means of exerting direct action, for that would tend to irritate national sentiment. But they can facilitate reconciliation by entering into business relations with the Germans."

ROUMANIAN PERPLEXITIES

A DEFENSIVE MILITARY ALLIANCE with Poland and association with France in an anti-Bolshevik policy aim to guarantee Roumania to a degree against attack from the Russian Soviet government, but it is remembered by European writers that the Soviet government has refused to ratify the cession of Bessarabia to Roumania, and that unanimous Russian national sentiment is against such ratification. Some day, it is predicted, there will be "a vast liquidation of Eastern European affairs, at which the representatives of all Europe will find themselves face to face with a new Russia." Another peril that threatens Roumania lies in the direction of Hungary, and while there is no fear of armed aggression from that quarter, yet, as the Swiss *Journal de Geneve* remarks, Hungarian diplomacy and propaganda are very active, and everywhere on the alert to "circumvent European opinion." They may claim a revision of the present territorial status on the basis of the convention concerning minorities, or on some obscure article of the Versailles treaty. Therefore, we are told:

"Roumania had to be ready for such an eventuality, and so, despite a certain repugnance, she finally entered into the new international association known as the Little Entente. Thanks to the skill of Mr. Take Jonescu, she even occupies the preponderant position in the Little Entente. Now in her present situation she represents in Eastern and in Central Europe a factor of equilibrium and peace, for she entertains cordial relations with Czecho-Slovakia and Poland and with the Greece of Constantine. She is reconciled with Bulgaria and Austria, and is well disposed towards Germany, to whom she is bound by old economic ties. But Roumania as a factor of conciliation can be operative only when Roumania herself has acquired stability and peace. In truth the internal situation of Roumania is terribly confused. Violent political strife is paralyzing the recovery of business. Land reform, which was very correctly outlined by General Avoresco, has not yet produced the promised results, and the export of cereals, one of the most important sources of Roumanian wealth, has not yet been restored. As to the exploitation of oil lands, the award of these properties gives rise to endless bickering, in which it must be said the foreign element does not always appear at its handsomest. Finally, the government is spending much more money than other governments, but fails to remedy the disorders of the state. What is worse, the finances of Roumania are in a piteous condition, and it is becoming more and more evident that she must have a foreign loan."

The deeper causes of Roumanian disorder, we are told, were already latent in the old Roumania, but the sudden annexation of immense territories has ominously intensified their effect. Moreover, in addition to the two leading parties which formerly disputed the power of ruling and shared the benefits of it, there are added new parties who intensify the confusion. To oppose the old conservatives and liberals, who are actually pretty well played out, General Avoresco, now President of the National Council, has organized the "League of the People." Then there are the Peasant party, Socialist party, and the different National parties, representative of the new provinces. Attempts have been made to form some kind of coalition among these parties, but without success. There is political dynamite in such a situation, of course, but at the same time there are several factors of safety. This daily continues:

"This political insecurity, added to an internal situation already somewhat precarious, resulted naturally in some manifestations of Bolshevism. Such manifestations, however, are unquestionably due to foreign propaganda. It must not be forgotten that Roumania's worst enemies, Rakowsky and Bela Kun, are now in Russia. Rakowsky is Commissary of the People in Ukraine, whence he continues to direct Bolshevik conspiraces which the police periodically unearth in Bessarabia or at Bucharest. As to Bela Kun, who now leads the Soviet government in the Crimea, his only thought evidently is to avenge himself on those who cast him from the throne of Hungary. . . .

"But this menace in any event should not cause too much disquietude, for the Roumanian people is the most thoroughly opposed to Bolshevism of all the nations of Eastern Europe. The Roumanians are thus immune by virtue of their Latin heredity, and the existence of this isolated bastion against Bolshevism may in the future be of inestimable service to Western civilization."

IGNORANCE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WHEN THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER honestly confessed at Paris that he had never heard of Teschen and a brother peacemaker confused Cilicia with Silesia, we may draw the conclusion that there is some obscurity about foreign affairs "even in the loftiest altitudes," writes a contributor to *The Contemporary Review* (London, August), who remarks that if our rulers set such an example it is no wonder that our fellow citizens should regard foreign affairs with massive unconcern. His words are addrest directly to British readers, but have particular value for their American cousins, because foreign questions are being continually thrust on the American view. The British devote as much attention to politics as the inhabitants of any other country, this writer says, but their interest in the external relations and obligations of the United Kingdom has always been "spasmodic." Long periods of lethargic repose are followed by orgies of excitement aroused by war or the menace of war, we are told, and "the colored information about actual or potential enemies supplied at such times produces the same effect on our heads as alcohol on an empty stomach." Every journalist, every Member of Parliament, and every Minister who has tried the experiment is aware how difficult it is in time of peace to arouse intelligent curiosity about international problems, yet the effort must be ceaselessly renewed, for "if we do not educate ourselves and our masters when the sky is clear, we shall always find it is too late when the lightning begins to play and the thunder rolls." When the life and fortunes of every citizen are involved in the successful conduct of our relations to other states, it is "our right to know what is being done in our name and to be informed of the responsibilities which we are called upon to shoulder." The ignorance of the common citizen, "partly owing to his intellectual inertia and partly to the secretiveness of his rulers," is unworthy of an educated democracy, and in the new order emerging from the cataclysm "each one of us is in literal truth a citizen of the world, with an individual responsibility for the maintenance of peace on earth and good-will among men." The writer adds:

"We have now discovered that the Great War was caused by the bungling of a handful of highly placed individuals in different countries; and as we gaze at the result of their follies and their crimes, can we any longer desire that foreign affairs should be the preserve of a little group of supermen? The details of diplomacy will always have to be worked out by experts; but the wise statesman will welcome the informed cooperation of Parliament and the sustained interest of the electorate."

As means to acquire information about foreign affairs, *The Contemporary's* contributor mentions various histories, the memoirs of American, British, German, Italian, Japanese, and Russian statesmen, to see "how differently problems and events strike men of different political groups, different traditions, and different nationalities." Then there is the press, for———

"Nothing is more difficult and nothing is more indispensable than to discover the factors and currents of public opinion in the leading states; for though a ruler or a minister may at times strike out a line of his own, it is public opinion which, as a rule, shapes his course in the larger issues of national policy. We have, in a word, to study the press, to measure the weight of authority behind every journal of importance, to discover its sources of information, its degree of independence, its clientèle. 'As long as his newspapers pay,' writes Professor Graham Wallas in his new book, 'Our Social Heritage,' 'and the telephone from his house to the editorial offices is in working order, the owner of a group of papers has more absolute irresponsibility in the use of great power than any other living man.'"

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

ACCIDENTAL INVENTIONS

IS "NECESSITY the mother of invention"? This is one of the most commonly accepted of our ancient saws. But the inventors themselves do not all indorse it. "No such thing!" Louis Brennan, torpedo-inventor, is said to have declared. "Accident is the mother of invention in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred." The exact percentage would, perhaps, be difficult to reach with scientific precision, thinks Herbert W. Horwill, writing on "The Parentage of Invention" in *Discovery* (London). Many instances might be quoted, he asserts, to challenge the above dictum. Soviet Russia has been supplying some of them. Arthur Ransome has told of the manufacture of matches with waste paper as a substitute for wood, with wool grease as a substitute for paraffin. The brothers Chilikin have devised three distinct processes for combining flax and cotton in such a way that the mixture can be worked in machines intended for cotton only. Mr. Horwill continues:

"Mr. Brennan's generalization, no doubt, was largely inspired by his own experience in the matter of his torpedo. He did not start by saying: 'Go to! Let us find out how to make a torpedo that will beat anything of the kind now on the market!' Through his observation, in an engineering workshop, of the behavior of a frayed driving belt that was working a planing machine, he stumbled upon the mechanical paradox that it was possible to make a machine travel forward by pulling it backward. Having discovered the principle, he cast about for some object in connection with which it could be practically utilized, and it was not until he had thought of almost everything else that the idea of a torpedo entered his head. Once the idea did enter his head, the thing was as good as done.

"The history of the Brennan torpedo might be paralleled in the career of numerous inventors. First there was the observation of something that was either unusual or commonly overlooked, and then the illuminating flash that revealed how it might be turned to practical account. Often the accident itself is in the nature of a blunder or a misfortune. Careless workmen in a paper-mill omit to add any size to the pulp, and the result is a parcel of paper that is thrown aside as waste. Some one, happening to use a scrap of this 'waste' to write a note, discovers its absorbent character, and straightway blotting-paper is invented. The feeder of a lithographic machine fails to place a sheet of paper in position at the right moment, and consequently it does not pass through the machine. But the work on the printing surface leaves its full impression upon the covering of the printing cylinder, and when the next sheet passes through it receives the direct impression from the printing surface, while an indirect or set-off print is made from the back upon the paper. Mr. Ira W. Rubel happens to be standing by, and the accident starts him on experiments which lead to the invention of the offset method of printing.

"The burning of a starch-factory on the banks of the Liffey reveals the adhesive qualities of scorched starch mixed with water, and introduces to the world a new and cheap gum. A glass-cutter at Nuremberg accidentally lets some aquafortis drop on his spectacles, and etching on glass soon follows. While researches are being carried out in a German laboratory, a thermometer breaks, and the mercury runs out into a heated mixture of naphthalene. The oxidation completed by the catalytic action of the sulfate of mercury resulting, shows a method of overcoming the one hindrance in the way of making the manufacture of synthetic indigo a commercial success. A laboratory attendant supplies antifebrin in place of naphthalene, and his blunder leads to the discovery of the antipyretic properties of the former substance.

"The history of photography is full of examples of the fruitfulness of chance oversights. Daguerre is careless enough to lay down a silver spoon upon a plate that he has treated with iodine. He notices that the image of the spoon is retained, and thus learns that a plate so treated is sensitive to light. Through putting aside one of his silver plates in a cupboard overnight, he discovers the effect of vapor of mercury on a sensitive plate. Mr. Fox Talbot accidentally lets one of his exposed papers come in contact with a solution of nutgalls, and thus ascertains the virtue of gallic acid. That uranium gives off invisible rays is discovered by Becquerel through putting some of it by in a drawer with a photographic plate, and finding an image formed upon the plate though it has not been exposed to sunlight.

"This brief selection of items from the history of photography is a reminder that not all mentally stimulating accidents are associated with breakages or blunders. The part that accident plays in the process is the casual bringing together of circumstances in which the alert and observant mind discerns possibilities hitherto unrecognized. The point is that the opportunity of observation comes by accident. It was not from any set purpose of forwarding his own scientific experiments that Montgolfier one day undertook the responsibility of airing his wife's gowns, when she was called to leave the house. He observed, while engaged on this task, that the gowns became inflated and tended to rise when filled with heated air; and Madame Montgolfier, on her return, found her husband sending up little paper balloons and thus originating the invention which made him famous."

In such instances, we are reminded, the essential, if there is to be any result of value, is that the observer shall have what Professor Bain described as "the intellectual power of similarity" between processes that seem to have no connection whatever. To quote further:

"Some years ago an Ohio business man had a shop in a good situation, and many customers, but somehow it was not profitable. There was evidently something lacking in his methods, and he worried so much on the subject that he found it desirable to take a holiday. While on his way to Europe he was standing one day in the ship's engine-room, when his attention was attracted by the automatic indicator of the propeller shaft's revolutions. The question suddenly occurred to him: 'Why not devise a machine for recording sales in a shop?' Hence the invention of the cash-register. At the hearing of a Dunlop appeal case in the House of Lords in December, 1920, it was mentioned that the idea of the pneumatic tire was suggested by the tying of a piece of water-piping around the wheel of a wheelbarrow. The use of the stiff collar is due to the mental alertness of a blacksmith's wife in Troy, N. Y., who, somewhere about the year 1825, was washing her husband's shirts, which, according to the unvarying custom of those days, had the collars attached to them. It occurred to her that a shirt lasted clean longer than the collar. She started making collars separate from shirts and selling them to her neighbors. The idea caught on, and before 1840 several collar-making companies were doing a good business. When one is talking about collars one recalls another device which is due to the forethought of a British officer's wife for the safety of her husband. As Sir George Lusk was about to start on one of his Indian campaigns, Lady Lusk sewed some strips of chain under the cloth between the collar and the shoulder of his tunic as a protection against chance saber cuts. This answered so well that chain shoulder-straps were afterward officially adopted for all ranks in the British Army. It was quite another type of accident that put George Westinghouse on the track of his chief invention. While on a railway journey in America he was aroused to compassion by the quiet persistence of a tired-looking young woman who was trying to sell magazines to the passengers. Out of sheer pity he bought one of her wares. His charity was amply rewarded. In the magazine he happened to buy was an article, describing a compressed-air borer in the Mont Cenis Tunnel, which gave him the clue for his pneumatic brake.

"At least one valuable invention was the offspring of sheer laziness. In 1846 a railway pointsman, who had to attend to two station signals some distance apart, decided to save himself the trouble of walking to and fro between them by fastening the two levers together with a long piece of wire. A broken iron chair served as counterweight. The wire ran on into his hut, where he sat nightly by his fireside and worked the two signals without setting his foot outside. Presently the railway authorities found it out, reprimanded the lazy pointsman for his indolence, promoted and rewarded him for his ingenuity, and adopted his invention."

THOSE QUEER BIRD-STUDENTS

BIRD-KILLERS are all right, but people who just want to look at birds are spotted at once as suspicious characters. So if you desire to study bird-habits and avoid arrest, carry a gun with you! Under the title, "The Ignorance of the Uninterested," *The Guide to Nature* (Sound Beach, Conn.) prints a number of anecdotes that illustrate this curious propensity of the uninitiated to regard the field-student of birds or insects as a law-breaker of some sort, or at least as a lunatic who will bear watching. He writes as follows:

"A 'queer-bird' they called him.

"The neighbors thought he was a vagrant.

"When a policeman interrogated him, he began to tell him about some cuckoos or something that the disinterested 'arm of the law' was totally ignorant of, and for that reason thought the 'poor nut' was demented.

"With a snort of derision, the officer asked: 'Do you live around here?'

"'Oh, no,' answered the old gentleman, 'I'm living in New York, but I come here every spring to be with the birds. I'm very fond of birds.'

"'Well,' said the officer bluntly, 'some of the folks around here are complaining. They think you're a queer bird yourself.'

"'Do they?' exclaimed the amazed old gentleman. 'How very extraordinary—here's my card—it may explain matters.'

"The card read: 'Professor Malcolm Ogilvie, New York Ornithological Society, 53 Jane Street, New York.'

"'Twas ever thus!

"Years ago Bradford Torrey describes a like experience and it has happened to those interested in nature since th beginning:

"'While I stood peering into the thicket, a man whom I knew came along the road and caught me thus disreputably employed.

"'Without doubt he thought me a lazy good-for-nothing; or, possibly (being more charitable), he said to himself, "Poor fellow! he's losing his mind."

"'Take a gun on your shoulder, and go wandering about the woods all day long, and you will be looked upon with respect, no matter though you kill nothing bigger than a chipmunk; or stand by the hour at the end of a fishing pole, catching nothing but mosquito-bites, and your neighbors will think no ill of you.

"'But to be seen staring at a bird for five minutes together, or picking roadside weeds!—well, it is fortunate that there are asylums for "the crazy."

"'Not unlikely the malady will grow on him; and who knows, how soon he may become dangerous?

"'Something must be wrong about that to which we are not accustomed.

"'Blowing out the brains of rabbits and squirrels is an innocent and delightful pastime, as everybody knows; and the delectable excitement of pulling half-grown fishes out of the pond to perish miserably on the bank, that, too, is a recreation easily enough appreciated.

"'But what shall be said of enjoying birds without killing them, or of taking pleasure in plants, which, so far as we know, can not suffer even if we do kill them?'

"Another instance of the same lack of understanding through the ignorance of disinterestedness, is told in the memoirs of Thomas Bellerby Wilson, a man of great wealth and a lover of all things in nature; a patron of the Academy of Natural Sciences and donator of hundreds of thousands of dollars to the cause:

"'During his residence in New London (Chester County, Penn., 1833–1841) tradition reports the surprise of the people in that vicinity when they saw him in his long walks along the brooks and through the fields, groves and woods, with his botany box on his back, his entomological net in his hands, the handle of his geological hammer extending from his coat-pocket and his hat covered all around with beetles, butterflies and other insects which he had pinned thereon.'

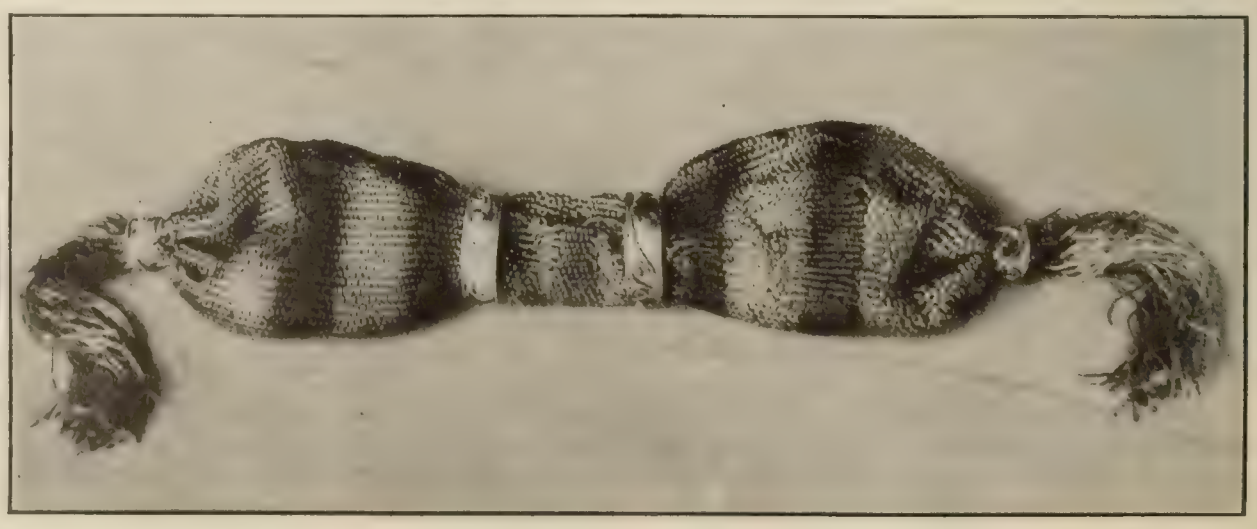
"So the words of that wise philosopher of years gone by, Samuel Johnson, come back with added meaning: 'Nothing has retarded the advancement of learning more than the disposition of vulgar minds to ridicule and vilify that which they can not understand.'

"This reminds me of the arrest of a doctor in Hartford, Connecticut, a few years ago on the supposition that he was crazy because he was out with a net at night searching around the electric lights for moths. It is said that it cost the policeman who arrested him a box of cigars when the doctor, who fully appreciated the joke, arrived at the station house. He was one of the most prominent physicians of Hartford, but the policeman had not before made his acquaintance."

A SILK PURSE FROM A SOW'S EAR—A feature of the exhibit of Arthur D. Little, Inc., at the coming National Exposition of Chemical Industries, is a silk purse actually made "out of a sow's ear," says an editorial writer in *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (New York):

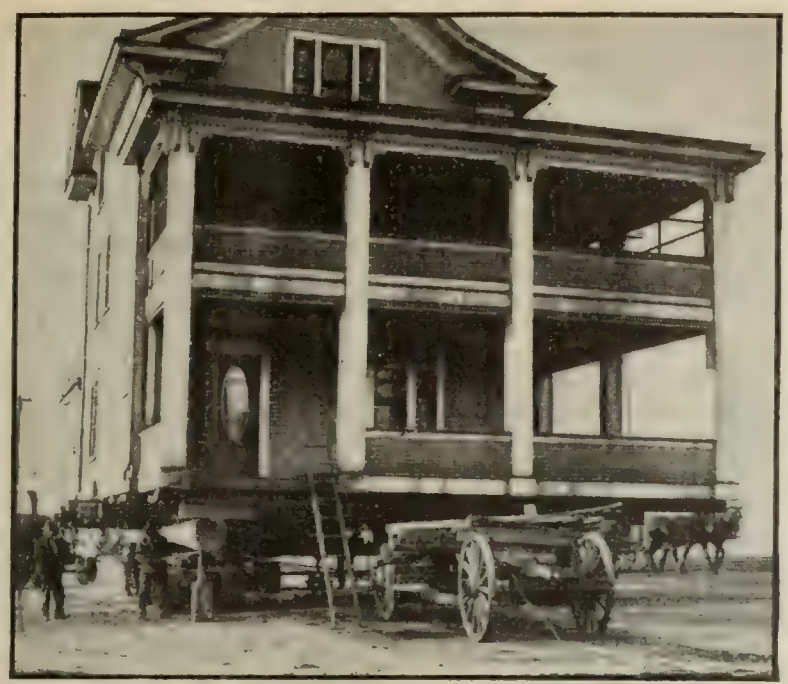
"This hardly belongs to industry in the commercial sense, but it is at once an object lesson and a contribution to philosophy. First there was the sow which 'passed on' as the saying is—but into provisions here present in accordance with her genus rather than into the less definitely known Great Beyond. The ears, instead of going into pickle, went into glue and the glue was softened in water, brought almost to the point of precipitation with acetone, then forced through a warm container into a spinneret and through this into a hardening solution of formaldehyde and acetone in a V-tube. It was picked out of the V-tube, reeled, dried, treated to a 40 per cent. glycerin bath, in which it was also dyed, then reeled and dried again, woven and sewed up—and there is as handsome a silk purse as ever was carried by the gentle abbess of whom Chaucer sings and who never messed up her wineglass while engaged in the conviviality which now, alas, is denied to us. As a chemical achievement it was play, mere play; an incident of minor research. Our interest in it is as a contribution to philosophy. This trinket, of which the silk is not even strong or of especially good quality, should serve as a mighty club in argument. The wretched old saw, 'You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear,' has been echoed down the ages, the Bourbon chortle of those who never learn and never forget.

"Let's hope that it may serve to refute the footless arguments of the ignorant and that it will help to lay those hoary ghosts of the past that jabber against progress. Science can do."



Wide World Photos

THE ACCOMMODATING SOW AND THE ARTIFICIAL SILK PURSE MADE FROM HER EAR



Courtesy of "The Scientific American"

A TOWN ON THE MOVE TO GIVE ACCESS TO ORE LANDS BENEATH. SCENES IN HIBBING, MINN.

MOVING A MINING TOWN TO GET THE ORE

HIBBING, Minnesota, a prosperous town in the iron range sometimes called "the richest village in the world," is going through a novel experience. Hibbing is one of the new towns which have sprung up since ore was discovered, and it is in the way of further mining operations, we are told by a writer in *The Scientific American* (New York). It is not literally a fact, he says, that the whole of Hibbing is being moved, but people talk that way. Sixteen blocks of the original part overlay a valuable tract of land which it is desired to exploit; and this one-third of the village is being cleared of buildings to give access to the valuable deposits. In place of this cleared-away section, a new part of the village will be reared on the outskirts. We read:

"Because of the number and the size of some of the buildings to be moved, this activity has called for the highest skill on the part of the home movers. Steam locomotive tractors, equipped with traction belts, have been largely used, together with the usual jacks and heavy trucks, logs, etc., as shown in our illustration.

"It is almost impossible to estimate the many millions which will be needed to tear down and rebuild such a large area, but Hibbing feels it is making history; and so all classes of labor, the mining companies and citizens, are working side by side to accomplish results. It seems an almost superhuman achievement, but in the end another city will rise as the result of a new kind of town building and the exercise of a community spirit which is working for the good of all. In a short time there will be one continuous Hibbing entirely different from the original village, but a witness of the heroic work done in the iron ranges.

"As a matter of fact, the ranges, on one of which Hibbing is located, furnish three-fifths of the millions of tons of ore which the United States contributes to the world. All this is a part of the development of the past fifty years, and the army of employees necessary to work this ore is a vast one. It is estimated there are 125,000 men working on these ranges in Minnesota alone, and the industry creates a certain atmosphere, and makes town, railroads and immense lake traffic.

"The number and nationalties of foreigners employed is a revelation to one who visits the ranges for the first time. Perhaps no activity in this country can furnish such a diversity of nationalities. Canadians, English, Scotch, Hollanders, Bulgarians, Montenegrins, French, Norwegians, Belgians, Germans, Swiss, Finns, Russians, Swedes, Danes, and others, are found in various occupations. Many have gone directly to the mines on landing in this country. Others have lived in the United States for a number of years. Skilled and unskilled, they are important factors in the development of the range. First came the Scandinavians, Finns and Austrians to help dig Lake Superior ore, and following some time later were the races of Southern Europe—from Serbia, Montenegro, Bulgaria and Croatia.

"These workers are young or middle-aged, and their children attend schools which are up-to-date and of a standing far ahead of those of the countries from whence these people came. Hibbing recently erected a grade building at an expense of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The range towns are interested in all outside matters. They have a free, generous spirit —a sort of 'spirit of the range,' which comes from familiarity with colossal movements that are taking place daily. Great ore pits, heavy cars loaded with rapidity and speed, the latest improvements in machinery—these are features of this stupendous business. Nowhere else in the world is it possible to uncover a bed of ore which stretches for mile after mile, and to mine it in places as if it were sand by means of steam shovels, locomotives and trains of cars.

"An interesting feature in connection with the ore mines of Minnesota is that many of them are owned by the State; in fact, every year the permanent school, university and trust funds receive from this source by way of royalties about seven million dollars."

THE COST OF SPEED—That speed increases the cost of railroad hauling in a very striking manner, we are told by George R. Henderson in *The Railway Age* (New York). In the first place, he says, the train-load must be greatly reduced if we wish to haul at high speeds. As a locomotive has a horse-power limit, depending upon its boiler capacity, it follows that at twice the speed, only one-half the tractive effort will be available; at three times the speed, only one-third the tractive effort, approximately. He goes on:

"The coal burned per ton-mile may not vary greatly, but as the crew is paid by the mile (overtime not considered) the costs per ton-mile mount rapidly, being roughly from 1½ to 2 times as much at 30 miles per hour as at 15 miles. The exact amounts depend on the grade, cost of coal and supplies, car repairs, wages, etc., but they can be definitely determined in any case. This demonstrates the expensive nature of handling live stock, and when to this is added the possible depreciation of the load if the cattle are not delivered in time for the market, we can easily understand the suggestion of an operating officer that his competitors should be allowed to take the stock business. Passenger traffic is even more expensive. The eighteen-hour trains between New York and Chicago were so notoriously costly to operate that for several years they have been abandoned. It has been demonstrated that a speed of about 15 miles per hour is the most economical for ordinary freight-trains, and such commodities as coal, ore, lumber, etc., cost less to haul per ton on account of speed alone than fast freights, such as perishable fruits and live stock. If the speed is arranged to suit the goods, the most economical transportation results—in any case the cost of the speed factor—may be determined by careful study, but it requires time and patience. High-speed trains, either passenger or freight, cause delays and therefore expense to other trains which must give them safe clearance."

ORIGIN OF THE CREAM SEPARATOR

AMERICAN CREAMERIES are indebted to the laboratory work of a university professor for the machine which has enabled them to save millions of dollars yearly in separating cream from milk, according to a press bulletin of the Engineering Foundation (New York), which with the National Research Council and other agencies, is organizing industrial research on a nation-wide scale. The invention of this machine, we are told, was a striking illustration of how laboratory researches, carried on with no immediate motive other than the discovery of the laws of nature, may result in inventions of priceless value. The immediate suggestion of the centrifugal creamer came from teaching and laboratory research which had been undertaken to extend the knowledge of centrifugal action. According to the Foundation's statement, it goes on:

"In 1876, while teaching in the Central High School of Philadelphia, Professor Elihu Thomson had been using before his classes the whirling machines and models common in cabinets of philosophical apparatus for illustrating 'the central forces.' He had been telling his classes of the applications in the steam-engine governor, the centrifugal drying-machines used in laundries, and the centrifugal draining-machines in refineries.

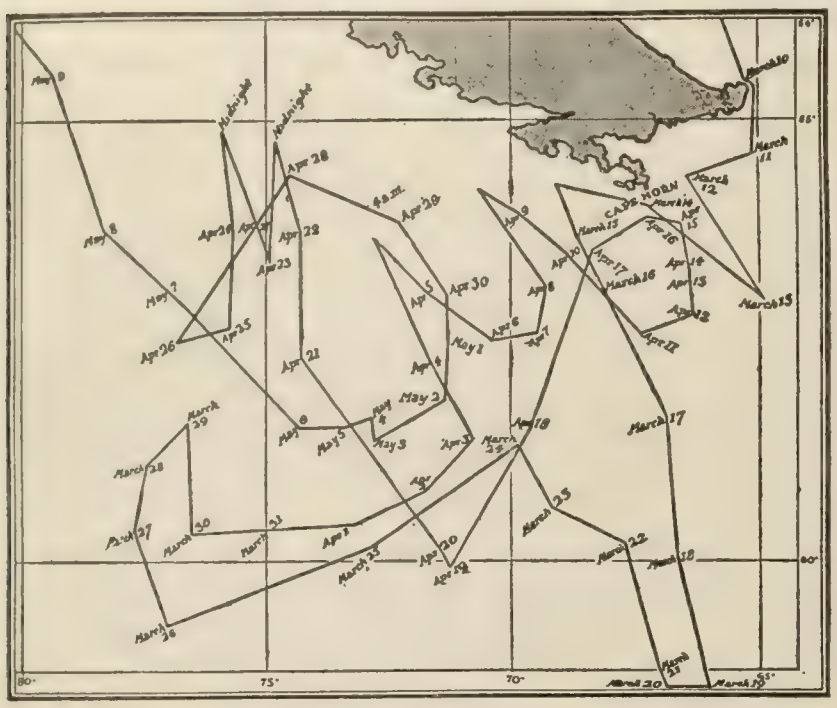
"While whirling a vessel containing a liquid in which there was a sediment, he was struck with the promptness with which the sediment settled to the outside of the vessel, and it occurred to him that the applications of the phenomena of centrifugal force might be considerably extended, as in the clearing of clayey or muddy liquids, or liquids having materials in suspension; the separation of fluids of different densities, especially the removal of cream from milk, which, of course, was carried out on a large scale by other methods. With Professor E. J. Houston, who assisted, it was believed that if a continuously operating machine could be devised for separating, especially of cream from milk, a notable step in advance would be made. Such a machine would involve the feeding in of the milk while the machine was kept at high speed, and the delivery of cream and the skimmed milk from separate outlets.

"Experiments were carried on energetically with special apparatus. During these experiments the form of centrifuge now so common in physiological laboratories, for the separation of bacteria from cultures and for other concentrations, was invented. This type of apparatus found application through a friend of the inventor to the concentration of photographic emulsions, this friend being a manufacturer of photographic materials.

"The development of this type of centrifuge, was, however, incidental only to the further and greater application for cream separation. In the meantime inventions which had before then been made in this particular field were looked up carefully; but no example was found of any such machine having been produced, which could be kept running at steady speed, receive a stream of liquid, such as milk, and deliver the streams of separated materials, such as cream and skimmed milk.

"When the inventor's ideas were sufficiently crystallized they were made the subject of an application for patent, which was finally issued, after a contest in the Patent Office, under the title 'Centrifugal Creamer,' dated April 5, 1881. One of the contestants in the Patent Office was the famous engineer, De Laval, who had before this period developed and patented an intermittent type of centrifugal creamer, in which the machine was stopped between charges and the charge removed before the reception of another.

"De Laval apparently made the same invention independently later, and in applying for patent found that Thomson & Houston were ahead. This resulted in his conceding priority to these inventors, and a combination of interests soon followed which led to the production and exploitation on a large scale of the earliest types of centrifugal separators used in creameries. The centrifugal type of creamer is now considered an essential in every dairy and creamery."



IT TOOK 67 DAYS, BUT SHE DID IT.

Chart showing the wanderings of the American sailing ship *Edward Sewall*, rounding Cape Horn in 1914.

A MODERN "FLYING DUTCHMAN"—The accompanying chart of the passage of the ship *Edward Sewall* around the Horn in 1914 is credited by *The Pacific Marine Review* (San Francisco, August) to *The Fireman's Fund Record*, from which it quotes also the following comment:

"There is a basis of fact in the legend of the *Flying Dutchman*—the ghost ship that is eternally trying to round Cape Horn and forever being beaten back. The chart shows why sailor folk gave the cape its bad name. Follow the course on this chart day by day. The course is that of the sailing ship *Edward Sewall* while trying to round Cape Horn in 1914. It took her sixty-seven days to get from latitude 50 south on the east of the continent to the same parallel on the west side. On ten previous voyages the ship had made this portion of the voyage in from ten to twenty-three days, the average being 16.4 days. The illustration gives the course in detail below the 54-degree line. The coastline is indicated with no suggestion of the treacherous isles and inlets. A glance at the dates showing the vessel's location day by day makes the story clear. On April 19, for instance, she was farther east than on March 30, and so it went. Those bare lines are the skeleton of a sea romance—but the *Sewall* made it in the end."

WOODEN FLY-WHEELS—Iron is stronger than wood, yet fly-wheels are often built of wood because they can be run at a higher speed than iron without danger of bursting. The stress tending to burst the wheel, we are told by a writer in *The Scientific American* (New York) increases with the weight and the square of the velocity. The velocity at which the wheel will burst is therefore dependent on the square root of the strength divided by the weight. Maple wood is only half as strong as iron, but it weighs only one-tenth as much, so that, so far as strength and weight are concerned, maple fly-wheels will stand a speed about 2¼ times greater than cast-iron wheels. Even when the greater difficulties of designing and constructing are taken into account, wooden wheels may be operated safely at a speed 50 per cent higher than cast-iron. The writer goes on:

"The speed of fly-wheels is often as high as a mile a minute and in some instances nearly three miles.

"It is difficult to realize the amount of energy in a rapidly revolving fly-wheel, because it does not appear to move. If, however, it is possible to imagine one of these wheels thirty feet in diameter, weighing many tons, rolling along a city street at from one to three times the speed of the fastest express train, it will not require a much greater stretch of the imagination to grasp what would happen if it encounters a factory building in its path. Its destructive power, however, will be no greater than that of a bursting fly-wheel of the same size and revolving at the same speed.

"To turn all of these fly-wheels, boilers containing still greater stores of energy are required. It has been estimated that every cubic foot of water in an operating boiler contains as much pent-up energy as a pound of gunpowder. The explosive effect of even a comparatively small boiler such as is used for power pur-

poses would, on this basis, be equal to that of about 200 pounds of powder which would be sufficient to project the boilers to a height of about two miles.

"With all these deposits of pent-up energy around us, in the factories or office buildings where we work, in the hotels in which we dine, the apartments in which we sleep and under the sidewalks on which we walk, it may be excusable for us to allow our usually well-behaved imaginations to picture for us what a glorious event for a Fourth of July celebration it would be for all the boilers and fly-wheels now industriously engaged in making the commercial and industrial world move, to go on a strike, so to speak, or, better still, decide 'to start out for themselves.'"

HOW FLYING-FISH FLY

WHETHER flying-fish really fly, or whether they merely jump, has been one of the classic questions of ichthyology. Their progress certainly looks like flying, for while they are in the air they flutter their fins much as some insects do their wings. Of late, however, the consensus of opinion has been that these fin movements are totally inadequate to sustain the fish in the air, and that his "flight" is really a long, powerful leap. Those who have felt that this leap is somewhat too long to be true will be interested in a letter to *Nature* (London) by H. H. Clayton, the eminent meteorologist, who believes that the fish gets into the air by leaping and then assists his forward progress by fin-movement. His explanation of how this comes about is ingenious. If Mr. Clayton is right, the fish both jumps and flies, and both sides to the famous controversy are right, or partly so. He writes in his letter:

"In the early 'nineties I was engaged in the development of the meteorological kite of the Hargrave pattern, which was adopted at the Blue Hill Observatory, for lifting self-recording apparatus in the air, and later adopted by the various bureaus of the world for aerological research. This work brought me in contact with the early pioneer workers on the problem of flight in the United States—Langley, Chanute, the Wrights, Cabbot, Means, Millet, and others—and I occasionally cooperated in experiments on the lifting and driving powers of various devices. One of these was a device in which a stiff rod had attached to one end a flexible rod of bamboo, one end of the bamboo strip being tied near the end of the rigid rod and the other about one-fourth of the way down, so that the bamboo rod formed a loop, over which was drawn a covering of cloth. Now, if one took the free end of the rigid rod and waved the end containing the bamboo loop up and down, he was immediately turned round by a forward motion of the outer end of the rigid rod. The reason of this clearly was that when he lifted the rigid rod upward the flexible loop bent downward, and there was a component of air pressure forward, while when he moved the rigid rod downward the flexible loop bent upward, and there was still a component of air pressure forward. When vibrating the rod up and down there was a persistent forward thrust, and this thrust was so great when the vibration was rapid that the operator was turned completely around in his tracks as on a pivot.

"In 1905 I was in charge of the Tieserenc de Bort and Rotch Expedition for exploring the atmosphere with balloons and kites over the tropical part of the Atlantic. The *Otaria*, on which we traveled, was a small boat not much more than 100 ft. in length, with the decks near the water, so that I had an excellent opportunity of studying the movements of flying-fish, which we saw in great numbers.

"As these fish left the water the powerful lateral strokes of the tail which lifted them into the air could be plainly seen. As they rose into the air the pectoral fins vibrated with great rapidity, and my earlier experiments with the rod and flexible web led me to believe that exactly this same principle was used by the flying-fish to drive itself forward. The forward part of the pectoral fin is rigid and the rear flexible, so that its rapid vibration gives a strong propelling force. When the fish had gained velocity and the rising impulse given by the tail had culminated, the fins ceased to vibrate and were used as aeroplanes, on which it glided forward, slowly sinking until its tail touched the water, when another lateral stroke lifted it into the air and the process was repeated. In this way the fish could remain in the air for long flights when necessary. The only way in which the motion differs from the flight of birds is that the vibration of the fins probably gives no lifting force, but only a forward driving force, and the fish needs to depend on the tail-strokes for the lift. Had the fish developed a concave under-surface of the fin it could probably have obtained both lifting and propelling force from the fins."

Courtesy of "Popular Mechanics," Chicago.

THE PNEUMATIC ROOF INFLATED, TURNING A LAWN INTO A THEATER.

At the right: the roof in process of inflation.

A PNEUMATIC ROOF—A vaulted roof composed wholly of pneumatic ribs that can be inflated when necessary like rubber tires, is described in *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago, September) as follows:

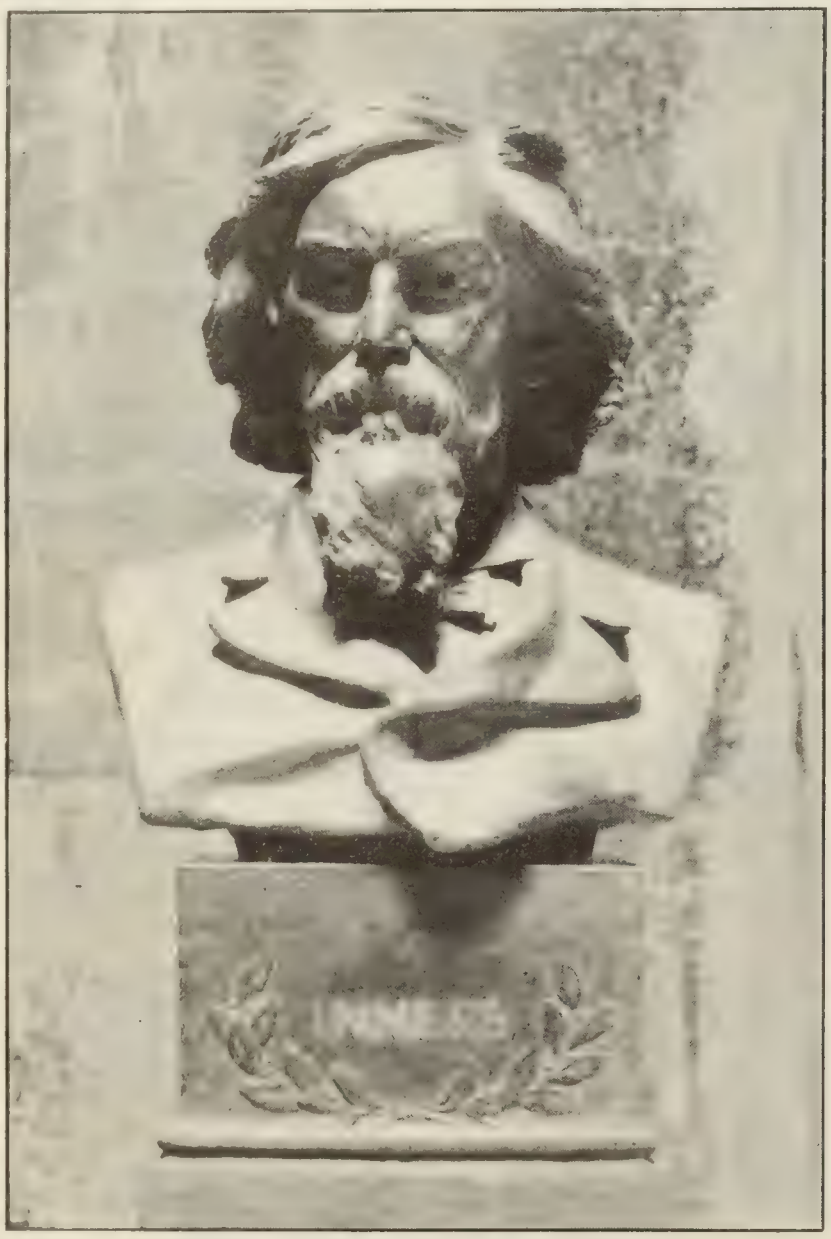
"In the heart of a fashionable quarter of Paris, surrounded by six-story masterpieces of architectural art, stands a merchant prince's palatial home, half-hidden in the verdure of its wooded garden that stretches luxuriously before it, with the flower beds among the trees, and an ample velvety lawn. Every night during the summer this little oasis of verdure is transformed into a luxurious theater, with raised stage, and comfortably upholstered armchairs arrayed in rows in the manner of an auditorium, all shrouded and sheltered beneath a transitory floating roof. This—the roof—which disappears with the dawn of day, and shrinks to such proportions that it can be disposed of in a small trunk, is the outstanding feature of the interesting arrangement that transforms nightly an open garden into a closed theater. This is made possible by the fact that the roof is pneumatic—is, in fact, only slightly heavier than the atmosphere. It is composed of a large air-tight silk envelop so shaped that when inflated it forms itself into an arch, like the groined roof of a vault, long enough and wide enough to cover both auditorium and stage. It requires very little support, and with guys and light cables it is retained in place. The silk fabric of which it is made is so transparent that it permits the penetration of the light from surrounding lamps, and with its roselike color imparts to this light a dainty hue that greatly enhances the beauty of this fascinating al fresco pleasure resort, which adds one more to the many charms of the world's most popular playground—a fitting haunt for the end of a perfect day."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

A "SORT OF PANTHEON" OF AMERICAN ARTISTS

A SMALLER HALL OF FAME has been inaugurated by the New York University where it intends to commemorate the work of American artists. "A sort of Pantheon" is what they call it, the plan having its inception in the mind of Francklyn Paris, the architectural decorator. The busts of artists so honored will be placed in the Gould Memorial Library, one of the finest examples of the work of Stanford White. Three busts are already in place, representing Clinton Ogilvie, George Inness and Carroll Beckwith. Proposals have been accepted for additional ones representing Samuel F. B. Morse, William M. Chase, Frank Duveneck, Walter Shirlaw, J. Q. A. Ward, and Augustus Saint-Gaudens. It is also not to be forgotten that Whistler deserves a place in any Pantheon of American artists. In the reading-room of this library are sixteen supporting columns of Connemara marble, and these will form the background for the commemorative busts. In the Boston *Transcript* the project is more fully set forth:



INNESS, THE AMERICAN PAINTER.

One of the first of the busts to be set up in the Gould Memorial Library at New York University.

"The purpose is to place a bust at the foot of each of the sixteen columns, the busts to be uniform in size, and to stand on pedestals of Belgian black marble. Later the number may be doubled by placing a bust in each of the spaces between the columns. Only busts of painters and sculptors will be put in the reading-room. An architects' corner is being established in the lower hallway of the main staircase. The crypts or anterooms off the main reading-room may be devoted to memorials of men of the so-called minor arts, such as stained glass, etc.

"Altho the Hall of Fame is also a part of New York University, and is included in the group of buildings at University Heights, of which the Gould Memorial Library is a part, it and the plan for a memorial to artists are unrelated movements.

"Three memorials have been accepted for the architects' corner and are in course of preparation, all of them, as it chances, being to alumni of the university. These memorials will be in honor of Stanford White, George B. Post, and John Welborn Root. Each of these memorials has been designed by the son of the man in whose honor it is to be installed. The memorial to Stanford White will take the form of bronze doors for the main entrance of the library. These are now almost completed, and will be put in place this fall. This memorial is in charge of an executive committee composed of Thomas Hastings, Frederick Macmonnies, Thomas W. Dewing, and Francklyn Paris, and a general committee of twenty.

"It is the intention of the proponents of the movement to keep the memorials as nearly national in scope as possible. Some of them are the gifts of individuals, others of groups of people, one is the tribute of former pupils to their master, and two closely approach being municipal testimonials. These latter two are the memorials to John Welborn Root and Frank Duveneck. To Root, sometimes known as 'the builder of Chicago,' a memorial is to be given by a group of Chicago men headed by Charles L. Hutchinson, president of the Art Institute. It will be the work of Andrew O'Connor. Cincinnatians, headed by Dr. Joseph Henry Gest, director of the art museum in that city, will give the bust of Duveneck, which is to be the work of Charles Grafly.

"Paul W. Bartlett is the author of the bust of Ogilvie, already mentioned. The Carroll Beckwith bust was the work of George T. Brewster. The contributors to the fund for this bust were Beckwith's former pupils, whose names are inscribed on the pedestal—including those of W. Sargent Kendall, Albert Herter, Francklyn Paris, Edward F. Rook, W. Granville Smith, G. J. Wetzel, Irving R. Wiles, Edwin B. Childs and others.

"The donor of the George Inness bust remains anonymous. He made his gift through Thomas B. Clarke, honorary chairman of the Inness committee. The bust is the work of J. Scott Hartley, N. A., son-in-law of the painter. The Walter Shirlaw bust is the gift of J. Sanford Saltus, who gave to New York the equestrian statue of Joan of Arc by Anna Vaughn Hyatt, and who was also the donor of the library of the Salmagundi Club. Cass Gilbert is chairman of the George B. Post memorial committee, the other members being Paul W. Bartlett, Edwin H. Blashfield, and Francklyn Paris."

Besides erecting a bust to S. F. B. Morse, an effort will be made to reestablish at New York University the chair of fine arts first held by him in this institution. This is an unfamiliar side of Morse's life:

"The tentative plans for such an art course include a series of lectures by the leading American artists. It is estimated that $125,000 would be needed to establish such a chair of art. Professor Morse's fame is so closely linked with his invention of the telegraph that it is not so generally remembered not only that he was an artist of merit, but also that he held the first chair of art to be established at any American college or university, at New York University's original home in Washington Square. It may be also recalled that the organization which grew into the National Academy of Design was founded by him, and that he was its first president, remaining in that office

for sixteen years." Morse, who was graduated from Yale in 1810, began his artist career during undergraduate days, and painted "miniatures on ivory at $5.00 and profiles at $1.00." He was an associate abroad of such American "primitives" as Washington Allston and Benjamin West. The London Adelphi Society of Arts gave him a gold medal for a plaster model of the "Dying Hercules." When he came home and became established in his professional career, he painted portraits of James Monroe, Chancellor Kent, Fitz Green Halleck and Lafayette. Science began to share his attention with the arts, and finally became his dominant interest.

TO SEE OLD PAINTINGS AS IF THEY WERE NEW

THE blackness and grime of an aged painting are due very largely to successive layers of varnish over the paint, mixed more or less with the dust of ages. A method of seeing through this layer, without removing it, and viewing the painting itself, practically as it was when it was new, has been devised by Pierre Lambert, at his laboratory in the Sorbonne, at Paris. His device, we are told by George Frederic Lees, in a descriptive article on "Old Paintings and Polarized Light," contributed to *Discovery* (London, August), was exhibited to members of the Paris Academy of Sciences recently. A picture may be regarded, Mr. Lees reminds us, as made up of paint and varnish. Light is reflected not only from the painting itself, but also from the varnish. If the latter be flat and polished, and the observer is in a good position, he may see the picture properly. He goes on:

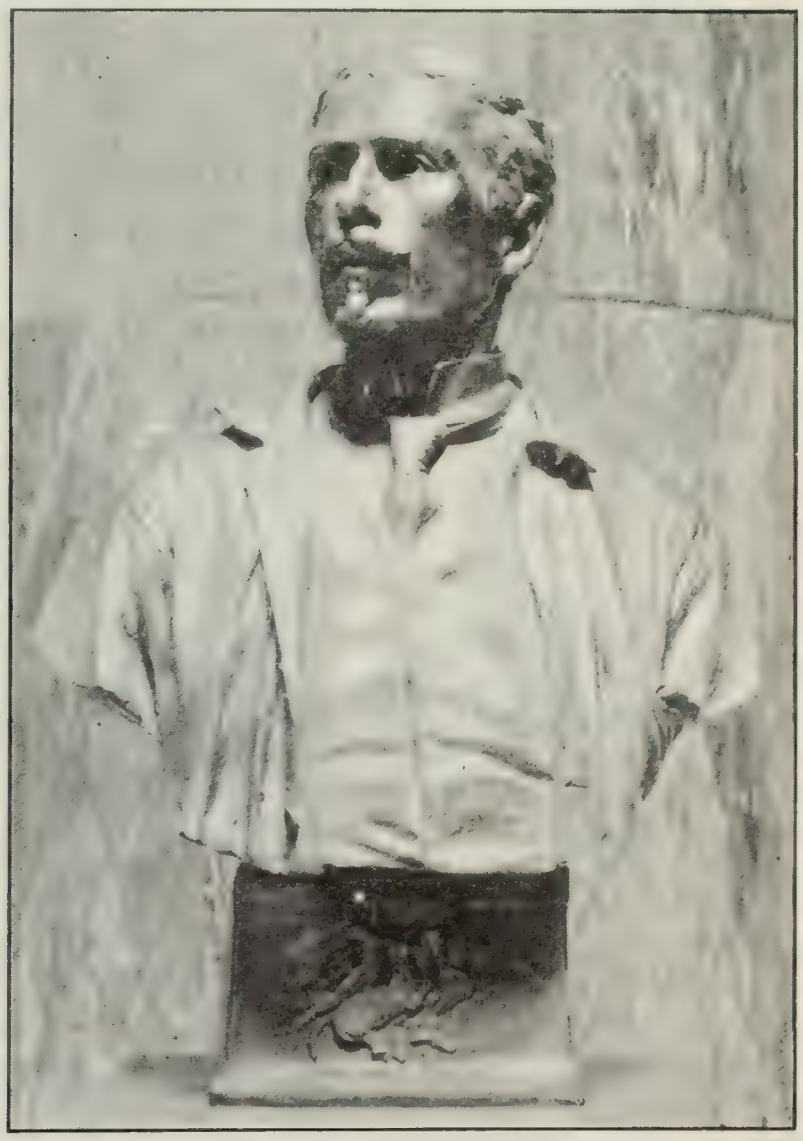
"But the surface of an old picture is generally irregular, full of little hills and dales, and even under the most favorable conditions of lighting the light reflected by the surface usually interferes in a remarkable manner with the reflection from the painting itself. It is therefore impossible to place oneself completely out of the reach of the reflections from this irregular surface which interfere so greatly with the effect exprest by the painter. If, therefore, a method could be devised by which the person viewing the picture could see it without his view being interfered with by this surface-effect, it would enable the person to see the picture as it was when it was first painted or as it would be if it were properly restored. By means of his polarized-light apparatus Mr. Lambert has made this possible."

What is polarized light? Ordinary light consists of vibrations in all directions at right angles to the direction of the rays. There are certain bodies, however, such that when light is passed through them the vibrations all take place parallel to one definite direction only. The ray of light is then said to be *plane-polarized.* The usual means of obtaining plane-polarized light is by means of a Nicol's-prism, made from a crystal of Iceland spar (calcium carbonate). A Nicol's-prism may be used not only for producing polarized light but also for observing it. If the light falling on the Nicol be *unpolarized*, the intensity of the light which will get through will remain the same when the prism is rotated round the light ray as axis. If the light be polarized, however, the intensity varies as the analyzer is rotated. If a mixture of polarized and unpolarized light fall on the analyzing prism, it is not a matter of difficulty to rotate it so that only the unpolarized light is seen by the observer. It is these facts which are made use of by Mr. Lambert. To quote further:

"His method is to light up the picture under examination by polarized light and then to examine it through a Nicol's-prism. The light reflected by the surface, being for the most part polarized, is extinguished, while the light passing through the varnish is depolarized by diffusion on the surface of the matter composing the colors and, being unpolarized, reaches the eye through the prism. In this way an observer sees the painting itself. In this way an old and dull-looking picture becomes perfectly distinct and full of vigor; its surface appears to have been restored; colors become more intense, and details which do not attract the attention seem to assume the value they had when the work was painted.

"The first picture to be submitted to the action of polarized light and then viewed through the Nicol's-prism by one member of the Academy after the other was an old portrait of Gabrielle d'Estrées, a work contemporary with that fair lady, and therefore black with age. All that could be distinguished on this little medallion portrait were the faint outlines of a woman's head and bust, slightly *décolletée.* Here and there were faint outlines of things which the artist had carefully drawn and colored—details so obscured by time that one could hardly tell what they represented. But once the canvas was set up, flooded with light in the darkened laboratory, and viewed through the prism, everything down to the slightest particular and touch of color was restored to pristine freshness The writer was able to count the jewels in a magnificent ornament at the lady's waist; he could see every lock of her hair, almost every hair of the pretty curl which caressed her bosom; her eyes became as living to him as they were to her contemporaries.

"An old picture of a bouquet of flowers was transformed in a similarly marvelous manner. This particular work was in so advanced a stage of obliteration that the flowers seemed to be suspended in mid-air above a table. But on being illuminated and viewed through the Nicol's-prism everything sprang into being, with all the freshness of color given to the still-life subject on the day it left the painter's studio. The flowers—roses, honeysuckle, and other species all easily distinguishable—were seen to be in a dark green glass bowl, partly filled with water, the transparency of which was really admirably depicted.



CARROLL BECKWITH

In the secondary hall of fame at the New York University American painters of renown outshine their fellows of the big "Hall" in having more than their names inscribed in remembrance of their work.

"A number of landscapes were next examined, and in each case they appeared to the eye as though they had just passed through the hands of an expert restorer.

"'What an admirable aid to the restorer of works of art!' was the reflection made by more than one of Mr. Pierre Lambert's guests. And some one voiced the thought.

"'Yes,' replied the physicist, with his customary modesty. 'But for that I should not have taken the liberty of troubling you to see the application of a phenomenon which is well known to us. It does seem to me that this method may be of use to connoisseurs who wish to judge the artistic value of old paintings and to determine whether a given work is susceptible of being improved by modifying its varnish.'"

HAZARDS ARE MERE FILM PLAY TO "DOUG."

Here as *D'Artagnan* he could eat swords as easily as repel them.

FAIRBANKS MAKES D'ARTAGNAN INTO A FRENCH COWBOY

THE POPULAR APPEAL OF THE FILM is ingeniously argued by D. H. Lawrence, in one of his recent novels, as due to the spectator's power of self-projection. He thinks himself into the personage he sees on the screen. When, however, he sees a flesh-and-blood actor before him in a play, the personality of the actor inhibits this imaginative process and he resents seeing a man do something he can not do himself. If this is good mob psychology, then what makes London and New York turn out its mobs to see "Doug" and Mary in the flesh when they can imagine themselves the *D'Artagnan* or the "sweet thing" of the film? How many broken necks will follow a too realistic indentification of spectator and actor over the new Dumas film that Fairbanks has just perpetrated? "The Dempsey-Carpentier pictures are still running in this city," says the New York *Herald*, "but the real 'fight of the ages' opened at the Lyric Theater with Douglas Fairbanks's production of 'The Three Musketeers.'" Alas for the imaginative spectator, "Doug" is said to have "hurled Alexander Dumas's masterpiece on the film so fast, particularly in the numerous combat scenes, that the camera seemed hardly able to keep up with him, and a mere typewriter falters." Fairbanks is counseled to sheathe his sword, "for he has made his bid for screen immortality with the greatest hit and run photoplay on record." So much for prophecy. The *Herald* reviewer goes on:

"Other adaptations have been made of the Dumas work on stage and screen besides this film, which consumed six months in the fabricating, but none has ever approached it in vim and action, which braced the overflowing audience to the point of bucking the crowds lined up outside afterward with zest.

"It is a kind of combination of Dumas, Douglas and delirium. One moment it boils with action and the next it snaps and sparkles with humor like *D'Artagnan's* own rapier. The spectators alternately whistled with glee at Fairbanks's prowess and the next shrieked with laughter at his comedy—even the serious-faced Charlie Chaplin laughed in the Pickford-Fairbanks box. It increased in speed and fury as it progressed, until but one word fits it—rip-roaring. Fairbanks ripped and the audience roared.

"While he does some serious acting in it—in fact, the first real characterization since Griffith directed him in 'The Lamb,' his initial picture—for the most part Fairbanks waves a sword and runs amuck. He fights against overwhelming odds, climbs around on roofs with a fair damsel in his arms, leaps over chairs and tables, throws himself like a catapult through the air, jumps down from great heights, dives from the window of a ship's cabin into the water and rides a horse like a whirlwind—indeed, he makes *D'Artagnan* a kind of French cowboy.

"A notable feature of the picture was that all the slashing dueling, when he is lined up with the three musketeers against the Cardinal's Guards, when he holds them at bay to save his *Constance*, seemed very real and inspiring cutthroat business, and diners who have seen it are liable to find themselves fencing in restaurants with the cutlery. Even when he fights with *Bernajoix, Cardinal Richelieu's* best swordsman, Fairbanks seems spurred on by nothing but a frantic joy of life. Always even when thrusting the *Count de Rochefort* up a winding staircase, he carries the fight to the enemy, and Jack Dempsey, who was in the audience, approved this style of scrapping enthusiastically.

"The new-grown mustache moves like a streak across the screen, and the dark locks of his curly wig, and his velvet breeches, make him look more like a new kind of *Little Lord Fauntleroy* on a rampage. He gives more than a hint of the hot-headed and yet wily character of the touchy, brave and high-strung Gascon; he makes love for once in the grand manner, without once leering at himself, and that wide smile is there only when it really fits his countenance. His comedy touches are always deft and swift, and he turned on the laughter almost from the first when he pushed aside the man who had sneered at his rickety horse, and apologized to *Lady de Winter:* 'Pardon me, madame, I must kill your friend.'"

The screen has borrowed a word from dancers who have always come forward with "my interpretation" of any well-known classic figure—perhaps as a bid for charity. They have "interpreted" Dumas, and the *Evening Post* abets in this wise:

"Some important points of the book have been winked at, others have been elided, which was to be expected. *M. Bonancieux* is no longer the husband of *Constance*, seamstress to the Queen; but, quite properly, her uncle, and the romance of *Constance* and *d'Artagnan* is further 'purified' by ignoring the fact that she was his mistress. And, for purposes of a cinema ending (which Dumas could not possibly have foreseen and prepared), she does not die in his arms, poisoned by the rapacious *Lady de Winter*, but is united to him by *Richelieu*, turned *deus ex machina* for the purpose Of the siege of La Rochelle, of *Mme. de Chevreuse*, of the murder of *Buckingham* there is nothing, and it is in these cases quite as well. There are limitations to

length and complication, and the demands for pruning have been seen to nobly. This interpretation by Edward Knobloek and Mr. Fairbanks is one of which they may well be proud, for the adventuresome spirit of the tale and the color and movement of the time have achieved a splendid pictorial setting at their hands.

"Those who find that Mr. Fairbanks's Paris of 1626 looks too new and tidy, somewhat as tho it were 'made in America,' will have some cause for their point of view. Care has been taken to vary the stonework in the multiplicity of sets; architecture has been faithfully copied, and an attempt at antiquing is noticeable, but still the perfect illusion has escaped their efforts. But for one who might note these things (a carping one, perhaps) a hundred will be carried away by the rush of action, the amazing dexterity of Mr. Fairbanks, the ever-engrossing story of intrigue that coils itself about the tiring rooms of *Anne of Austria*, and that stretches its serpentine length from Paris to the London of Charles I."

It will be seen that Douglas, Mary, and Charlie of the turned-out-feet, all attended the first performance; and the protagonist brought out this dithyramb from the New York *World:*

"Give the boy credit! If he can throw a Sunday night 42d Street into a Coney Island holiday and set women clawing at one another's hair for one sight of him: if he can call upon the world's heavy-weight prize-fighter to lay low the mob with a scowl so Mary may walk through; if he can force out the New York police reserves; if he can give to one block of old Broadway the mightiest thrill it has experienced since New Year's Eve, 1919; if he can smile and set five thousand howling—if he can do these things—and he did them all last night—then, we say, give him credit!

"Douglas Fairbanks never has seen before and never again will see, no doubt, an hour of personal triumph that can be compared with that which came to him when he rolled up to the Lyric Theater with his wife, Mary Pickford, Charlie Chaplin and Jack Dempsey, at 8.30 o'clock last night. Thousands jammed 42d Street for a sight of any one of them. One's mind went back to Roosevelt days and to the happy times when the boys were coming home from France, it was all so spontaneous and so fervid.

"With so formidable a popularity as this cinema actor possesses, is it any wonder 'The Three Musketeers,' should have been acclaimed by those who were fortunate enough to squeeze through the doors a 'great, glorious, stupendous, marvelous' thing?

"After using fists to get near him at the entrance, shouldn't they batter their poor hands sore when he used the oldest tricks in his spacious bag in Alexandre Dumas's story? When they had shouted themselves hoarse for a speech when he entered his box, would it be natural for them not to have shrieked hysterically of joy when he annihilated a dozen enemy swordsmen with three grand swoops and a couple of somersaults? Certainly, it would not be. And they were natural."

IN PIRATICAL MOOD.

Douglas Fairbanks makes a thrilling rescue in his new rôle of the famous Dumas swashbuckler hero.

"SOME BUSINESS"

THE magnitude of the screen play industry in this country is brought to light by the complaint made against one of the motion picture corporations of "unfair competition." Without attempting to try the case ahead of the constituted courts, the New York *Herald* indulges in some reflections brought out by the facts stated in the complaint of the Federal Trade Commission:

"The Commission estimates that there are 18,000 theaters in the United States devoted to motion pictures, that 20,000,000 persons attend the performances every day, and that the admissions paid aggregate $4,000,000 each twenty-four hours. This is the retail end of the business, and the vast sum of money that goes for tickets is paid at the ticket offices in cash. It may safely be assumed that the business is as great on Sundays as on other days. Therefore it appears that $1,460,000,000 is spent every year by the people of the United States for the privilege of seeing Miss Pickford, Mr. Hart, Miss Talmadge, Mr. Fairbanks and the other celebrated beauties and athletes of the lots.

In 1900 the total interest-bearing debt of the United States was $1,023,478,860, in the fiscal year 1917 the ordinary receipts of the Government reached $1,118,174,126. The first Liberty Loan brought to the Federal Treasury in the fiscal year 1917 the sum of $1,466,335,095. That is, the sum spent on one form of amusement alone in the United States in a year equals the initial payments on the first Liberty Loan, in raising which so expeditiously the nation felt it was doing itself proud and displaying a wonderful financial power."

Of the $1,460,000,000 that goes from American pockets for motion pictures every year, the Federal Trade Commission says approximately two-thirds, or say $975,000,000, comes from patrons of theaters showing films distributed by this one corporation. There is no attempt in the despatches from Washington to show how this vast sum is divided; how much goes for rent of theaters, how much to theater orchestras, how much to the local managers, and how much to the treasury of the corporation whose business is to be investigated

These details may be brought out in the examination of witnesses. However, this particular moving picture concern has "risen from small beginnings to the dignity of being officially classified as a monopoly, and to those unversed in the staggering figures which are commonplaces of finance in this stage art of recent growth the sums the Trade Commission names will seem to give weight to the accusation."

The newspapers print "a general denial of charges" from the offices of the accused corporation. A special denial is made regarding the exclusion of independent films, the corporation declaring that it "can't get enough first-class films to fill our houses."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

ON RELAXING METHODIST RIGORS

THE METHODIST BAN ON AMUSEMENTS has from time to time been a storm-center in the Annual and General conferences of the Church and has occasioned many a more or less good-natured jibe from the daily press. Dancing masters, it will be remembered, recently devised a dance called "the Wesleyan" in an ineffectual effort to win Methodist approval. It seems to one of the editors of the Methodist *Northwestern Christian Advocate* that it is about time for the leaders of his denomination to "reform the dance by devising some form of mutual athletics that will have all that is harmless and provide all that is lacking for the social life of the young people of all sections." *The Christian Century* calls attention to a modernist movement in the Methodist Church which "feels keenly the need of renovating the articles of religion and of completely rewriting the book of discipline." Last year, notes a writer in *The Nation*, the New York, New York East, New Jersey, Newark, New England, New England Southern and Central Pennsylvania annual conferences and the Chicago Preachers' Meeting called for the repeal of the disciplinary prohibition of dancing, theater-going, card-playing, and other amusements. On the other hand, Bishops in both Northern and Southern branches of the Methodist Episcopal Church have declared that theater-goers or dancers are not wanted in the Church. And the Methodist press in general seems to show no anxiety over the amusement question. Up to the present time, says *The Christian Century*, the conservatives have successfully resisted efforts to change the Methodist "blue laws," which are largely a dead letter. As this Chicago undenominational weekly observes:

"Not only are Methodists under obligation to stay away from movie shows, they are also forbidden to wear jewelry or costly apparel. A bishop with a Phi Beta Kappa watch charm is a violator of Methodist law, and a number of such lawbreakers can be found. The rules for the Methodist ministry are also interesting. The dominies are charged not to indulge in jesting or light talk. Most of the Methodist ministers we know are happily human enough to violate so senseless a rule. These same ministers are urged to rise at four o'clock in the morning to engage in devotions. This rule is honored more in the breach than in the observance. The discipline book discourages all criticism of the rules of discipline in the Church, making the matter of reform difficult. The man who agitates for reform has by the very fact of this agitation made himself technically a lawbreaker. Not only are Methodist articles of religion and Methodist rules defective in what they include, they are even more defective in what they omit. The age has given us a conscience on many matters that were once not a matter of conscience. The social gospel has given us some new ideas of sin not to be found in the Methodist discipline. The Methodist modernist has the task of securing a complete rewriting of his fundamental documents. In this task he may well be supported by the good-will of all modernists of every communion. The evangelical churches must advance together toward more adequate conceptions of what religion really is in the twentieth century."

A Methodist who discusses the subject in *The Nation* with the avowed intention of offering "constructive advice to Methodism" declares that "there are other than amusement blue laws which might well be revised." In fact, he thinks that the entire Methodist book of discipline should be rewritten in toto to make it conform to twentieth century thought. The General Rules of the Church call for the avoidance of slave-holding, "the using of many words in buying and selling," the putting on "of gold and costly apparel" and "laying up treasure on earth." Other paragraphs are quoted as follows:

"We look with deep concern on the great increase of amusements and on the general prevalence of harmful amusements, and lift up a solemn note of warning against theater-going, dancing, and such games of chance as are frequently associated with gambling."

"We urge our members to abstain from the use of cigarettes and of tobacco in all other forms."

"A member of the Church who persists in using, buying, or selling intoxicating liquors as a beverage shall be brought to trial, and if found guilty shall be expelled."

"In case of neglect of duties of any kind; imprudent conduct; indulging sinful tempers, or words; dancing; playing at games of chance; attending theaters, horse-races, circuses, dancing parties or patronizing dancing-schools, or taking such other amusements as are obviously of misleading or questionable moral tendency; or disobedience to the Order and Discipline of the Church, on first offense let private reproof be given by the pastor or class leader, and if there be an acknowledgment of the fault and proper humiliation, the person may be borne with. On the second offense the pastor or class leader may take with him one or two discreet members of the Church. On the third offense let him be brought to trial, and if found guilty and there be no sign of real humiliation, he shall be expelled."

This Methodist writer, Mr. J. Henry Smythe, Jr., is convinced that—

"Church leaders do not sufficiently sense public opinion. Making creeds and church-going more attractive will fill the churches faster than would any Sunday blue laws crammed down people's throats. The churches must meet Sabbath competition, not by stifling such diversions, but by making religious dogmas and services more appealing.

"The Episcopal Address of the Board of Bishops to the last General Conference well said:

"'The badge of youth admits young people at every door. They will crowd in where you consider the social life you propose to offer. They will blister you with scorn if your action is only negative, if you pride yourselves only on what you forbid. They can go into near-by villages and buy themselves the victuals of social life. You can send them away, or can give them to eat. You can lay your emphasis upon what you forbid and the youth of the world will pass the church by.'"

But Mr. Smythe "will never be accepted by the Methodist Episcopal Church as her spokesman on the subject of amusements," replies the *Epworth Herald* (Chicago), which, as the organ of the Epworth League, the Methodist young people's society, may be considered something of an authority. The present purpose of the Methodist Episcopal Church, we are told, "is to solve the problem of recreation and amusement by a positive program —not as a matter of bait or compromise, but as satisfying a God-given instinct." The Church is said to be very "busy in the development of activities that are truly recreative and not merely wantonly amusing." By attention to the social department of the Epworth League, "by encouragement of Scout activities for boys and girls, by community programs for everybody," the church is now seeking "to provide for all our people, young and old, 'such diversions as can be used in the name of the Lord Jesus.'" But Mr. Smythe, says the writer in the *Epworth Herald*, was too much concerned with trying to prove the Methodist Church "way behind the times," to notice any of these things—

"Had he consulted the average Methodist pastor busy with a program of community activities, he would have been better informed. Had he visited the Epworth League Institutes where upward of 50,000 young people, pastors and recreational directors played together and studied recreation plans for their local problems, he would have been enlightened. Had he known that the Committee on Conservation and Advance of the Centenary had a department of pageantry with a rapidly growing staff, he could have revised some of his opinions."

THE "GLOOMY DEAN" HITS "TEETOTAL FANATICISM"

WHEN BRITISH BAPTISTS adopt a resolution calling for total abstinence as a condition of church membership it strikes the Dean of St. Paul's Church in London as "a curious proceeding among the followers of one who was called by his enemies 'a gluttonous man and a wine-bibber,' who is reported to have turned many gallons of water into wine for the benefit of wedding guests who had already 'drunk well,' and who instituted a sacrament in which the consumption of wine is an essential part." A statement like this reveals the fact that the churches in England are not so unanimously in favor of prohibition as those in this country. Dean Inge is by no means alone. The London *Daily News* a while ago called attention to the assertion of a venerable Welsh clergyman that "alcohol properly used, i. e., in moderation, is one of God's best gifts." The London *Church Times*, which is practically an official organ of the Anglican communion, denounces a local option measure recently introduced in Parliament as follows:

"That is the wrong way of temperance reform; it is morally unjustifiable to prevent ninety-nine men from using what God has blessed to their use for the reason that the hundredth man may sometimes abuse it. The reform of the public-house, and the severer punishment of drunkenness, and of crimes committed during drunkenness, is a way of temperance reform which offends neither reason nor morality."

The remarks of the "gloomy Dean," as the distinguished preacher, scholar and author is familiarly known in London, appeared in the London *Evening Standard*. Brief extracts were cabled over to our newspapers. The complete article is now available and longer quotations from the Dean's arguments against prohibition and what he calls "teetotal fanaticism" can not fail to be of interest in view of their contrast with the attitude of many American religious leaders and in view also of the apparent growth of the prohibition movement in the Dean's own country.

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HE CALLS PROHIBITION "FOOLISH" AND "DANGEROUS."

Dean Inge of St. Paul's, London, who lines himself up with the "wets" in Britain.

What the Dean calls "religious fanaticism against the use of alcohol in moderate quantities" is not, in his opinion, based on the economic or physical advantages of abstention, but is rather one of the "tabus" which have appeared from time to time in the history of religion—"things which must not be done altho they are morally innocuous, simply because they are forbidden." He cites the fact that the "Mohammedans forbid the use of alcohol, the Jews the eating of pork, the Roman Catholics all flesh food on Fridays and in Lent." Protestant nations having got rid of the old tabus, have naturally invented new ones. "The Puritans proscribed dancing, card-playing, theater-going, and most other amusements." and

"Now that the Puritanical tabus, including Sabbatarianism, have been much relaxed, the same obscure psychological law is again asserting itself, and new tabus are being invented. Of these the chief is that against alcohol; but there is a growing tendency in America to put tobacco on the black list. For many years there have been anti-tobacco sects in the United States, which take as their motto the text, 'Worship the Lord with clean lips'; and in many circles of American society a man who lights a cigarette risks being called a 'fiend,' this pretty word being expressly reserved for cigarette-smokers. Some States have now forbidden cigarettes altogether."

Turning to the question of prohibition in England, the Dean admits that there was a time when drunkenness was really a national vice. But this time, he thinks, has passed—

"In the South of England we seldom see a drunken man in the streets, and in the upper classes intemperance has long been disgraceful. The working-man, too, is sober as a rule; he has many new interests which compete successfully with the public-house. There is still abundance of work for the temperance reformer; but he has the flowing tide with him—not a flowing tide of liquor. Our greatest moral dangers do not come from alcohol.

"Prohibition might be justified as a remedy for a desperate disease; it is not necessary when the disease is gradually curing itself. And because the conscience of the nation does not regard moderate drinking as immoral, it is impossible to enforce prohibition. It is being evaded wholesale in America. To promulgate laws which do not commend themselves to the public conscience, which infringe the reasonable liberties of the citizens, and which can be evaded by bribery and lying, is a foolish and mischievous use of legislation.

"Far better, in my opinion, is the policy which has found favor in Norway. In that country endeavors have been made to discourage the consumption of spirits without interfering with the sale of lighter beverages, which none but a fanatic could condemn as unwholesome. Laws against drunkenness may to a large extent protect the weaker brother against himself; but confirmed dipsomania seems to be a very intractable disease."

That Dean Inge does not speak for all Britishers is made evident by *The Christian Work* (New York) which quotes Lord Leverhulme and Sir John Foster Fraser as admitting the benefits derived from prohibition in America. To the writer in *The Christian Work* it looks "as if Scotland, before many years, would be voted dry, and that the same thing is likely to occur in New Zealand." He declares in conclusion:

"In every instance there are reasons for these assertions. We cannot too highly commend the work of the church people all over the Empire on behalf of prohibition. They constitute the backbone of the movement. They make the moral appeal. They are engaged in a heavy task and require all the information and sympathy we of America can possibly offer them."

AGAINST "BILLBOARDING THE BIBLE"—The hold which modern publicity and advertising methods are beginning to have upon the Church was noted in a recent issue. Now *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Chicago) rises to offer an objection to the use of one advertising medium for the purpose of "selling" religion—namely, the billboard. Since the Methodist editor objects to rural billboard advertising on general principles it is but natural to find him withholding his endorsement from a movement to extend the use of billboards for church advertising. He says:

"To extend this desecration to advertise religion is an incongruity. To paint upon a billboard 'Worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness' and by that act shut out the beauty of nature would hardly please the Author of all beauty. Nature sometimes speaks louder and more effectually than the brush of man.

"We knew of one old fellow whose sole occupation in life was to travel across the country with paint brush and pot, and whenever he came to an exposed rock he would daub it with a Bible text, thinking that he was doing God's service. He was not.

"We believe in all legitimate forms of publicity for the Kingdom, but it seems hardly right to adopt the ways of the world when these ways palpably trespass aesthetics or reason."

WHY THE KNIGHTS GO INTO ITALY

TO COMPETE in swimming pools with the Y. M. C. A., or any other American body operating in Italy with American money, is not the chief reason why the Knights of Columbus intend to introduce their form of welfare work in Italy. They are going into Italy, writes John B. Kennedy in *Columbia* (New Haven), official organ of the Knights, because "it is their duty to go there—a call to labor by the head of the Church that can be interpreted in no other word but duty." At their recent convention in San Francisco the Knights of Columbus voted $1,000,000 to build a great American social center in Rome, as a tribute to the Pope and to counteract alleged efforts of the Y. M. C. A. and the Methodist Church to proselytize Italian youth. Several months ago, as our readers will recall, the Pope issued a decree against the Y. M. C. A. on the ground that it was attempting to wean Italian boys from the faith of their fathers, and called on the Knights of Columbus to help combat the Y. M. C. A.'s "insidious propaganda." As noted in these pages on August 13, fuel to the flame of Roman Catholic anger was added when the Methodists recently announced their plan to erect a college on the Monte Mario, a famous and beautiful hill overlooking the Vatican. "It is curious, indeed," remarks Mr. Kennedy, "that the people who have prospered on this continent which Columbus set out to discover for Christendom should contribute of their prosperity to the strangely illogical movement that aims to 'convert' the young people of the land of Columbus from the faith of Columbus. This 'missionary' paradox is unsurpassed in all the topsy-turvydom of negative religious movements." In Latin countries "religion is a serious matter, and never more serious than when irreligion is the pathway to success in politics." This condition, we are told, those who are responsible for the introduction of American sports "in conjunction with strange religion do not appear to understand." If an Italian youth of average intelligence is thrown into surroundings where he does not enjoy constant and intimate contact with the symbols of the faith of his fathers, "you may produce a bad Catholic—one of God's most unfortunate creatures—but you will never produce a good Protestant. The Latins can become robustly and phrenetically irreligious, but if their temperament is purely Latin they can never become sincere practitioners of any but their rich and picturesque native faith." As the writer sees the case:

"Large numbers of Italians may be unlettered, but they possess something even more precious than material education—an innate spiritual tradition especially exemplified in their passion for the most spiritual of the muses—music. I shall say it is a good thing to select even an Italian youth chock full of tradition and overflowing with music and teach him handball. The game tends to provide a healthy outlet for the animal spirits that might otherwise foment and poison his tradition, if not his music, and his tradition is far more precious than any music may ever hope to be. But if, in between sessions at the courts or in the fields, the Italian youth is dedogmatized and indoctrinated with foreign concepts of religion, we have the tragedy of a human soul being deprived of its principal earthly asset—the environment and training best fitted to aid its salvation."

Pope Benedict has not condemned handball in Italy, we are told, any more than he has condemned motion pictures. On the contrary, he has asked the Knights of Columbus to help propagate both for the benefit of Italian youth in Italy. Just now the country is passing through an unfortunate phase of its history, with radicalism rampant, and "the most steadfast political management combined with persevering spiritual control is needed" to keep her "aligned with the forces for world law and order." Fortunately, we are told, Italy appears to be able to cope with her domestic dangers, and the Government is being supported by the power of the Vatican.

"But religious meddling in the affairs of Italy, especially at this time, is an unwise if unmalicious irritation of an already exasperating confusion. Besides which it is misdirected and wasteful endeavor, for until we in America are entitled to place stained-glass windows in every home and apartment, it appears inconsistent and boldly hypocritical to preach whatever we may consider the way of salvation to other peoples, who are tolerably well informed in matters spiritual.

"No organization has ever looked more askance at the prospect of spreading beyond the confines of North America than the Knights of Columbus. Time and again the K. of C. board of directors has been invited to establish the organization in foreign countries. South America, France, Austria, Spain, Portugal, England, Ireland, Scandinavia, even China, have appealed to the K. of C. to find their appeal firmly refused. Pope Benedict is aware of this, and his awareness is the most forceful emphasis of his request that the Knights proceed with welfare work abroad. It is the one specific job that any Pope has ever selected an American organization to do outside America. In voting $1,000,000 for this work the Knights have expressed their intent to do it with characteristic generosity and vigor."

OUR "HORRIBLE" CHURCH BUILDINGS

BISHOP BERRY SHUDDERS when he thinks of the blunders that have been made in building churches. The veteran Methodist Bishop has been dedicating churches for more than thirty years, he writes in *The Central Christian Advocate* (Kansas City), and the number of buildings that have, within his personal knowledge, "been spoiled either in their designing or building, is simply appalling." Realizing that the churches he has dedicated or preached in are probably fair samples, he remarks that "if all grotesque and unsightly church edifices in this country should be burned to the ground at one time, there would be a vast conflagration from Maine to California." He admits, of course, that "blundering church architecture is not the unpardonable sin," but, he continues in the Methodist weekly,

"The character of a church building is so closely related to the possibilities for spiritual work which should be done within its sacred walls, that to make an abortion out of a church building is an act that comes very near being a crime.

"No other class of public or private building has been bungled so outrageously.

"The new buildings are, as a whole, worse than the older ones. The country is dotted with churches that have gone up within recent years that are simply atrocious. Many of them are square, over-grown dry-goods boxes, to which have been added gables, a central dome, and some slender pillars in affectation of something Grecian. Everything has been sacrificed to obtain the maximum of seating capacity at the minimum of cost. . . .

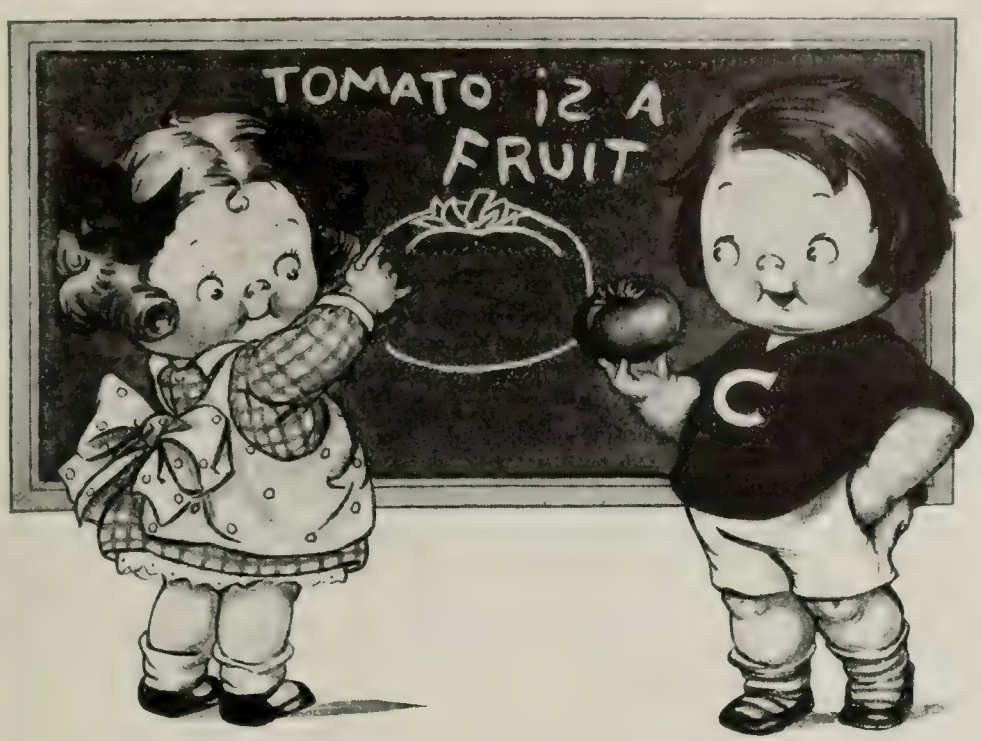
"Seven out of every ten churches are too high. The height does not usually improve the symmetry of the outside elevation, and it generally produces an echo or other sound imperfections within. Architects claim that you never can tell with certainty just what an auditorium will be in its acoustic properties until it has been tested. That is largely true. But you are dead sure of having an echo if you have a high, square room.

"In a large majority of the churches which have galleries, the galleries are altogether too high. What possible sense can there be in putting the gallery up near the ceiling? Such galleries are seldom used. People will not go into them, and people are wise. They will not occupy them because they can neither see nor hear, and they do not feel comfortable to be perched up so near the roof. The preacher seldom looks up at those in the gallery. How can he, without straining his neck and assuming an awkward attitude? In the average church the floor of the gallery at the front should be not more than eight feet above the auditorium floor. Seats in such a gallery will be quite as desirable as those on the main floor, and the minister will have one congregation to preach to, not two.

"Church architecture is a distinct profession. Designing houses and business blocks and manufacturing plants is one thing. Designing churches is another. Not more than one general architect out of ten is capable of designing a graceful and satisfactory church.

"When a congregation is ready to build, the first and most vital preliminary is to find a real church architect."

Rosy cheeks and spicy flavor—
All to give us Campbell's savor!
How I love such dainty dishes,
Pleasing everybody's wishes!



The fruits of good health

One of the finest is the whole-souled pleasure healthy people always take in good food. Set before them a plate of Campbell's Tomato Soup, hot and savory, and see with what relish they enjoy its delicious flavor and fine tonic effect on the appetite. No wonder!

Campbell's Tomato Soup

is the essence of tempting red-ripe tomatoes—a puree of the tender, luscious hearts of the fruit, enriched with creamery butter, granulated sugar and other pure foods and delicate spices.

Campbell's Soups are so delightful in quality, so convenient (already cooked) and so moderately priced that it is easy to see why they are being bought in such enormous quantities.

In millions of households, "soup" today means Campbell's.

21 kinds **12c a can**

Campbell's Soups

LOOK FOR THE RED AND WHITE LABEL

CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

THERE are two stanzas of political allusion that mar the tragic picture of these lines. So we replace them with asterisks, allowing the call for vengeance to fuse from the picture itself. The London *Daily Herald* and the New York *Call* both print these lines:

GENERAL FAMINE

By George Slocombe

Fainting by the roadside,
Dying like flies in winter,
Flee the panic-stricken populations,
Crowd the maddened, fugitive people,
At the sight of the white horses,
Of the vengeance of the dead Czars,
Faint and die in the desert
The hungry millions of the lost people,
Women and children first.

* * * * * * *

Over all the south of Russia
General Famine
Has hoisted the flag of the Counter Revolution,
With Death, his adjutant-general,
His chief of staff.
Over the illimitable steppes
General Famine
Marches to war
With his banner flying
In the hot wind from Asia,
A banner adorned
With an idle sickle
And an empty cornsack.

With the customary chivalry
Of a Russian gentleman of the old régime,
General Famine
Has given the order of battle—
"Women and children first!"
And under the white sun
Of the vengeance of the Czars,
Before the hot wind that blows from Asia,

They ride on their white horses,
General Famine,
Last of the Counter Revolutionists,
And Death his adjutant-general,
And Despair his chief of staff.
They ride over the endlessly stretching plains,
Over the brown and barren wheatfields
To the white city on the horizon
Where a dome rises, gold in the golden sunlight,
The dome that is that Kremlin,
Palace of the dead and humiliated Czars.
And driven before them, like cattle fleeing
from the storm,
Fainting by the roadside,
Dying like flies in winter,
Flee the panic-stricken populations,
Crowd the maddened, fugitive people,
At the sight of the white horses
Of the vengeance of the dead Czars,
Faint and die in the desert,
The hungry millions of the lost people,
Women and children first.

* * * * * * *

Onward across the endless steppes,
Onward to Moscow, the white city,
Rides General Famine,
Last of the Counter Revolutionists,
And on their white horses,
Indifferent to the hot wind from Asia,
Tireless under the blazing heat of the Czar's
sunlight,
Ride Death his adjutant-general,
And Despair his chief of staff.

THE *Sunset Magazine* (San Francisco) has a cry that those of limited activities will appreciate.

SHUT-IN

By M. L. C. Pickthal

If I should live again,
O God, let me be young,
Quick in sinew and vein,
With the honeycomb on my tongue,
All in a moment flung
With the dawn on a grassy plain,
Riding, riding, riding, riding,
Between the sun and the rain.

If I, having been, must be,
O God, let it be so,
Swift and supple and free
With a long journey to go,
And the clink of the curb, and the blow
Of hoofs, and the wind at my knee,
Riding, riding, riding, riding
Between the hills and the sea.

WITH a savor of *Josh Whitcomb* "G. S. B.," for a change, depicts himself in his country surroundings. How nearly he is assimilating to the people that usually appear in his verses, we do not venture to say. There is a real flavor of the soil.

A FINAL WARNING

By G. S. B

The red-winged blackbirds like my swamp;
And *that* I should not mind,
If there they were content to stay,
But I do hate to find
My sweet corn shoots torn, blade and roots,
By pirates of their kind.

The red-winged blackbirds like my swamp—
I like to see them there,
A-swinging on a spear of rush
As if they swung on air.
Why were they born to love green corn
Upon their bill of fare?

I fancy Mr. Blackbird's coat,
Faced with its scarlet patches;
I bless him for all the army worms
And weevils that he catches—
Yet these and seeds don't meet his needs:
He plucks my corn in batches.

Close by the pond, but yesterday,
I found a nestling small;
Crouched in alarm amid the grass,
He gave a rueful call.
I said, "I guess one blackbird less
Will migrate South this fall."

It squatted on my open palm
And winked a solemn eye;
From somewhere near its mother gave
A sharp, distressful cry;
Then in the shade the chick I laid
And put resentment by.

The red-winged blackbirds like my swamp
Beneath the pasture hill;
They like too well my sprouting corn,
And eat their greedy fill.
Just one raid more, and my old twelve-bore
Will speak—I swear it will!

FOR the Conning Tower of the New York *Tribune* to have two such gems as the foregoing and the following is a plentiful summer's harvest. G. S. B. is a real nature poet:

THE CARDINAL FLOWER

By G. S. B.

O'er the dark woodland pool Lobelia hung—
A burning spot amid a world of shade;
And the dim surface with her flame she made
Kin to that sea the man of Patmos sung,
Mingled with fire. Each brilliant, cloven tongue
Found a reflection; the undistinguished glade
Shone with a twofold brightness, and each blade
And spire took beauty from the gleam she flung.

Upon that sanguine bloom who still may chance
Nor know some portion of their first surprize
Who greeted it and sent it home to France
To show what marvels grew beyond the seas—
Know, too, that spite of silks and precious dyes,
Richelieu was not arrayed like one of these?

WHETHER the author here is of Indian stock, or merely represents one imaginatively, there is no gainsaying the genuineness of sympathy between beast and man. The poem occurs in "Bunch-grass and Bluejoint" (Charles Scribner's Sons).

TO THE COYOTE

By Frank B. Linderman

I uster hate ye once, but now
I've weakened some, an' wonder how
Ye live on airth that's ditched an' fenced.
An' lately, somehow, I've commenced
To like ye.

I uster think ye devil's spawn,
But dang it, all my hate is gone.
I watch ye prowl an' win yer bets
Agin the traps a nester sets
To ketch ye.

Once I practised ornery traits,
An' tempted ye with p'isoned baits;
But if ye'd trust me, an' forgit,
I'd make the play all even yit,
An' feed ye.

It took a time for me to see
What's gittin' you has *landed* me:
Yer tribe, like mine, is gittin' few,—
So let's forgit; an' here's to you.
Ol' timer.

If I could, I'd turn the days
Back to wilder border ways;
Then we'd make our treaty strong,
An' try out best to git along,
Dog-gone ye!

THE successor of the Indian has his wail too. This is one of a series in *The Outlook* suggested by the plight of a "'busted' cowtown" called Medora, first celebrated by Theodore Roosevelt and now by Mr. Hagedorn in a series called "Medora Nights."

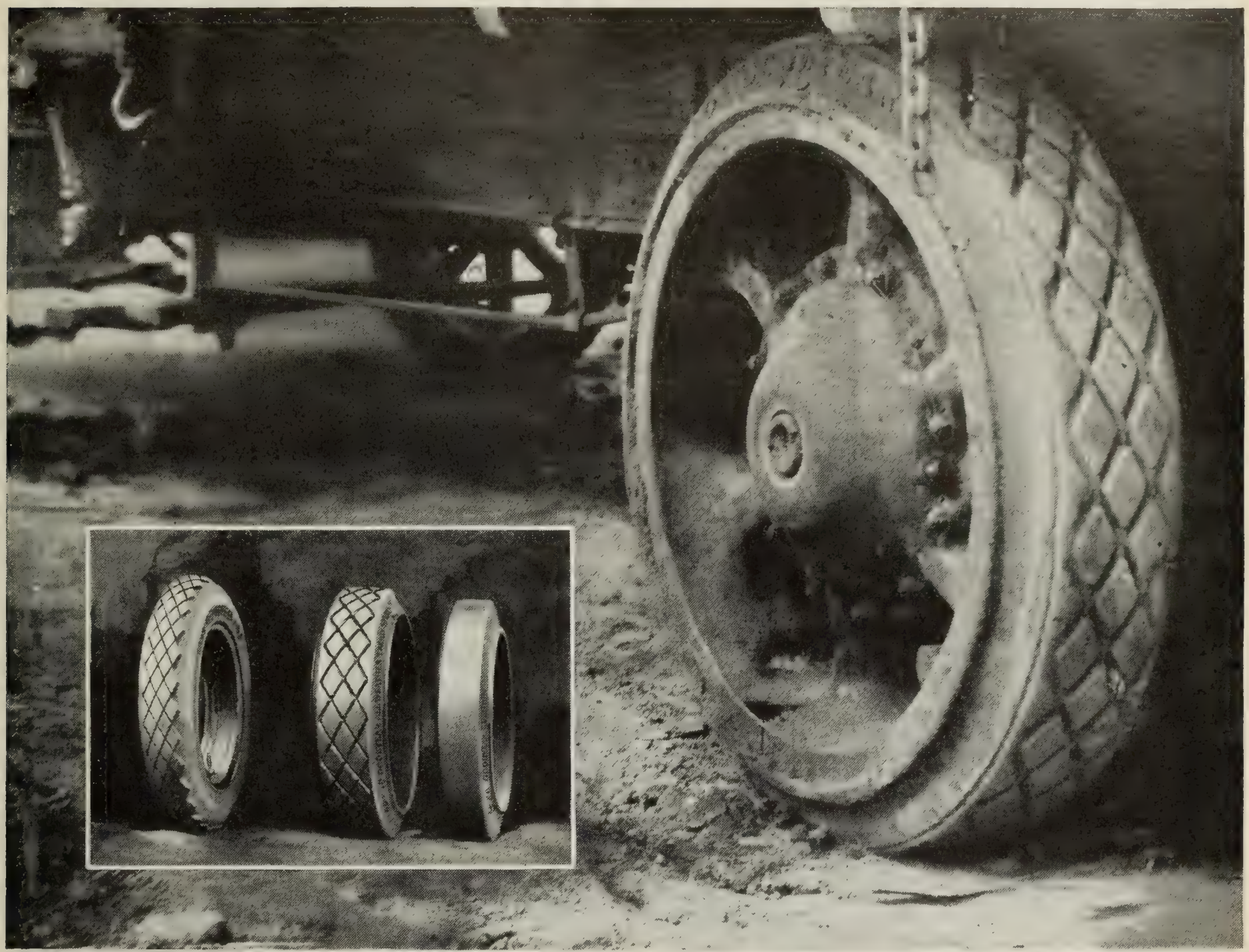
THE EX-COWPUNCHER

By Hermann Hagedorn

Somewhere on some faded page
I read about a Golden Age,
But gods and Caledonian hunts
Were nothing to what I knew once.
Here on these hills was hunting! Here
Antelope sprang and wary deer.
Here there were heroes! On these plains
Were drops afire from dragons' veins!
Here there was challenge, here defying,
Here was true living, here great dying,
Stormy winds and stormy souls,
Earthly wills with starry goals,
Battle—thunder—hoofs in flight—
Centaurs charging through the night!

Here there were feasts of song and story
And words of love and dreams of glory!
Here there were friends! Ah, night will fall
And clouds or the stars will cover all;
But I when I go as a ghost again
To the gaunt, grim buttes, to the friendly plain,
I know that for all that time can do
To scatter the faithful, estrange the true—
Quietly, in the lavender sage,
Will be waiting the friends of my golden age.

GOODYEAR



Actual photograph of Goodyear All-Weather Tread Solid Tire in service after 6,000 miles of oilfield hauling for Prairie Oil & Gas Company, Ranger, Texas

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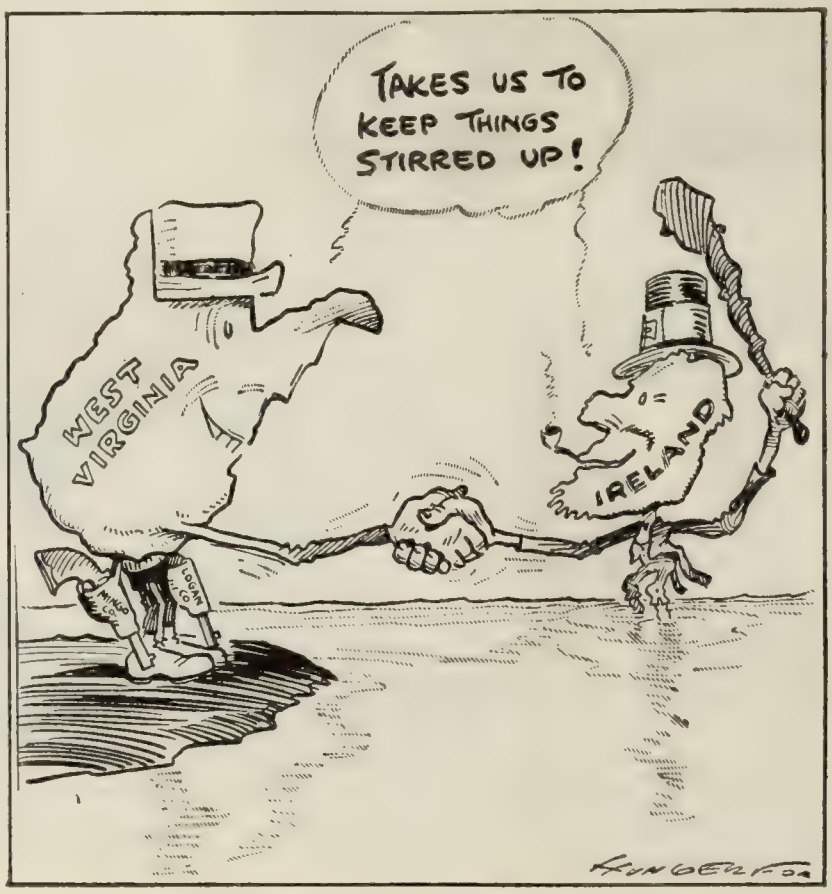
IN HEAVY duty trucking you need a big, strong, resilient tire, one that grips the road, cushions the truck and the load, and gives the maximum of wear. You need the Goodyear All-Weather Tread Solid Tire. The tire is much thicker than the ordinary smooth-tread solid and so offers longer life. The tremendous tractive power of its All-Weather Tread design furnishes, in the 36x10 size, for example, 704 inches of sharp, gripping edges. Its height and its tread design make the Goodyear All-Weather Tread Solid much more resilient than a smooth surface tire and even springier than many so-called cushions. There is a Goodyear Tire for every hauling condition. Call upon your Goodyear Dealer to give you his unbiased judgment in selecting the right tires for you—Goodyear Cushion Tires, Goodyear Cord Truck Tires, or Goodyear All-Weather Tread Solids.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

MOONSHINE'S LIVELY PART IN THE MINGO TROUBLES

THE MINGO DISTRICT of West Virginia, near the Kentucky line, has become famous lately through labor troubles. It has long been famous for its "mountain dew," or moonshine whisky, as well as for mountain feuds. The liberal presence of very potent moonshine spirits, and, in a lesser degree, of the mountaineer feud spirit, is fully as much responsible for the present troubles down there as is any question of unionism, reports Oliver F. Holden, who has lived and worked in the region for some time, and a certain philosophical patriarch of the place agrees with him. The patriarch is Tolbert Hatfield, a member of the Kentucky-West Virginia clan notorious for having almost totally extinguished their rivals, the McCoys, in the terrible mountain feud that grew out of the accidental slaughter of a razorback hog. Uncle Tolbert, we are told, "is the sage of the hills, cautious in forming his opinions, and still more cautious in giving them utterance, all of which may account for his having lived to be sixty-five in a section where arguments are settled by survivors of the families concerned." Uncle Tolbert spends a great deal of time on his front porch. "Since the President of the United States has been asked to intervene in the Mingo troubles," observes Mr. Holden, "the dicta of a front porch mind are very pertinent." The house is on Blackberry Road, in Pike County, Kentucky. It is about six miles from Matewan, Mingo County, on the Tug River, where Sid Hatfield reigned as chief of police until about a month ago, when he was killed, and where more than a score of men were slain in May, 1920. Since a large proportion of the mine workers are mountaineers, the writer thought that Uncle Tolbert's opinion on the strike question would be illuminative. The old man gave evasive answers at first, but the investigator hived a swarm of bees for him, after which he became friendly and talked freely. Mr. Holden thus quotes and comments in the New York *Times*:



HANDS ACROSS THE SEA.

—Hungerford in the Pittsburgh *Sun*.

"Those fellers," said Uncle Tolbert, "are just naturally hot-headed and lookin' fer trouble. Jus' give 'em a shot o' moonshine an' let some o' them furriners get 'em in two an' all hell can't stop 'em until there's been a ruckus."

His words pictured for me a mob of red-eyed, lanky mountain men, led by long-haired, pasty-faced radicals of Slavic origin, struggling with olive drab-clad deputies hired by the coal companies. I was wrong, of course. "Furriners" are simply strangers from outside the mountains. They may be Americans of the oldest stock, but if they are not hill folk of several generations' standing they are "furriners."

"You think," I asked, "that the strikers have no real grounds for complaint against the operators?"

"I ain't sayin' that," replied Uncle Tolbert. "I dunno but there's some right on both sides. I reckon a heap o' times these here killin's could 'a'been avoided if both sides could 'a'seed how the other feller looked at it. But what I do say is that while there's young blood an' corn likker in the hills they's goin' to be trouble. It jest happens to be over the unions now, but if'n they gits that settled they'll think o' somethin' else to row about."

Mr. Holden says that his own acquaintance with the region inclines him to accept Uncle Tolbert's opinion. While Senate Committees are trying to get at the bottom of the trouble, it appears, one very large villain in the drama, corn whisky, is likely to be overlooked. Mr. Holden explains that he was on the engineering corps of one of the coal companies operating near Williamson, West Virginia. Four of the staff climbed over the hills into the fastnesses of the moonshine region to locate prospective new mines. A nephew of Uncle Tolbert Hatfield, who was one of the party, vouched for their innocence of connection with the law, and they were freely accepted by the mountaineers. They stayed at the house of Uncle Tolbert, who was found to be "disappointingly genial and law-abiding." As for his own view of the causes of the present "row," Mr. Holden writes:

Although Uncle Tolbert's solution does not quite satisfy, it seems to me to be about as good as any I have heard. I talked to well-informed men on both sides and each was convinced that the other was totally wrong. I worked in the mines and I ended by investing my hard-earned savings in a share of stock, so that I would be qualified to speak as a worker and as a capitalist. I am just as far from having an unchangeable opinion on the causes and aims of the coal strike as when I first went into the coal fields, and am content with Uncle Tolbert's solution until a better one is offered.

The workers claim that without the unions they are ill paid for work that is done under intolerable conditions. The Mingo-Pike County district is the last trench of the owners in their struggle against unionization. The miners, because of high coal prices and the general belief that their work is extraordinarily hazardous, have usually had the aid of public sympathy in their conflict with the "coal barons."

My work took me inside the mines as well as into the undeveloped territory. I saw coal loaders, dynamiters, motormen, track layers and tipplemen at work. The coal loader, the man who digs the coal and loads the mine cars, is the doughboy of mining.

There is a thrill of danger when one first enters a mine. That sense of danger remains until one sees a cautious coal loader at work. The careful miner tests his roof at frequent intervals to be sure that the slate is in good condition and not likely to fall. If there are signs, easily discernible to the practised eye, of an impending slate-fall, he reports to the foreman and is assigned to another room, or he lays off until the condition is remedied or a decision made to abandon work in that section. If the roof is good the loader places timbers under the slate as he advances.

There is always danger, of course, but I believe that a report of mine casualties would be no greater proportionately than a report of railroad worker casualties. The prospective danger is lessened by the miner's knowledge that his life depends upon his own thoroughness in timbering, and his own caution.

The greatest drawback to mine work is its lonesomeness. This condition exists and will exist in all mines, regardless of unions or any inclination of the owners.

The Mingo district workings are all "drift mines"; that is, there is no vertical shaft. The openings penetrate directly into the hillsides and are composed of long halls branching out to the right and left, known as "flats," "butts" and "rooms." A mine map is similar to a map showing city streets and squares, the squares in the mine indicating immense pillars that are left to support the top. The timbering is simply an auxiliary support in the hallways.

All penetrations are made in duplicate with "brattices" of wood constructed in the connecting chambers, in order to provide free circulation of air. Great fans suck the air out of one opening and keep a continuous stream flowing through the outer edge of the workings. Miners cannot work more than seventy feet away from the air current, so at every sixty feet a new connecting opening is made between the parallel penetrations and the last one blocked with a wooden wall.

By this means the air is kept pure and nature attends to the temperature, for the thermometer is around 60 degrees Winter and Summer in the mines, which is an advantage that mine work has over other labor. "What would New York not give for a 60-degree Summer in the city?" Ask the writer. He presents further details of the conditions under which the men work:

The loaders, of course, work at the extreme points of penetration and only one, or possibly two, work in each room. They are disposed very much as the sentries around a "strong point" or hill in a trench sector, fifty feet or more apart. This precludes conversation, and except for the sound of their own picks there is complete silence that seems to envelope them, as does the darkness.

Some half dozen times a day the electric mine trains visit the loaders, exchanging empty cars for full, but other than these visits the only relief from lonely monotony is the probable visit of a "cut boss" or assistant foreman and the possible inspection by the "bank boss" or foreman. The track-layers work in pairs and are as much alone in their work as the loaders. The train crews, consisting of motorman and brakeman, are separated by the length of their noisy trains, and only the crew of the "main" gets outside of the mine during working hours.

The "main trip" of the mine trains starts out at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, as a rule, which means the workers have four hours a day in the sunlight during the Summer. The work is not sufficiently hard to sap the men's energies so they cannot use those four hours to advantage. Apparently there are two schools of miners: those who expend their surplus time and energy in fighting and those who use it for gardening. I could not see that working conditions were measurably, if any, harder or more dangerous than for other semi-skilled laborers. If they had just cause for complaint it would have to be charged to their pay or living conditions.

About 1,100 men work for my employing company and the value of the company's property is about four and a half or five million dollars. It is easy to see what organized effort in saving and stock purchase would have done in that particular case in contrast to the waste of time and property involved in strike conditions. If the mine workers really want to own the mines, as the owners charge, they can obtain possession peacefully and without suffering on the part of the public by investing their savings in the stocks, which are easily purchasable in the open market.

Living conditions in mining camps are another matter and vary according to natural conditions and the dispositions of the owners and workers. In the Tug River locality the miners live in three and four room houses or two-family eight-room houses. "Club houses" are provided for the unattached males and are really boarding-houses maintained by the companies. Coal is furnished and delivered free of charge by the companies, and electric lights and running water are provided and included in the house rent. The latter are luxuries not found in other communities of the same size, and are made possible by the fact that the companies have electric power available for the mine work and the current is simply switched to the houses at night, while the water supply is made possible by the abundant rainfall and the steep hills which make pumps unnecessary for the water system.

The workers are mostly natives of Anglo-Saxon or negro stock, says the writer, although some few Spaniards, Italians, and "Hunks"—Slav and Teuton—are found. The aliens were mine-workers in Europe, and say frankly that they live better here than they did on the other side. From the point of view of the employers, he continues:

When the owners show what they are doing for the miners, it would seem that no one could doubt that the miners are asking for more than their share of the proceeds from the exploitation of this natural resource when they demand further concessions. A remark of a certain general manager threw some doubt upon this, as far as I was concerned, however.

"We maintain the union scale of wages, and in some respects go the union one better," he said. "We believe the unions simply want to create trouble, and therefore won't recognize them. Why should our workmen want to unionize when we grant everything the unions demand except recognition?"

I asked a coal loader what he thought of the unions.

"Ain't nothin' but a lot o' trouble makers," he said. "They collects dues and sech like an' calls strikes to make the feller that does the work lose time and spend whatever he's got saved up."

Mr. Holden deduced from this incident and a number of others that a distinct minority of the workers was responsible for the turbulence in the coal-field. The question that particularly attracted his interest was, as he puts it, "Why the local authorities were unable to cope with this minority." He gathered that the principal reason, as Uncle Tolbert stated it, might be found in too much corn whisky, combined with the turbulent spirits of the young men in that country of feuds. Leaving aside the question of the spirits of the young men, which might be considered much the same the world over, he was inclined, he says, to place the blame chiefly on "moonshine liikker." A lady of the region, known by the euphonious sobriquet of "Gertrude, the Bootleg Queen," helped with the explanation. He writes:

Gertrude is the daughter of a Swedish farmer in Virginia. She fell in love with a miner and reformed, becoming a bootlegger. It was the lover who took a mining engineer friend of mine and myself to her shabby cabin on a hillside on the outskirts of Williamson. A policeman and three huskies—strikers—were in the room, the "rednecks" playing cards and the policeman watching the game.

Gertrude's bedroom was also her living-room and she sat on the edge of her bed and told us yarns while the "rednecks" listened inattentively. She told of her exploits in bringing moonshine from the hills to Williamson, and boasted that she held the police in the hollow of her hand.

"They don't dare to try to stop me," she said. "I went up Pigeon Creek this very evening in a limousine and brought back a load of liquor. Two deputies stopped me on Trace Creek coming back, and when they seen who it was they didn't even look in my car. The chief is downstairs now havin' a little supper with a nip o' corn liquor to liven him up."

The fat policeman in the room was a jovial person who smiled and interrupted with facetious comments about arresting her on her own confessions. She laughed at him and went on with her stories.

After midnight there was a knock at the door and another policeman entered. He looked at us and said:

"Well, what do you fellers want to do, put up, or go to jail?"

The lover was frankly bored. My friend and I looked at each other. If the man were in earnest our arrest in such a place would make a pretty story for our friends. We hoped it was another joke.

"Who put you up to this?" demanded Gertrude.

"There's been complaints from the neighbors about your place, and we just got word some fellers had come in here. The town'll be on us if we don't pinch these guys."

"Looka here," said Gertrude, explosively. "You gotta lot of nerve trying to arrest anybody in my place. —— —— you, if you try any more funny business around here, I'll have your hide. You git on downstairs and report to the Chief. He'll tell you where to head in."

The discomfited policeman trailed out, the "rednecks" grinned, and my friend and I fidgeted in our seats.

"Reckon we'd better run along," I said. "Good-night."

All of which and more that I saw with my own eyes explains very clearly to me why there is trouble in West Virginia that has to be handled by outside force.

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YO-HO FOR $2,000,000 IN SUNKEN TREASURE!

NO ROARING CREW of drunken buccaneers shipped on the steam trawler *Ripple* when she started on her treasure-hunting cruise, and yet romance and suspense hang about the story of her venture quite as agreeably as if she were a pirate ship of the good old days. The treasure she goes to find was buried ten long years ago, not by "blowing, swearing, cutlass-bearing" pirates, but by the ocean itself, when it closed over the *Merida*, a ship laden with gold, silver, jewelry, copper and lead, a cargo said to be valued at $2,000,000. So the treasure island of the *Ripple* will not scratch the hull of the deepest ship, for it lies thirty-five fathoms under the surface of the sea, fifty-five miles east one-half north of Cape Charles. What does a twentieth century treasure ship look like as she sails for hazardous seas? Christopher Morley, of the New York *Evening Post*, went down to the pier to see her off, and he describes her thus:

See for yourselves, then, a small iron vessel (no larger than a large tugboat) with a torpedo bow and astonishingly low freeboard; two low masts and a lean red funnel with a black top and two white stripes. She wore a most convincing air of mystery, and on the iron hood of the companionway still stood the chalked legend BEWARE OF DOG—scrawled there to discourage curious visitors. Her decks amidship were loaded to the gunwale with coal; mushroom anchors, divers' helmets and other miscellaneous gear lay about. On the high fo'c's'le head was a thick new creaky yellow hawser. The galley stovepipe issued a gush of smoke and a strong, noble flavor of chow. The little poop cabin down over the screw, with the little bull's-eye ports, had been cleaned up: on the three-sided settee around the chart table three mattresses and sets of bedding were neatly shipwifed. Here sleep, head to toe, the two wrecking captains (the captain of the craft herself having a very tiny room above) and the supercargo who goes along to represent the venturing syndicate. We hope that supercargo is a man stomached to the sea, for we will take our Alfred David that when the *Ripple* gets the big surges under her snug little belly she will carouse smartly. We saw him busily taking parting instructions from one of his principals: a fat roll of greenery was being counted, and everything was gloriously correct to our ideas of what a treasure expedition should be. On top of the little wheel-house an expert was adjusting her compass. The supercargo's wife, looking a bit anxious, was saying good-by. In the fo'c's'le the crew were finishing lunch, and were saying that the food was much to their liking. The first requisite in a treasure expedition, we should say, is to keep the crew contented.

There was a pleasantly informal air about the whole scene, but plainly they were eager to get away. One of the owners cast off the bow hawser with his own hand. No one suspected the *Post's* maritime reporter was present, for on these occasions that person adopts a salty and flotsam demeanor, and would never be taken for a dapper newspaper man. The engine-room gong clanged three times and the *Ripple* backed gently out from the pier with a hopeful yell from her siren.

Had Robert Louis Stevenson stood on the wharf and watched this twentieth century *Hispanola* puff down-stream and fade away in the harbor mists he would no doubt have gone straightway to his desk and woven from fact instead of fancy a tale of treasure trove as gripping as "Treasure Island." At first glance the facts might seem less romantic to a staid observer, but R. L. S. would find characters among the *Ripple's* crew of more than twenty as fascinating as Long John Silver, the Doctor, the Squire, Jim Hawkins, and Billy Bones. To be sure the *Ripple* has no piratical parrot to scream, "Pieces of eight, pieces of eight!" but none the less there will be quiet conversations in the fo'c's'le of the clink of Mexican gold and the heavy chink of silver bullion, and although there is no wallet-worn chart of Treasure Island with its three red crosses and Skeleton Island and Spy Glass Hill, yet there are those on board who saw the $2,000,000 treasure buried.

The story of the "burying" of this treasure, is not, says Mr. Morley, so dreadful as it might have been, for there was not a single life lost. It happened on May 12, 1911. The Ward liner *Merida*, "a crack nineteen-knot twin-screw steamer," bound from Havana via Vera Cruz for New York, was lurching through the dark fifty or sixty miles off the Virginia Capes. She carried, we read:

Three-hundred and sixty passengers, twenty-one tons of bar silver, kegs of gold coins, valuable jewelry, and a rich cargo of copper and lead from the Mexican mines. It was whispered about on board that $2,000,000 would hardly buy the shining stuff packed deep in the holds.

It was an ugly night, pitch dark made more opaque by a thick fog that rolled in towards the capes and wrapped everything in a clammy blanket. Eight bells—midnight—had clinged-clanged over the ship some time before, reaching the ears of the watch officer on the bridge in muffled tones and he struck his hands together smartly and peered into the black ahead. The quartermaster stepped through the darkness to the bell lanyard to give it a single stroke, for the dim clock in the wheel-house stood at 12:30 in the morning. But the gong never sounded, for at that moment came a rending crash that pitched officer and man to the deck and brought Captain Robertson running to the bridge.

The *Merida* staggered, the engine telegraph clanged "Stop," and the next moment the steamer listed on her side and wallowed in the heavy swell.

The *Admiral Farragut* of the American Mail Steamship Line had rammed her amidships, shearing a hole in her side big enough for a tugboat to enter, and now the two ships lay locked in a deadly embrace.

The *Merida's* wireless set was smashed, and she lay helpless and mute, but the *Farragut* backed away in the fog and began to lower away boats. Although the *Farragut* had a long ragged hole in her bow, her bulkheads held and she was able to send out wireless calls for assistance while her boats were being lowered to take off the passengers of the sinking *Merida*. Captain Robertson spoke words of encouragement to the passengers, who ran about the decks overcome with fright and only half clad. But the captain's calm voice restored order, and lifeboats were lowered in drill-like fashion, while he superintended the launching and told them the *Merida* would not sink for several hours.

The accident took place not long after the famous *Republic-Florida* disaster, and Captain Robertson and Chief Officer George W. Nordstrom were anxious to get the passengers off as promptly as possible without loss of life. All hands were in the boats in twenty-two minutes, save the captain and chief officer. In the hurry of the occasion the purser, who alone had the combination of the ship's safe, had left the ship, and when the *Merida* did not sink so rapidly as expected Captain Robertson and Mr. Nordstrom made every effort to break into the safe with axes. But the heavy doors of the strong-box glanced off the blows of ax and sledge, and the two officers finally left the ship with empty hands at 5:20 o'clock. Twenty-five minutes later there was a last gurgle and whirl as the rammed ship nosed under and pitched to the bottom in 210 feet of water.

The passengers were picked up by the *Farragut*, herself near sinking, and later transferred to the Old Dominion liner *Hamilton*, which brought them into New York with only the clothes on their backs.

Captain Robertson has since died and Captain Nordstrom, who was first officer of the treasure ship, is now the only man who accurately knows the position of the *Merida*, where she lies with holds bulging with rich bullion.

An attempt was made in 1916 to salve the valuables, but the expedition which was said to have been backed by Percy Rockefeller and James A. Stillman, former president of the National City Bank, was unsuccessful, partly on account of heavy weather and partly because the navigators did not have the correct position of the treasure ship.

A short time ago a syndicate was formed to search for the treasure, and it is this syndicate which fitted out the *Ripple* which sailed to-day. This expedition has the cooperation of Captain Nordstrom, and with expert divers and a new type of diving-suit recently invented which is said to make possible work at depths never reached before, expects to be successful.

The *Ripple* was chartered and fitted out at Pier 3. Under command of Captain Carmichael she also carries Captains Nordstrom and M. Ruygrok, both experienced "deep sea" officers, these latter being the wrecking masters who will have charge of the salvage operations. The trawler carries wireless and a crew of twenty-five, including three divers, one of whom is Frank Crilley, who was the chief diver in the salvage work of raising the United States naval submarine *E-4*, which sank off Waikiki Beach, Honolulu, in 300 feet of water. Crilley has worked at greater depths than any other diver has ever done, and with the

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

Merida lying in thirty-five fathoms and with her position known he expects the salvage expedition to be successful.

The men behind the treasure hunting cruise of the *Ripple*, while they have faith enough in the practicability of the expedition to lend it their backing, do not regard success as a foregone conclusion. They look upon it as a chance, but one well worth taking, since if so well-equipped and managed an expedition fails it will prove once and for all that the rich bullion of the *Merida* is beyond all recovery.

Because they do regard it as a chance expedition, the men who are backing the expedition have so far kept their intentions secret. Among those men are said to be Converse F. West and L. F. Gotham, who are reported to have taken up the expedition as a personal and private venture. Also—

Among the crew is Tommy Jonkers, protagonist in William McFee's *Casuals of the Sea*, and Tommy is tricked out in the uniform of second mate, an old job to him.

DID RAIN-IN-THE-FACE TALK FASTER THAN HE RAN?

RAIN-IN-THE-FACE, the Sioux Indian hero of a chapter in Colonel Shields's book, wherein he is credited with with running three hundred miles on snowshoes in three days has aroused several doubting Thomases, all of whom give indications of speaking with authority. "Perhaps few men have been so glorified by imaginative writers as this same commonplace Indian, Rain-in-the-Face," Doane Robinson, Secretary and Superintendent of the Department of History of the State of South Dakota, writes us from Pierre, S. D. Mr. Robinson, and several other authorities with unusual opportunity to delve into Rain-in-the-Face's history, were stirred to protest by the quotation from Colonel Shields's book which appeared recently in these columns under the heading of "The Great Run of Rain-in-the-Face." Mr. Robinson, in spite of his opinion that the hero of the astonishing run was a "commonplace Indian," credits him with some unusual abilities. "Rain-in-the-Face is, by the Teton Sioux," he writes, "reputed to be the most picturesque liar his tribe has produced. It is very probable he related to Colonel Shields the yarn which you print." Mr. Robinson continues:

When Rain-in-the-Face lay dying at his home on Grand River, South Dakota, he was constantly attended by Miss Mary C. Collins, the very notable missionary, who was a doctor of medicine as well as of souls. He professed great remorse for the sins of his life, particularly his sins of mendacity, and confessed that it had been a great satisfaction in his sinful career to invent whoppers for the edification of the whites.

The story which Rain-in-the-Face told Colonel Shields, and which Colonel Shields

put into his book, "Blanket Indians of the Northwest" (Vechten Waring Company, New York), credited the Indian with the most remarkable run in history. It seems that, according to the account, in December, 1873 or 1874, while quartered with a portion of his tribe at the Standing Rock Agency, about 75 miles south of Bismarck, Rain-in-the-Face got into an altercation with four white men and killed two of them in self-defense, as he claimed. He was captured, taken to the Agency, and thrown into jail, "a temporary, unfinished log structure without a floor." There were six or eight inches of snow on the ground that had blown in through the openings in the walls, and the prisoner's "only means of keeping from freezing was to keep walking constantly about the room." This cruelty to Indians was practised, we were told, on the orders of General Custer, then in command at Fort Lincoln, near Bismarck. General Custer, according to Colonel Shields's account, ordered that "if alive, Rain-in-the-Face should be thrown into jail and punished as severely as possible, pending the time when the court-martial could be convened and the culprit disposed of in a legal way. And this meant, of course, that he would be hung or shot." When this order was read to the prisoner, the story goes, "Rain-in-the-Face, as he told his friends afterward, swore vengeance on General Custer as the author of his sufferings. He swore that if he ever got out he would kill Custer in a hand-to-hand fight, if possible, and if not, then at longer range; that he would cut his heart out and carry it away as a trophy." According to some accounts he did just this, when, after leading one part of that great Indian army which destroyed Custer and his troopers, as Longfellow relates:

> "The foemen fled in the night,
> And Rain-in-the-Face in his flight,
> Uplifted high in air
> As ghastly trophy bore
> The brave heart that beat no more
> Of the White Chief with yellow hair."

Some time before the Custer massacre, Rain-in-the-Face escaped from his prison with the assistance of two friends, who "handed him a pair of snow-shoes and a blanket in which a piece of dried buffalo meat was rolled." The buffalo meat fell out as he adjusted the blanket, and so he started out "into the desert, in the midst of a howling blizzard, at nightfall, with only one blanket, without a mouthful of food, without a weapon of any kind, when the temperature was probably forty degrees below zero and the wind was blowing thirty miles an hour." "He told me the story of his great run and I will tell it to you in his own words as nearly as I can recall them," reports Colonel Shields:

I asked him, through an interpreter, "Where did you go when you escaped from the jail at Standing Rock?" He said:

"I went to the camp of my friends, at the base of Woody Mountain, in Canada."

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

"How far is that?" I asked.

"Three hundred miles as the crow flies."

"How long did it take you to make that run?"

"Three days and nights."

"Do you mean to tell me that a man can run a hundred miles in twenty-four hours, on snow-shoes, and another hundred in the next twenty-four, and another hundred in the next?"

He said, "I did it."

"How often did you sleep on the way?"

"I didn't sleep at all. I knew I dared not sleep. I dared not even sit down to rest, for if I had, under the terrible fatigue and hunger and strain from which I suffered, I would have lost consciousness, a stupor would have overtaken me, and I would have frozen solid in half an hour. I was fleeing from the persecution, the wrongs, the outrages inflicted on me and my people by the white men. I was going to my friends and had determined to reach them. I knew the only way I could do that was to keep going. I ran most of the way. Occasionally I would slow down to a walk to recover my breath and recuperate my strength a little; then I would forge ahead again."

"What did you eat on the way?" I asked. He said:

"Browse. When I would cross a dry coulee I would break off a handful of brush, willows, or box-elder, and eat it as I ran across the next plateau, maybe ten miles, or twenty miles, or thirty miles. Then when I crossed another coulee I would break off more and eat that as I ran.

"After running two days and nights and the greater part of the third day, late in the afternoon the wind lulled, the snow cleared from the air for a few minutes, and I saw the dim outline of Woody Mountain towering away into the sky. That gave me new hope, new courage. I knew the camp was not more than twenty miles away, and I knew I should reach it. I put on a new burst of speed, and after running a few miles more the wind lulled again, the air cleared, and I saw the outline of the great blue forest that surrounds the base of the mountain; and I saw three little columns of blue smoke curling up among the trees."

The Indian told Colonel Shields, with equally substantial detail, how he found his friends, how they welcomed him, how he collapsed in their arms, and knew nothing for two days and nights. This story, according to Mr. Robinson, quoted above, and according also to Colonel J. M. T. Partello of the United States Army, whose blouse was once slashed by Rain-in-the-Face, and who was "often officer of the guard at old Fort Lincoln," and to D. F. Berry, official photographer and scout with Custer's forces, must be taken with several grains, or perhaps bags, of salt. "We made many trips through that wild country, sometimes on snow-shoes, but mostly mounted on captured ponies. In our campaigns we had the troops at the head of the column relieved every fifteen minutes and another from the rear take the lead and break the trail," writes Colonel Partello. He says that he does not desire to dispute anybody's word, but he presents

these interesting details of travel in the country negotiated by the Indian:

The snow was very deep and often was accompanied by a blizzard. On snow-shoes, it is simply impossible to make any such distance as an average of a hundred miles in the time specified, and to keep it up three days and nights, without sleep, rest or food. Our average was not more than ten or twelve miles a day, and then the going was very exhausting. All of us wore telescope hats, so to speak, with peep-holes for eyes and a slit for breathing; but the icicles from the breath made us look like so many Santa Clauses. It was very trying to keep breaking these icicles away, and what is more, often we were without a bath or wash-off for a month at a time. Instead of washing our faces in melted snow, we would, each morning, smear our faces, hands, and breasts with pemmican grease or buffalo fat, to close the pores. You can imagine what a bath was to us, when we reached Fort Buford late in the spring, and enjoyed that luxury.

Mr. Berry, who was at Fort Lincoln during the time Chief Rain-in-the-Face was held a prisoner there, denies flatly that he ever ran three hundred miles in three days or that he was subjected to cruel treatment. He gives this "plain, unvarnished" account of the affair in the Superior *Wisconsin Times:*

"In 1874, the Seventh United States cavalry was out scouting along the Yellowstone. Dr. Holzinger and a trader by the name of Baliran stopped to pick up some moss agates while the command moved on. A little later the horses owned by the two men came up to the command riderless. The scouting party started back to see what happened to Holzinger and Baliran and discovered they had been shot. They scouted around to see who had killed them but there was no trace of Indian or white man to be found.

"The next summer the Sioux Indians were holding a big war dance at Standing Rock and between the dances some of the warriors would get up in the center of the circle and relate some of the brave deeds of the band. A handsome young chief stepped into the circle and told the Indians how he had killed two men on the Yellowstone, shooting both. When he had finished he received great applause from the Indians. This Indian was Chief Rain-in-the-Face.

"Charles Reynolds, General Custer's famous scout, was present watching the dancers and heard the chief tell how he had killed the two men. The next day he returned to Fort Lincoln, the army post, located near Bismarck, on the west bank of the Missouri River. Reynolds told General Custer how he had heard Chief Rain-in-the-Face relate his deed. On the next ration day, General Custer sent his brother, Capt. Tom Custer, and 100 soldiers of the Seventh Cavalry, together with some officers, to Standing Rock, to arrest the Indian chief for the killing of the two men.

"Captain Custer discovered Chief Rain-in-the-Face in the traders' store and with some soldiers grabbed the chief, wrested his rifle from him and ordered him to mount a horse. The party headed for Fort Lincoln, and upon their arrival there Chief Rain-in-the-Face was placed in the guard-house to await trial for murder in the spring term of United States court.

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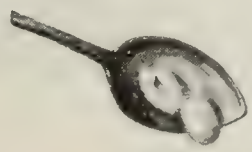

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

"Two men who had been caught stealing oats and other grain from the Government at Lincoln were also in the same guard-house awaiting trial at Fargo. Friends of the two grain thieves cut a hole in the guard-house to effect their escape and when the second was leaving he motioned to Chief Rain-in-the-Face to come. They made their escape soon after taps had blown and all lights were then out at the post.

"Rain-in-the-Face started towards Standing Rock, keeping away from the trail and traveling by night. When he reached his old camp the Indians started him for the hills for fear the soldiers would come and get him. A small party accompanied him and they later became known as Renegade Sioux. Their band increased until their number ran up in the thousands. The next time Rain-in-the-Face met Captain Custer was June 25, 1876, on the Little Big Horn River, in Custer's fight. Contrary to reports Chief Rain-in-the-Face did not hate General Custer, but liked him and his wife. They often talked with him while he was in the guard-house. However, the chief did hate the general's brother and sought vengeance against him.

"At one time I asked the chief if he had seen Captain Custer and he remarked that he had looked for and had found him. The Indians told me that the chief had mutilated the captain after the big battle. Tom Custer's heart was not cut out as the reports have it. General Benteen stated in a letter to me that he would make an affidavit to that effect. General Benteen and Doctor Porter were the two men who identified him. Captain Custer's body was horribly mutilated."

Referring to the cold guard-house, Mr. Barry states that as a rule the guard-house was the warmest spot at an army post and that Fort Lincoln was no exception. The guard-house there was not built of logs, but was of a good grade of timbers.

"There was no blizzard the night Rain-in-the-Face made his escape, and as for snow-shoes, I never saw a pair among the Sioux in North Dakota or Montana," Mr. Barry declares further. "I hesitate to comment on the article, knowing Mr. Shields very well, but historians will grab such stuff as this and pass it on as authentic.

"Rain-in-the-Face was a true and loyal friend of mine and was not as cruel as some think. He was of a kindly disposition and often spoke of Mrs. Custer. Whenever I wrote to her, I would mention this and he seemed very pleased."

Mr. Robinson's comment on Rain-in-the-Face's large story, made, it appears, with the authority of the Department of History of the State of South Dakota behind it, takes up the whole matter under five different counts, as follows:

1. There is no record that Rain-in-the-Face killed two men at Standing Rock Agency in 1873-4. The offense which "got him in bad" with the military was the killing of Honzinger, the veterinarian, and Baliran, the sutler of General D. S. Stanley's expedition to the Yellowstone. This occurred on August 4, 1873. Whatever fortune befell Rain-in-the-Face immediately after this murder of the civilians, he certainly did not suffer from the cold.

2. The next winter Rain-in-the-Face appeared at Standing Rock Agency and boasted of the murders he had committed. Word was sent to Fort A. Lincoln, and Captain Tom Custer, brother of General George A., went down to Standing Rock to apprehend the culprit. He found him trading in the sutler's store, and slipping up behind him threw a blanket over the Indian's head and leaping upon him soon had him securely bound and took him a prisoner to Fort A. Lincoln. Whatever vengeance Rain-in-the-Face was harboring at this time was against Captain Tom and not against the general.

3. Rain-in-the-Face escaped from the prison. I am not informed of his whereabouts during his freedom; he may have taken himself to Woody Mountain. If so, it was not nearly "three hundred miles as the crow flies."

4. Rain-in-the-Face took no part in the Battle of the Little Big Horn, on June 25, 1876. He was away during the entire day, but returned that evening.

5. The body of General Custer was not mutilated, nor was that of Captain Tom, whose heart Rain-in-the-Face had vowed to eat. If he ate anybody's heart that night, it was not that of either Custer.

TRIED AND APPROVED—THE WOMAN JUROR

MEN are born jurors, women in some States have achieved the right to be jurors, but the women of Ohio—have had jury duty thrust upon them. So announces Judge Florence E. Allen, of the Court of Common Pleas of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, in the course of a review of the accomplishments of that new functionary in American civil life, the woman juror. Judge Allen is said to be the first woman judge in the United States to serve in a court of general jurisdiction. In the fall of 1920 she was nominated on the non-partisan judicial ticket and elected by the largest popular vote in Cuyahoga County—which practically means the city of Cleveland—and she outdistanced in number of votes the three other county judges elected, all of whom were men. At the time of the Cleveland street railway troubles, she was called in as arbitrator between the Cleveland Traction Company and the Federal Government. Taking up the matter of the women jurors, especially those with whom she has come in contact, she writes, in *The Woman Citizen* (New York):

When the women of the United States were enfranchised last fall, the laws of the State of Ohio providing the qualifications for jury service made all electors eligible to be jurors. Therefore, when the women of Ohio became electors, they automatically became potential jurors and have been used for jury service, both criminal and civil, ever since the election of November 2. They have exercised this duty during a time when the whole jury system was under fire. There have been several recent cases of acquittals and over-lenient verdicts which have caused great criticism of the jury system in the State. And yet, coming in at this crucial time with no previous training for jury service, women jurors have justified all reasonable hopes.

Theoretically, of course, we should avail ourselves of women jurors because by doing so we more than double our chances of getting good juries. This is true because, with the exception of those with young

children, women of education and intelligence have more leisure, relatively, than men of equal education and intelligence. We therefore should use women for jury service unless on the whole disadvantage arises from their use. In my experience, any inconvenience which may arise from the mixing of the sexes upon juries is more than counterbalanced by the good results obtained.

A detective said to me one day that he "hated to be assigned to liquor cases because the jury first drinks the evidence and then lets the defendant go free." And the members of some juries do have so little conception of their obligations that they are willing to do just that, at least figuratively. The best-qualified men have avoided jury service so generally that the conscientiousness of the average jury has not always been the highest.

The outstanding characteristic of the woman juror, on the contrary, asserts Judge Allen, has been her sense of responsibility, her conscientiousness, and her intelligence in following the evidence. The Judge gives this personal testimony:

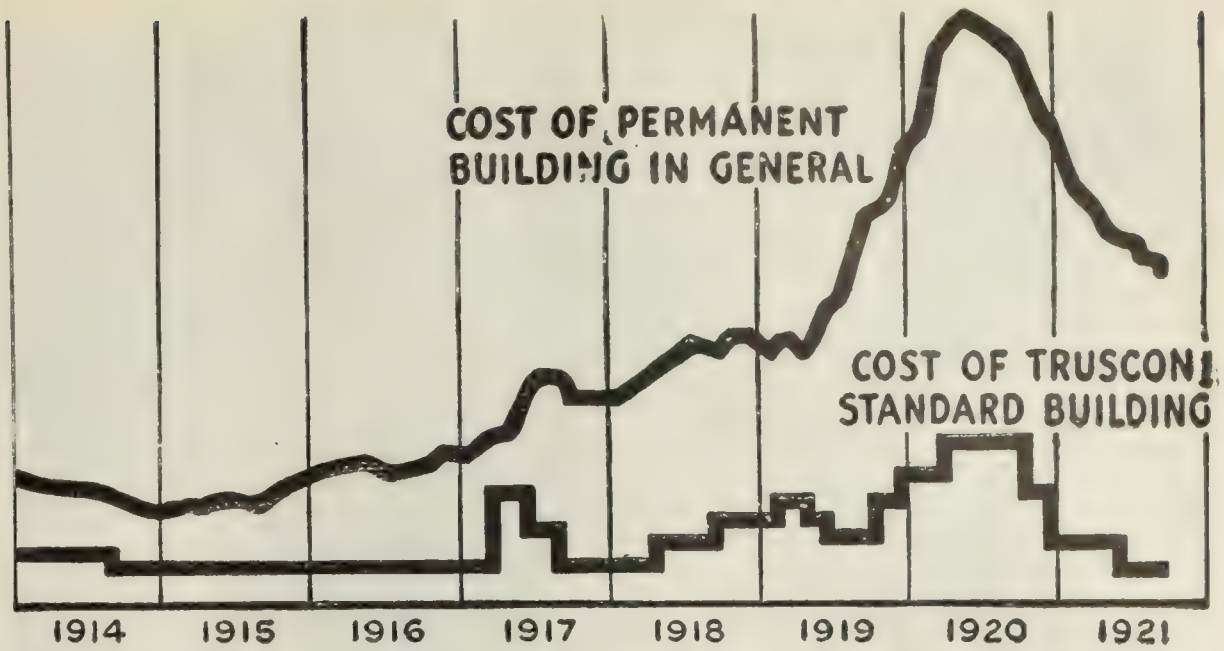
I have had women on many of my criminal juries. For the past two terms, I have been sitting in the Criminal Court, which has jurisdiction over all felony cases. Before juries which had women on them, we have tried cases of robbery, burglary, larceny, carrying of concealed weapons, forgery, rape, obtaining of property under false pretenses, manslaughter and murder of the first and second degrees. In all of these cases, we have had success with women jurors. On the average we have had as many and as proper convictions with the mixed juries as with juries composed of men. And the men jurors have been very courteous to the women and praise them highly.

There has been some question whether the women jurors would not be too sympathetic and let criminals go scot-free or allow them undue leniency. This doubt certainly has not been borne out in my experience. John Azzarello was tried for first-degree murder before me and found guilty; the only woman on the jury was steadfast for conviction. We have lately tried Frank Motto for first-degree murder in my court. He was found guilty without a recommendation of mercy, which means that he received the death penalty. The foreman of the jury was a woman, in fact she was the only woman on the jury. From the first she demanded the death penalty for the murder, which was peculiarly wanton. The jury which has just given the death penalty to Purpera, an accomplice of Motto, included four women.

However, in the preliminary selection of jurors for these cases, many women were excused because they were opposed to capital punishment and would shrink from sending to the chair another mother's son. It is evident that generalizations cannot be made as to women jurors any more than as to men jurors, so far as leniency is concerned.

Here in Ohio, we do not treat the woman juror differently from the man juror. When the jury is out overnight, which has frequently been the case in my court, we have a woman bailiff who takes the women in charge and sleeps in the same room with them. They have their meals at the same place as the men jurors, who also are in the charge of a bailiff. So far, no trouble has arisen through having the women locked up overnight as jurors.

It was stated in the newspapers about the



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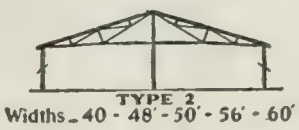
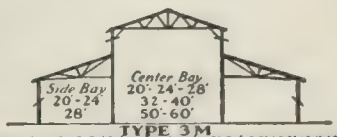

TYPE 2
Widths_40'-48'-50'-56'-60'

TYPE 3
Widths_56-60-64-68-72-76-80-84-88-96-98-106-108-116

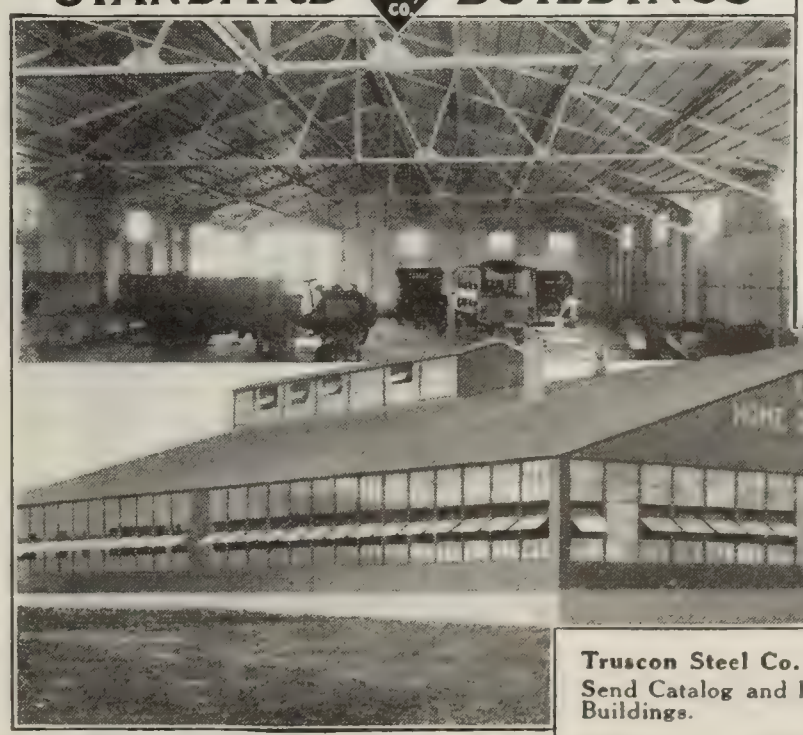
TYPE 4
Widths_80'-100'-112' (4 Bays @ 20'-25' or 28')

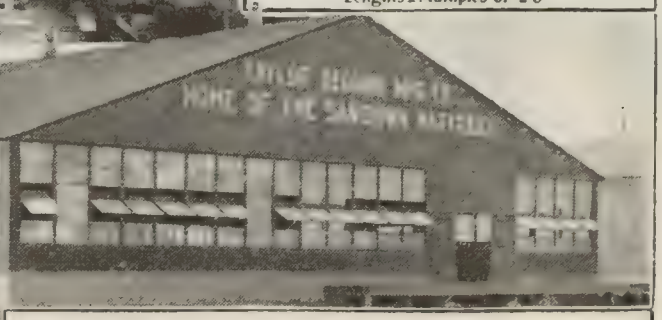


TYPE 3M
Widths_60-64-68-72-76-80-84-88-90-96-98-100-106-108-116
Lengths_Multiples of 4'-0"

TYPE 4V
Width_112' Lengths_Multiples of 20'

SAWTOOTH
Widths_Any Multiple of 28'-0"
Lengths_Multiples of 2'-0"





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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

first of the year that some judge in the southern part of Ohio permitted women to have curtains in front of their chairs. We have never made such a ruling in the courts of Cuyahoga County.

Perhaps one reason why women have worked so well upon the juries of this county is that keen interest is felt in the jury service among women of the more intelligent class. The League of Women Voters and the Women's City Club have done everything possible to stimulate interest in the courts. They have included study of the jury system in their governmental classes. The result is that I almost never have a woman ask to be excused from jury except upon the ground of having little children at home (which of course should be a valid excuse).

One morning a nice-looking girl asked to be excused, upon the request of the firm by which she was employed. She said, "They say they cannot let me go just now, but I want to serve even though my firm does not want me to do so." I did not excuse her.

In Cuyahoga County, women serve also on the Grand Jury. This perhaps is the first time in history, we are told, that women have served on this body. Judge Allen continues:

The Grand Jury sits in secret and conducts a preliminary investigation into charges of crime. It hears all of the evidence against the defendant, and if he ought to be tried it returns a true-bill (that is, an indictment) against him. Last term, Mrs. Cora Cross, a woman who had been prominent in Liberty Loan work and various social activities, was drawn upon the Grand Jury. She tells me that when she came down to take her place, an elderly man told her that she would never want to sit on the Grand Jury. It would be disagreeable. There would be such sordid things to listen to and "it would be extremely unpleasant to be shut up with all those men."

She later found that this man was one of the bystanders who wait around while the jury is being impaneled in the hope that someone will be excused and that they themselves will be called in; therefore he was trying to induce Mrs. Cross not to serve in order to create a vacancy for himself.

Since I have been presiding in the Criminal Court, I have had charge of the Grand Jury. It seemed to me that it would be an excellent thing to have several women sit as grand jurors, not only for the purpose of securing special consideration for so-called "women's cases" but also in order to stimulate interest among the women of the community in the general operation of the courts. As vacancies occurred, I therefore appointed four other women besides Mrs. Cross to the Grand Jury. One of them is a former ward leader in the Women's Suffrage Party and prominent in the League of Women Voters. One is a former newspaper woman. One had given excellent service in my courtroom as petit juror, and one of them is a social worker of wide experience.

Toward the middle of the term, the man who had been acting as foreman of the Grand Jury was compelled to resign because of business and I thereupon appointed

Mrs. Cross foreman, the first woman in the world, I suppose, to sit as foreman upon a Grand Jury. Her work is highly praised by the police officers, the prosecutor's office and all who come in contact with her

One of the judges recently said that the present Grand Jury is the best that has ever sat in Cuyahoga County, and of course I assume some of the credit for this statement for the five women as well as for the ten men who compose the body. I am confident that the participation of women in jury service is an essential step toward the realization of that universal justice, which is one of the noblest aspirations of our republic.

IS "BABE" RUTH A PIKER SWATTER?

IT sounds extraordinary, but, in the light of history, "Babe" Ruth as a home-run swatter shows up as a mere piker. A cursory examination of the Spalding baseball collection recently presented to the New York Public Library by Mrs. Albert G. Spalding, widow of the baseball publisher, says a writer in the New York *Evening Mail*, will reveal the names of a dozen fence-busters whose feats with the willow far outshine any of those of the modern King of Swat. It seems that in the fifties, just prior to the organization of the National League of Professional Baseball Players, it was not unusual for a baseball player to hit out five or six home runs in a single game. Imagine the delirium of the grand stand if such a thing should happen to-day. But the Atlantic Book of Box Scores, 1850 to 1859, shows that it was not at all uncommon for players to score eight, nine, or even ten runs in a game. Thus, continues the writer—.

Opening the book at random, one finds finds that on August 5 the Atlantic Baseball Club defeated the Baltic Club by the score of 41 to 29. Again on September 15 the Atlantic team defeated the Baltics to the tune of 55 to 11. In the latter game Jack Grimms knocked out seven home runs.

Unfortunately the book does not indicate how long the games lasted or whether they were completed in one day.

It also does not indicate how many times a batter was permitted to circle the bases after he knocked the ball over the fence or lost it in a river. There is one instance, however, where a player lost his job for not knocking out his allotted six homers.

This Spalding collection, consisting of some 4,000 books and pamphlets dating from 1840 to 1921, probably portrays the development and history of our national pastime with more accuracy and detail than any other collection in the world.

An idea of the wide range of topics that may be found in the collection may be gained from the following titles:

Spalding's official baseball guides from 1871, date of the first publication, to 1907; Spalding's "How to Play Baseball"; Spalding's Baseball Encyclopedia, 1905; Spalding's Official Guide, National Association, Professional Baseball League, 1902-1905 and 1906-07; Reach's Official Baseball Guide, 1893 to 1911; Peck and Snyder's Amateur Baseball Constitution and Playing Rules, 1881-1905; Beadle's Baseball Guide, 1860-1881.

The collection has not yet been catalogued and will not be ready for public use until early September.

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Here are a few instances of plants where our invitation to "Consult Gordon" was accepted. Whether in one of these industries or any other, we can render you similar service.

1 *A large Foundry in Ohio* had to have heat and ventilation. An installation costing $25,000 and requiring a boiler plant, was proposed. Before going ahead the president and construction engineers called Robert Gordon, Inc., into conference. We recommended using three of our No. 4 Mechanical Hot Blast Heaters. This reduced costs to one-fourth the original bid—made a boiler plant unnecessary—provided warm, fresh air and thorough ventilation, cleansing the air of steam and fumes. Operating the Multivane Fan feature cooled the plant in summer. The installation conformed fully with the strict Ohio law. It reduced fuel costs about 50%. After observing the installation through two winters, another foundry man equipped seven plants with these Gordon Unit Heaters.

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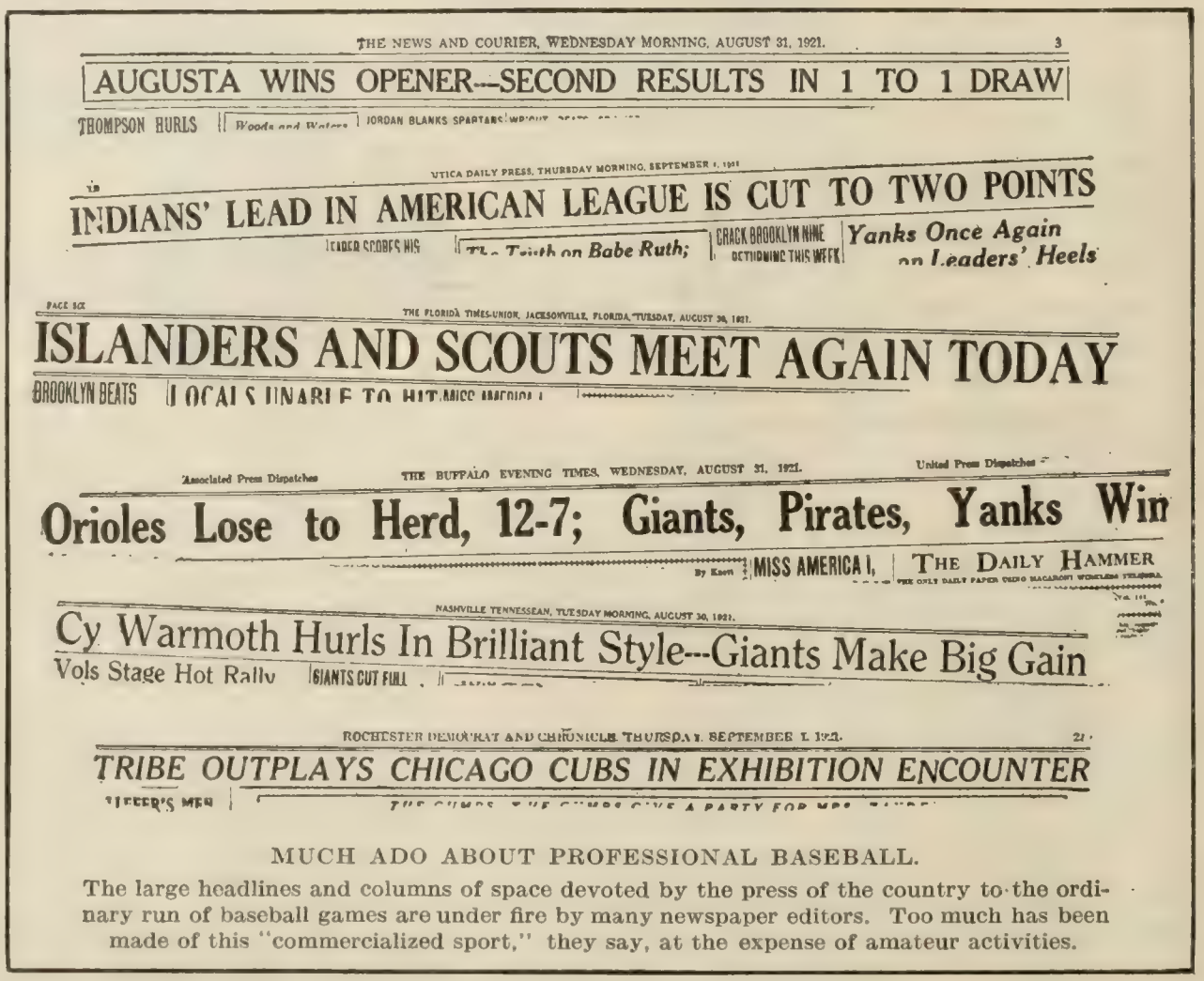
SPORTS ▲ AND ▲ ATHLETICS

IS PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL SPORT?

"SPORTS have been emphasized on the theory that they contribute to the upbuilding of a vigorous, sturdy people," announces the Baltimore *Sun*, aroused by the decision of the Chicago *Tribune* "to use the compressor on professional baseball stories." "That can scarcely be accomplished by vicarious exercise, as it were. After all, the thousands of spectators who crowd the bleachers and stands while the handful of employees of a close corporation improve their health are doing something in the nature of a sedentary habit. As the *Tribune* points out, it reduces no waist-lines and develops no chests." The *Sun* gravely doubts whether professional baseball may be considered a sport, in the best sense. The answer to the American need for sport seems to be amateur sports, concludes the editor, which same conclusion is reached by numerous athletic authorities, all stirred to comment by the unprecedented action of the *Tribune* in cutting down its reports of professional baseball. The baseball reporters write their stories well, admits the *Tribune*'s editor, but, he deposes in the course of his editorial declaration of independence:

> We are getting a little tired of the subject. We are beginning to have a very active doubt as to the value of professional baseball in American life.
>
> The Black Sox gave it a black eye which jury verdicts did not whiten. Even where the game is beyond reproach morally it is hippodromed like a bull-fight. Two or three hours in a ball park do not take anything off the waist-line of the spectators or add anything to the chest measurements. A soft citizen can go to a ball game and be merely a bit sore as well as soft after it.
>
> The majority of spectators get only eye and mouth exercise. We have conceded that the professional game stimulated the youngsters and that they played with more earnestness on the lots because they admired Babe Ruth. We still admit that professional baseball is a stimulus to boys, but journalism has overfed it with space. The *Tribune* is down to about a half column now for games in which the home teams play, which is justified parochialism, and to a bare statement of vital statistics regarding the other clubs. That is enough.
>
> Ten years ago professional baseball was given four, five, and six columns a day. Its daily record took virtually a page of much more compact reading matter than now is printed.
>
> By reducing the space given to professional baseball the amount which can be given to other sports, particularly to amateur sports, is increased. Amateur sports seldom produce the ability of professional sports, but they produce the sound citizenry. That is not produced in the grand stand and on the bleachers of a baseball park, but on the prairie field, on the tennis-court, and in the water and on the track.
>
> Americans are not good gymnasts. They do not seem to have the patience or the collective habits which permit Germans, Bohemians, Swedes, etc., to improve national physique by organized exercises which are not games.
>
> The Englishman who has any leisure keeps himself fit by playing games. The Americans do not play as much as the English do and they do not exercise as the Swedes and Germans do. They will not accept military training, which would develop the body. They produce enough champions, but championships, if developed from a non-exercising people by special treatment of special abilities do not correct general physical tendencies.
>
> Possibly by paying more attention to the sports generally available to people a newspaper can do something to increase the use of sports as recreation and exercise. Tennis is one of the best games in the world. It is so adjustable to the abilities of people that almost any one can play it by merely finding an opponent on about the same level of skill, or awkwardness. Golf has other claims and has gained adherents steadily. It will not do any harm if professional baseball is played down in the newspapers and general sports are played up.



THE NEWS AND COURIER, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1921. 3

AUGUSTA WINS OPENER—SECOND RESULTS IN 1 TO 1 DRAW

THOMPSON HURLS | Woods and Waters | JORDAN BLANKS SPARTANS

UTICA DAILY PRESS, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1921

INDIANS' LEAD IN AMERICAN LEAGUE IS CUT TO TWO POINTS

LEADER SCORES HIS | The Truth on Babe Ruth; | CRACK BROOKLYN NINE OCTIDWINE THIS WEEK | Yanks Once Again on Leaders' Heels

PAGE SIX THE FLORIDA TIMES-UNION, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1921.

ISLANDERS AND SCOUTS MEET AGAIN TODAY

BROOKLYN BEATS | LOCALS UNABLE TO HIT ANCO IMPOSIL

Associated Press Dispatches THE BUFFALO EVENING TIMES, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1921. United Press Dispatches

Orioles Lose to Herd, 12-7; Giants, Pirates, Yanks Win

By Knox | MISS AMERICA I, | THE DAILY HAMMER

NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1921.

Cy Warmoth Hurls In Brilliant Style—Giants Make Big Gain

Vols Stage Hot Rally | GIANTS CUT FULL

ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1921. 21

TRIBE OUTPLAYS CHICAGO CUBS IN EXHIBITION ENCOUNTER

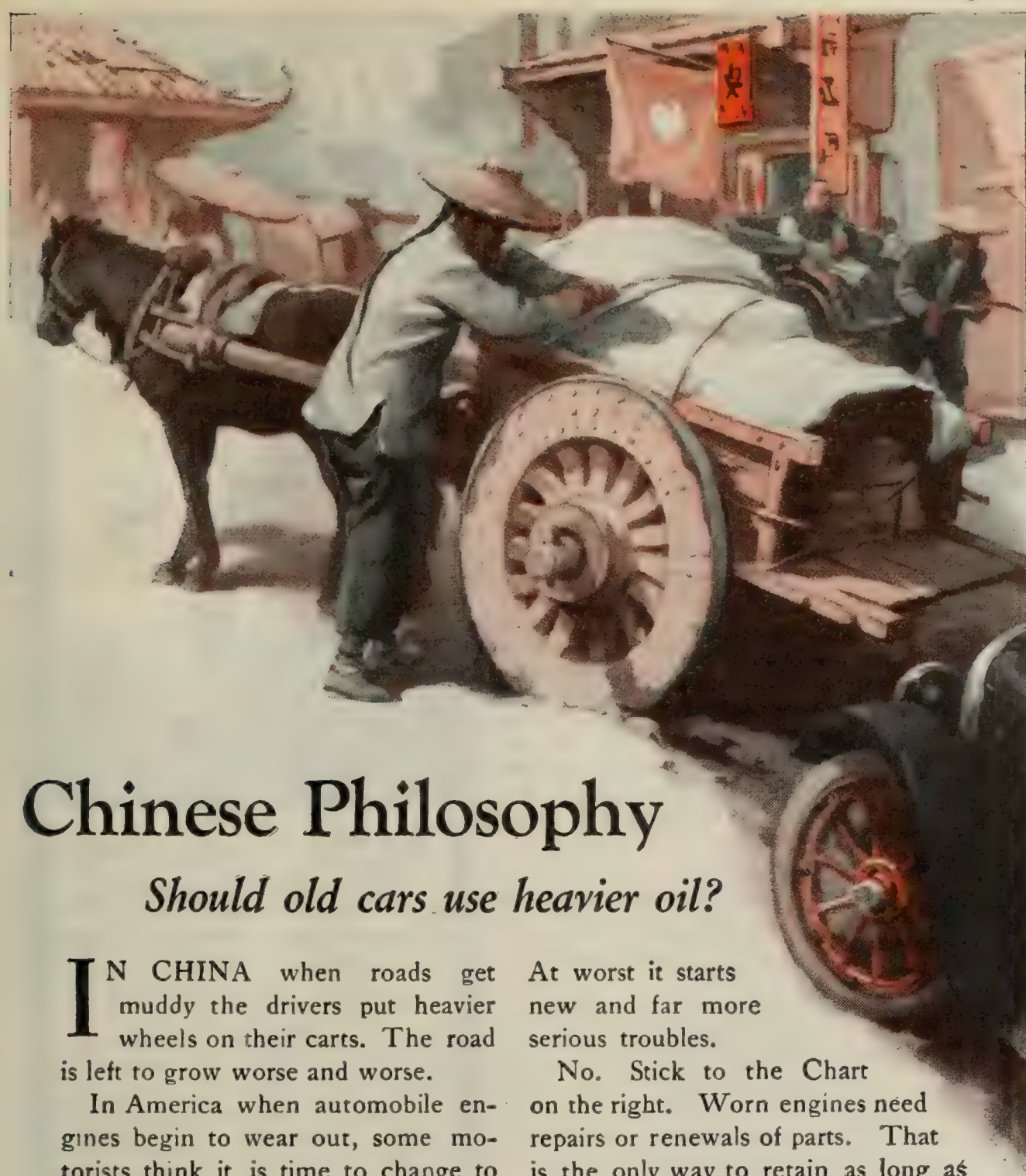
TIGER'S MEN | THE CUBS—THE CUBS GIVE A PARTY FOR MRS. RUTH

MUCH ADO ABOUT PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL.

The large headlines and columns of space devoted by the press of the country to the ordinary run of baseball games are under fire by many newspaper editors. Too much has been made of this "commercialized sport," they say, at the expense of amateur activities.

The Adrian (Mich.) *Telegram* is moved to a column of congratulatory comment on the situation thus revealed. In an editorial headed "Is the Spell Broken?" it announces that "Something happened yesterday in the newspaper world that hundreds of publishers have debated over, that millions of readers have hoped for, and that most people admitted never could or would be done. A great daily newspaper put down the lid on baseball news. Just think of it!" The editor apparently put in a jubilant vein by thinking of it, goes repetitiously on to this effect:

> And then stop and think of it again! Half a column in the *Tribune* on a game between their own Sox team and Philadelphia—a couple of inches for the St. Louis-Boston game—and only a couple of columns all told to cover the entire day's doings everywhere in league baseball, and that is not only what the *Tribune* proposes but what it actually did yesterday and to-day. It makes newspaper men rub their eyes. They can hardly realize that the spell can be broken and that the press is actually in a way to emancipate itself.
>
> For a generation or more the American press has been buffaloed by professional baseball in a manner that is truly mar-



Chinese Philosophy

Should old cars use heavier oil?

IN CHINA when roads get muddy the drivers put heavier wheels on their carts. The road is left to grow worse and worse.

In America when automobile engines begin to wear out, some motorists think it is time to change to heavier oil. The engine is left—to grow worse and worse.

For a time, heavier oil may partially restore compression and power. BUT it may not distribute to the bearings. BUT it may choke your combustion chambers with sticky carbon deposit. BUT some fine day your heavier oil may bring your car to a sharp stop for expensive repairs. Then you *are* in trouble.

Age does not alter the delivering capacity of your oil pump. It was designed specifically to distribute oil of a certain body—*and none heavier*. Your oil feeds don't grow larger as your engine grows older. They may not accommodate the "heavier" oil. At best "heavier oil" acts only as a temporary stop-gap. At worst it starts new and far more serious troubles.

No. Stick to the Chart on the right. Worn engines need repairs or renewals of parts. That is the only way to retain as long as possible the *original engine efficiency of your car.*

When used as specified in the Chart, Gargoyle Mobiloils give scientific lubrication. These oils prove their economy through providing greater lubrication; which means longer life, less renewal of parts, greater mileage per gallon of gasoline, greater mileage per gallon of oil, full compression and the greatest possible freedom from carbon troubles.

If your car is not listed in the partial chart shown here consult the Chart of Recommendations at your dealer's, or send for booklet "Correct Lubrication," which lists the correct grades for all automobiles, tractors and motorcycles.

GARGOYLE

Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor

DOMESTIC BRANCHES:
NEW YORK (*Main Office*) Philadelphia — Detroit, Minneapolis — Des Moines, Boston — Chicago, Pittsburgh — Indianapolis, Kansas City, Kan. — Buffalo, Dallas

Chart of Recommendations

(Abbreviated Edition)

How to Read the Chart:

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils for engine lubrication of both passenger and commercial cars are specified in the Chart below.

A means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
B means Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
E means Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Arc means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

Where different grades are recommended for summer and winter use, the winter recommendations should be followed during the entire period when freezing temperatures may be experienced.

The recommendations for prominent makes of engines used in many cars are listed separately for convenience.

The Chart of Recommendations is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Automotive Engineers, and represents our professional advice on correct automobile lubrication.

NAMES OF AUTOMOBILES AND MOTOR TRUCKS	1921		[illegible]		1919		1918		1917	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Allen	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Anderson	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Apperson 8 cyl	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" " All Other Models					..	..	A	A	Arc	Arc
Beck Model [illegible]	A	Arc								
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Briscoe	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Buick	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Cadillac	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chalmers	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chandler six	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chevrolet 8 cyl					A	A	A	A	A	A
" Model 490	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc		
Cleveland	A	Arc	A	Arc						
Cole	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Columbia (Detroit)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Comet	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" Commercial					A	Arc				
Cunningham	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
D-E (3½ ton)							A	Arc	A	Arc
" (2½ ton)	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
" (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Diamond T (1½ & 3 ton)	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
" (Models L 2 ton & K 1½ ton)	A	A	A	A	..					
" All Other Models			Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Dixie Flyer	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Dodge Brothers	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Ar	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Dort	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Elgin	A	Arc	A	Arc			A	Arc	A	Arc.
Essex	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc				
Federal (Model S-X)							A	A	A	A
" (Special)							Arc	Arc		
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	A	Arc	Arc
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Grant (using gasoline)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc				
" (using kerosene)			A	A	A	A				
Grant (6 cyl)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
" (Com'l) (Model 12)					A	Arc				
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc				
Hal-Fur	A	A	A	A	A	A				
H C S	A	A	A	A						
Haynes (6 cyl)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Holmes	A	A	H	A						
Hudson Super Six	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
I H C							A	A	A	A
Jordan	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Jumbo	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Kelly-Springfield	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Kenworth 4 cyl	A	A	A	A						
" 6 cyl	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc						
King (8 cyl)			A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Kissel Kar (12 cyl)							A	A	A	A
" " All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
LaFayette (Indianapolis)	A	A	A	A						
Lexington (Continental Eng)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Liberty	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Lincoln	A	A								
Locomobile	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	E	E
Luverne (2½ ton)	A	Arc	A	Arc						
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Marmon	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Maxwell	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Mercer	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Mitchell	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Monroe (Model M-3)							A	Arc	A	Arc
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Nash	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc		
" (Model 671)							A	A		
" (Commercial) (Quad)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
" (1 ton and 2 ton)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc		
National (6 cyl)	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
" (12 cyl)					A	A	A	A	A	A
Oakland	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc
Oldsmobile (4 cyl)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc				
" (6 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Overland	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Packard	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Paige (6 cyl)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
" (Continental Eng)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A						
Pan (Model 250)							Arc	Arc		
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc		
Peerless (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models							Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Pierce-Arrow	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" " (Com'l 5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" " " All Other Models	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Premier	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Reo	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Republic (1 and 1½ ton)	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
R & V Knight	B	A	B	A						
Saxon	A	Arc	A	Arc	E	E	E	E	E	E
Scripps-Booth (4 cyl)							Arc	Arc	A	Arc.
" " All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Selden (3½ ton)									A	Arc
" (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc		
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Stearns-Knight	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
Stephens	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc.
Studebaker	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Stutz	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Templar	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Velie (Model 34)	A	Arc	A	Arc						
" (Commercial 1½ ton)					A	Arc	A	Arc		
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc		
Westcott	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
White (16 valve)					A	A	A	A	A	A
" (3 and 5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Willys-Knight	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
Willys Six					Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Winton	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.

Prominent Makes of Engines

Beaver (Models J-JA-JB and JC)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Buda (Models TU-BTU-CTU-DTU-ETU-FTU-HTU-IUTU-XUTU-YUTU)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Buda All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Continental (Model B2)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
" (Model T)					A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Falls	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
G B & S (Model AA)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Herschell-Spillman (Models JL-NA and VA)					A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Hinkley	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Lycoming	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Northway (Model 108)									Arc	Arc.
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rochester Duesenberg	A	A	A	A						
Waukesha Models CU-DU-EU & FU	A	A	A	A	A	A				
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Weidely	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Wisconsin (Models Q & QU)					A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

Roughneck or Golfer— The Smoke of Sports

In a reminiscent mood the golf expert wrote:

"Perhaps it was the inevitable pipe stuck in the corner of his mouth which steadied his eye and nerved his hand when Ted Ray walked away with the 1920 open golf championship of the United States. He had the reputation of being a brilliant player rather than a steady pursuer of the little corrugated ball; but it was his evenness of stroke and temper which brought him to the end of his course with a score of 295."

In a crisis of any kind, the smoker instinctively reaches for his pipe.

A few pulls and puffs, and the mind, crisscrossed and worried with the strain, becomes clearer and more definite.

The soothed brain seems to obtain better control of physical action, steadies the nerve and takes the sharp edge off the crisis.

A few puffs while he thinks and he settles things with the steady judgment which comes from thinking before speaking.

But his smoking fails to furnish full satisfaction unless he has found the smoking tobacco that completely suits him.

Have you found the smoking tobacco that just suits you?

If not, we suggest that you learn what you think of Edgeworth.

It may be the very tobacco you have always wanted to find.

It may not.

Smokers' tastes differ.

Most pipe smokers call Edgeworth a discovery.

But we make it very easy for you to learn whether or not Edgeworth will seem to you like a discovery.

Simply send us your name and address on a post card.

If you will add the name of the dealer to whom you will go for more in case you like Edgeworth, we would appreciate that courtesy on your part.

We will dispatch to you samples of Edgeworth in both forms—Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed.

Edgeworth Plug Slice is formed into flat cakes and then sliced into thin, moist wafers. One wafery slice rubbed for a second between the hands furnishes an average pipeful.

Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed is already rubbed for you. You pour it straight from the little blue can into the bowl of your pipe.

Both kinds pack nicely, light quickly, and burn freely and evenly to the very bottom of the pipe.

Edgeworth is sold in various sizes to suit the needs and means of all purchasers. Both Edgeworth Plug Slice and Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed are packed in small pocket-size packages, in handsome tin humidors and glass jars, and also in various handy in-between quantities.

For the free samples which we would like you to judge, address Larus & Brother Co., 5 South 21st St., Richmond, Va.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants—If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Edgeworth Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

velous. Editors and business managers are keen, and in the case of the big papers they are very powerful; but the biggest vied with the littlest in capitulating to the demands of professional baseball. In fact, the bigger the paper the more complete was its surrender. You couldn't get a line of free advertising for any ordinary business enterprise in a metropolitan paper any more than you could get an unknown check cashed at a strange bank. But a handful of men operating a ball team as a money-making machine could get unlimited free advertising, and out of it coin tens and hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The newspapers held the bag. They got not a cent of direct return—nothing but much trouble and heavy expense. They imagined, however, that they had to do it to hold their job—that the public demanded it, and that it must therefore be given. Many doubted that creed, but they conformed to it tho it were a mystical spell that could not be broken. They were like Polynesian tribesmen who dare not set foot on certain "taboo" grounds for fear of instant death. But the *Tribune* has broken the taboo in the most matter of fact way.

This editor does not take the stand that professional baseball is useless because it "develops no chests." He readily grants—

It must be admitted that sports have other values besides physical development. If that were all, then they would be utterly useless except for the actual players. But they are useful to the onlookers, too, like any other show or exhibition. A show or exhibition is a good thing because it provides recreation, amusement and relaxation from the grind of daily work. People need recreation, amusement and relaxation. These are almost as necessary as food, especially in the cities where work is so often of a deadly monotonous character. A ball game is as wholesome a diversion as could be found, and the fact that it is professional does not alter that fact. Even tho the game is a business proposition and somebody makes a lot of money out of it, the spectacle is clean and entertaining and the spectator gets his money's worth.

In short, professional baseball is not all-bad, and it has its place. The trouble is that it has been overdone in print. The public has been overfed. The newspapers have been easy marks. That is why the *Tribune* issued its declaration of independence, and that is why many other papers will applaud its stand, and follow suit if they have enough nerve. The Sox scandal had its effect too, and makes the *Tribune's* step opportune, for the public was disgusted, and all the more so after the whitewashing of guilty men by a verdict that convinced nobody.

In any view of the case, however, there can be no denying the *Tribune's* contention as to the superior value of amateur sports over professional, nor can there be any doubt that by devoting less space to professional sports the papers can give more to amateur events. This, in turn, will tend to revive enthusiasm for amateur sport.

If all the papers follow the *Tribune's* lead, professional baseball will still get a square deal. It will get all the space that it is entitled to from a news standpoint. Hitherto it has got from five to twenty

REG. IN U.S. PAT. OFF.
Thermo Knitted Sport Coat

For Work or Play

$6.00 Guaranteed All Virgin Wool

Denver and West, $6.50
Coat with belt—75c extra

YOUR wardrobe isn't complete without a Thermo Sport Coat. This garment being made of all virgin wool, free from shoddies and cotton, insures comfort and longest wear. It is *the* coat for so many occasions, indoors or outdoors, at work or play. Knitted fabric, looks like medium weight woven cloth; elastic; plenty of freedom; holds its shape. Can be worn under street coat. Takes little space in your grip on trips. Adjustable straps on cuffs. Made in popular heather mixtures for men—women wear it too.

For golf
" outings
" motoring
" tennis
" baseball
" traveling
" hiking
" office or home wear

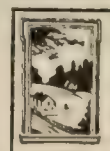
The Thermo black and gold hanger in the neck of the coat guarantees you an all virgin wool sport coat—look for it.
If your dealer cannot supply you, write us.

Swansdown Knitting Co.
349 Broadway, Dept. D, New York

Also Makers of
REG. IN U.S. PAT. OFF.
Thermo Coat Sweaters

REVERSIBLE
"Linene"
TRADE MARK

Send 2 Cents in U. S. stamps to pay postage and we will send you FREE a SAMPLE COLLAR of our New Style "Copley." State size wanted. REVERSIBLE COLLAR CO., Dept. Boston, Mass.



100% Opening

BEFORE YOU BUILD KNOW ABOUT
LUNKEN WINDOWS

A double-hung window; 100% ventilation; disappearing sash and fly screens; weatherstripped, glazed, fitted, hung and completely assembled. Shipped ready for use; built into any wall.

Write for full details

THE LUNKEN WINDOW CO., 4901 Cherry St. Cincinnati, Ohio Zerolight

times as much. It remains to be seen whether the press will avail itself of its new-found liberty or voluntarily hop back into its cage.

In amateur sport, the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, also, finds more hope than in our greatest sport—business enterprise. It concludes half a column of editorial approbation of the *Tribune's* stand with the assertion—

The greater the number of boys or young men out in the parks or on the vacant lots engaged in athletic games the more favorable our prospect of becoming a vigorous, sturdy people. Never before has there been such interest in the doings of the amateurs. Golf, tennis, swimming, baseball and all other outdoor activities are enjoying tremendous popularity. It may well be, and it may be well, that professionalism is on the wane.

"It will be a good thing for the United States if professional baseball is reduced to a position nearer to that it deserves," agrees the Sacramento *News*, which finds that professional baseball is "commercialized," at the expense of amateur sport, and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* argues:

Two hours of inactivity in the grand stand or bleachers is not productive of muscle and sinew. The same amount of time spent in tennis, golf, swimming or any number of games would be infinitely better for American manhood.

HORSESHOE PITCHERS TO THE FORE

PITCHING HORSESHOES is no longer a hick game, especially since the national tournament of the National and Minnesota State Horseshoe Pitchers' Association for the championship of the world was "tossed off" last week at the Minnesota State Fair. President Harding plays the game. In the good old days, writes William L. Young in the Kansas City *Star*, he pitched a rusty pair, but now he owns one pair finished in nickel and another in copper with his name engraved on each. These he received from General H. M. Lord, April 18, 1921, when he accepted the Honorary Presidency of the 50,000 organized members of the National Horseshoe Pitchers' Association.

Governor Taylor of Tennessee is also, according to Mr. Young, "an ardent barnyard performer." He claims the championship of his State, we are told, has his own links on the State capitol grounds, and has challenged any native to try for his title.

The prizes in the world champion tournament at the Minnesota State Fair included gold medals set with diamonds, gold watches, silver loving cups, nickel-plated horseshoes in leather cases and other trophies, in addition to cash prizes to the total of $2,000. Not only were there contests for men, but women also showed their skill on courts ten feet shorter than those for men. The game has improved since the old days, says Mr. Young:

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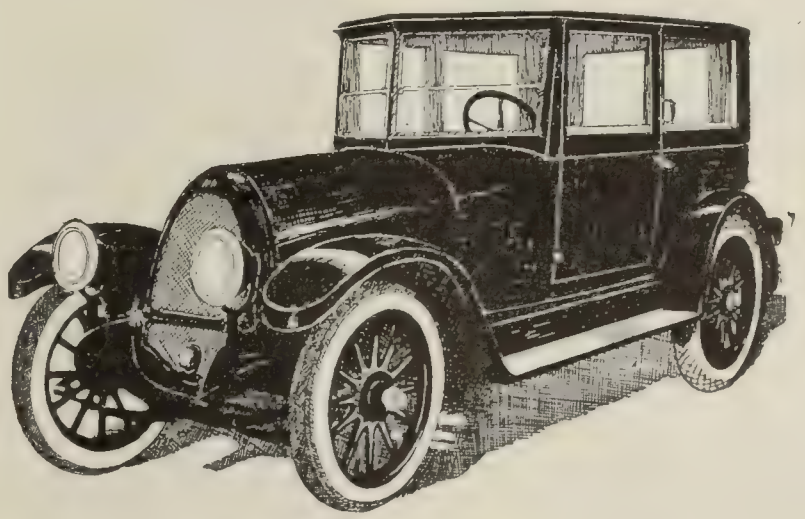

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HATS FOR YOUNG MEN

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

In the old game, according to common belief, the players stepped off a convenient distance in the barnyard, drove pegs, hunted up a pair of old Dobbin's cast-off shoes, and calmly and neighborly tested their skill. The best players curled a sinewy finger around the heel calk of the shoes and pitched a rapidly whirling, flat-floating shoe. Ringers were rare, greeted with whoops of joy; arguments over leaners were common causes for dispute, and on a close decision a stick or a branch off a tree measured which shoe was the nearer.

In the organized contests more precision is necessary. Each player uses shoes that were made to his special order or a standard set such as are now manufactured by several firms for this alone. The pegs are accurately set forty feet apart, eight inches above the ground and leaning one inch toward each other. Pitchers are permitted to stand anywhere within three feet of the peg. A game is 50 or 21 points, according to agreement. Ringers count three, double ringers six, leaners count no more than the nearest shoe—this because of the difficulty in telling what is a true leaner—and a shoe does not count if it does not fall within eight inches of the peg. All disputed distances are measured with calipers.

The open shoe is what the experts pitch now. This is a slowly revolving shoe that lands with the open end toward the peg. Each champion has his own style. It is no uncommon sight to see one expert throw a double-ringer right on top of the double ringer of his opponent. When this occurs, the ringers cancel and the game does not advance. Thus it is possible in a 50-point game each player may throw from thirty to forty ringers, which ordinarily ought to mean three points each. In last year's tournament Vincent Stevens, Lancaster, O., who threw the highest number of ringers and took fifth place in the meet, made 870 ringers, but only 1,757 points. Stevens has a horseshoe academy in his backyard. Two of his pupils, Charles Bobbitt and Lester Yenrick, the 17-year-old boy marvel, won second and third places. Bobbitt made the marvelous record of 121 double ringers in his 779 ringers and 1,785 points. He was just 5 points behind Frank E. Jackson, Kellerton, Ia., and the only man of the fifty-four entries that defeated Jackson in a game.

Jackson is an old-style pitcher and throws a low shoe that whirls two and three-quarters turns. George May, Akron, ex-champion, throws the open shoe with a one and three-quarters. Most of the present experts use this. Jackson admits the slower whirl is better. Bobbitt pitches a beautiful shoe peculiar to himself and taught him by Stevens—th one and one-quarter whirl. Charles Davis, formerly of Kansas City, who recently defeated Bobbitt and then May, throws a distinctive one and three-quarters that seems to wobble into ringers on the peg.

So, by the shade of old Discobolus, the horseshoe is coming into its own! It even has its official paper, "Barnyard Golf." It still is in volume 1, but with thousands of enthusiastic readers. And so, whether a man be a millionaire or a factory hand, as young as 11-year-old Russel Lisey, who finished twelfth in the big match last year, or as elderly as 73-year-old Uncle Hughie Palmer, ex-champion of Ohio—there's a place for all. It's a grand old game.

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WHAT MAKES AN ATHLETE?

WHY CAN ONE MAN run the hundred-yard dash in 9 2-5 seconds when his associate, apparently quite as fit as he, makes hard work of the same distance in 12 seconds? Why does one man or one woman become a star at golf or tennis and another content himself with being a "dub" or a "duffer"? In brief, what proportion of success in athletics is to be attributed to physical powers, to muscular activity, and where does mentality come in? These questions Harry B. Smith sets himself in considering the factors that count most heavily in the athlete's make-up, and answers them thus in the San Francisco *Chronicle:*

I've my own ideas on the subject, to be sure. But to make more certain, I've discust the matter with physicians who specialize in such matters, with athletic trainers and coaches. Each and every one seems to have his own line of reasoning, but when all is said and done it's not so difficult to place your finger on a common meeting spot.

Just as the diagnostician reaches his conclusions by the process of elimination, let us attack this problem, for it is a problem.

Mere muscle—brute strength, if you will—apparently counts for least of all. Our authorities are unanimously agreed that it is fairly unimportant, so far as final results are concerned.

Heredity—breeding is another word for it—doesn't seem to be much of a factor. Else we would see more champions produce champions. If you will go back over athletic history you will recall that mighty few champions have begot champions, no matter what the sport.

Mentality, from the standpoint of the book-learned individual, is apparently a trifling factor, since all of us have known champions of many sorts who have been anything but bright.

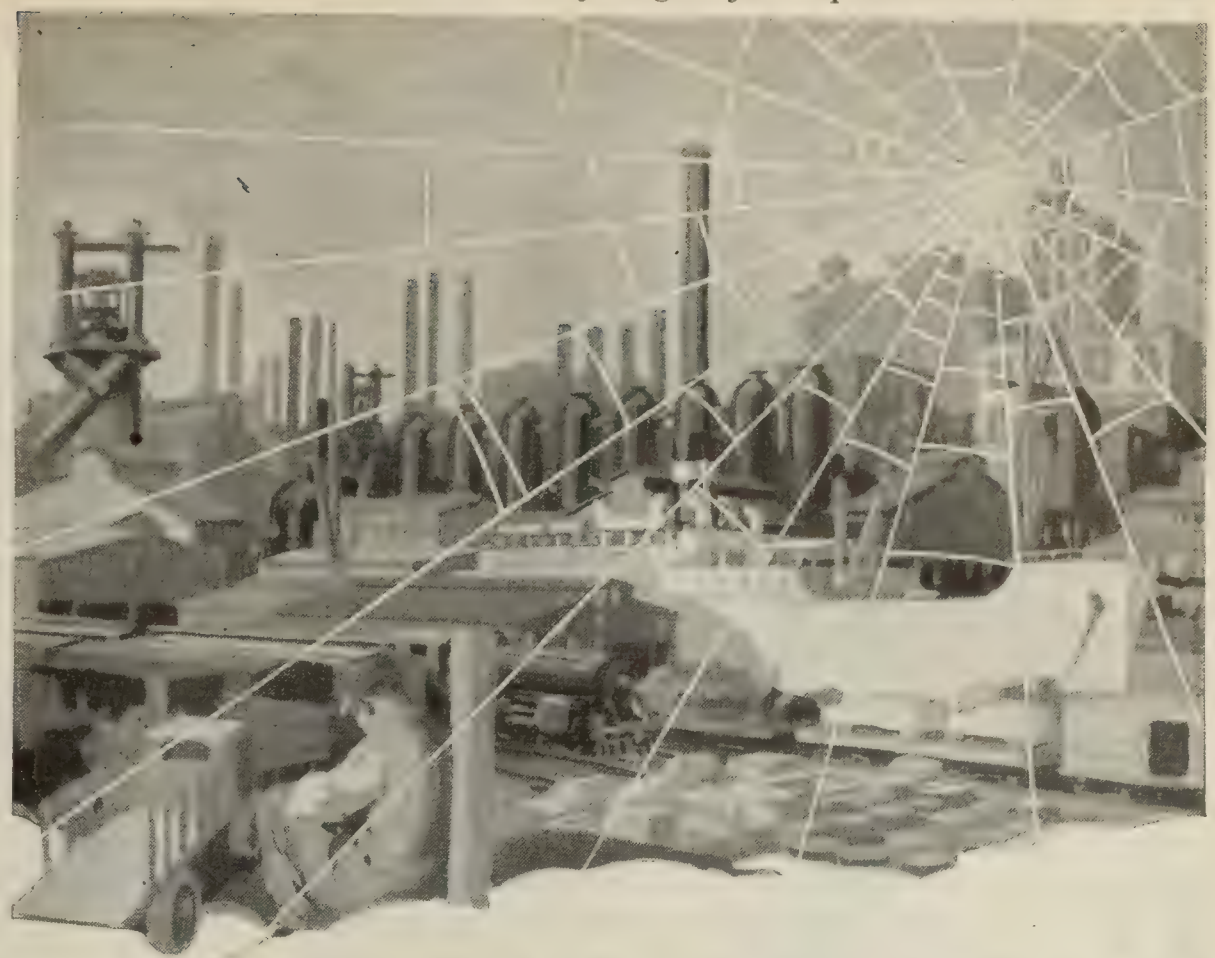
Which seems to leave us a mixture somewhat as follows to bring about the star:

A quick-thinking brain, one that will telegraph to the muscles of the body the necessary orders that bring about speed in a sprinter or any athlete who requires that essential.

Perfect coordination, with brain blood and body functioning in absolute accord. And in this connection it would seem absolutely a requisite that there must be coordination between the nervous energy of the system and the muscles, a requirement that surely will weigh heavily where speed is demanded.

Not muscular strength, but physical development. There must be no weakness of the heart, and the athlete will require sound organs throughout that can respond to the final urge of the mind. That will spell the difference, in many cases, between winning and losing. To that extent, at least, heredity plays its part in the making of the champion.

Above all, your champion must have gameness. Not alone must his mechanism be free of physical imperfections, but he must have a heart as staunchas an oak, must be game to the core. That, indeed, to my way of thinking, is usually the prime requisite of any title-holder. He must be able to "come from behind." Without it, no matter how strong his other qualifica-



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This thing can never happen, you say—at least not for many, many years. Nevertheless if Industry's appalling waste of oil continues as at present it will happen—and too soon. This waste is one of the chief causes for the present high price of oil.

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tions, he will fail somewhere short of the top. Physicians argue that it is the developing of the endocrines system of glands, the welfare of the pituitary body—that ductless gland in the brain—that makes us what we are and is the difference between the ordinary individual and the chap whose name is continually in the headlines.

Science tells us that the secretion of these glands, the proper functioning of the same, means everything to the human, whether you count that everything as physical or mental. It is the hyperactivity of the same that produces giants, whether they be physically big people or mentally large.

There can be little question as to the powerful influences of these glands in governing the nervous and mental systems. Such an explanation may be easily understood by the medical man, but for the layman I would say that the champion is a combination of the best, properly assorted.

A fast-thinking brain, plus coordination between the various elements that compose the body, plus perfect health, plus faithful training, of course; plus—more than all the rest—gameness, determination and stick-to-it-iveness.

With these ingredients, their proportions perfectly adjusted, the result should be fruitful.

SPORTS THAT HELPED OUR PRESIDENTS MAKE HISTORY

DURING PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADMINISTRATION, on the day when the coal miners went on strike, the President went out for his usual afternoon round of golf. The next morning, when a certain newspaper subscriber's son went out to the front porch and to bring the paper to said subscriber's wife, she might have glimpsed in large headlines the fact that the

PRESIDENT PLAYS GOLF AFTER COAL MINERS QUIT

Then, writes Carl Schurz Lowden in the *Dearborn Independent*, something like this may have happened in that particular home, with Friend Wife leading the conversation:

"That's a pretty time to hit them balls around," she tells Friend Husband. "It appears to me he ought to stick to his knitting."

"It doesn't sound right to me either," he asserts. "If we don't get coal, we're likely to freeze. That's the long and short of it."

Nor do those headlines make a pleasing impression at the house next door. The President was elected solemnly to the highest office to preserve and protect the people; when the miners are out is no time to play. Thus he is roundly condemned for his remission.

But the house across the street is the home of a charitable man, a business man who plays golf and smokes a pipe and takes life as it comes. His daughter protests the President's act. Father defends in this manner:

"There's a heap of difference between theory and practice. I used to sneer at golf until I got to playing. Now it helps me in my business. When a knotty question comes up, I take my clubs and go to the links and solve it as I let drive. I return refreshed and on top of my job. It's a blamed sight easier that way than for me to sit down at my desk, chew on a pencil, and try to think. I wouldn't be surprized if the President named a member of his arbitration board every time he holed the ball; and when he got back to the White House all he'd have to do would be to drop half of them and he'd have his board ready-made."

Harding knows the value of play as a means of keeping fit, Mr. Lowden goes on. His principal sporting activities are four in number, with golf ranking first and fishing probably next. President Harding should beware, comments the writer, for—

Fishing is a dangerous amusement if the man in the White House desires to remain there throughout two terms. Franklin Pierce is an example. Grover Cleveland managed to obtain two terms, but not consecutively. Both John Adams and his son, John Quincy, had to be content with a single term. Apparently the American people do not fancy an Izaak Walton as chief executive, though they are not severe on golfers and hunters.

John Quincy Adams was a versatile fellow. He was an adept swimmer. He had a whole line of amusements or diversions from the cares of state. These fads or recreations included swimming, fishing, gardening, horsemanship, evenings (as he noted or jotted down in his voluminous diary) "filled with idleness or at the billiard table," and the book itself on which he would spend several minutes, or as much as one or even two hours to set forth the day's work with a wealth of interesting details.

Tho a conformist and a follower of precedents, John Quincy Adams, the horseman—swimmer—gardener—billiardist—diarist—fisherman, was the first President to utilize a fork as a dining aid and to desist from the custom of pouring tea or coffee into a saucer for cooling it. His wife judiciously explained away her husband's queerness to the guests who, of course, believed in the known efficiency of the knife. "Mr. Adams," she humbly told them, "learned to eat with his fork while in France, and he cannot overcome the habit."

John Quincy's father, John, relished a good swim; and he never refused an invitation to take a turn with the rod and line.

Another fisherman, Franklin Pierce, was considered quiet in his tastes. Another hobby was parsimony in the eyes of his detractors and thrift in his own; his savings from his four years of salary checks made the neat sum of $50,000.

The emulation of Izaak Walton cost Grover Cleveland dearly, for in 1888 the people apparently thought he really would rather be an expert fisherman than to continue as President; so they retired him. But in the next campaign Grover managed to convince them of his sincerity, and he was rewarded with reinstatement.

"Try, try again," is a fair motto. It worked for Cleveland and it worked for John Adams, who failed in his first attempt; but poor John Quincy, consistently defeated, had to be put over by the House of Representatives. Apparently aspirants to reelection should leave the rod alone.

Probably Martin Van Buren's hobby was the oddest any President ever possessed. Fond of luxury and elegance, both Congress and the people soon regarded him as too autocratic, too kingly in his tastes. Some desire made him write scathing criticisms of himself and his Administration. He signed assumed names and paid for the insertion of these contributions in newspapers. Then he slyly sat back and laughed in his sleeves while he noted the reactions of his friends, also his enemies, toward these bits of self-manufactured vitriol. Queer hobby, wasn't it, that old Martin rode? But he got pleasure out of it and relaxation from his arduous duties.

Jackson was the Roosevelt of his time in the number of hobbies that he rode. He never overlooked an opportunity to see a horse-race or to trade horses. He also liked cock-fighting, wrestling and boxing.

George Washington was born with a love of horse-racing and horses. In his own letters he confessed that he joined in the fox-chase and also hunted wild game with the greatest of pleasure.

The favorite diversion of Thomas Jefferson consisted in driving a pair of splendid bays or, if not that, in riding his horse "Wildair." That is a significant name, as he liked both the animal and the broad outdoors.

Theodore Roosevelt was blessed with a number of hobbies, which an old chronicler long ago described as "excellent horses which have not the same pace that other horses have in their course, but a soft and round amble." None of "Teddy's" diversions had this smooth, easy motion; he did not have it himself, as he was too much the natural fighter and too positive in temperament. But they were hobbies to him nevertheless—from getting on the first page of newspapers to lion-hunting for the Smithsonian Institution, conversing with kings and potentates, dipping into the thousand-and-one kinds of literary endeavor, studying birds, mountain-climbing, writing about history, and making it.

The Andrew Jackson of his time was "T. R." He had less wildness, less temper, and more manners than red-haired "Old Hickory" possest. Furthermore, he never signed "O. K." under the impression that these were the initials of "Oll Korrect." Nor did he equal Jackson's stunt of deciding the proposed location of the Treasury Building by striking the ground with his cane, instructing the boys to "put her there," and thus causing the bend in Pennsylvania avenue. But Roosevelt knew how to wield the "big stick" in Washington and the big gun in Africa.

Before the war former President Wilson could be seen on the golf links swinging zestfully at the tiny spheres of rubber and meanwhile putting aside the exacting business of guiding a mighty nation on its way. He also enjoyed a real game of baseball.

Our other former President, William Howard Taft, is also a devotee of golf. When he was the nation's chief executive he regarded the game as an excellent medium for obtaining relaxation and rest from his official duties. He is still riding this same hobby and thereby keeping himself young.

President Harding has a healthy smile. He also relishes baseball. He loves to put in and care for a garden, as he considers it the duty of every man to contribute some of his labor and time toward the tilling of the soil, thus becoming a producer.

We Americans love to talk; and talk we will, particularly of public figures. President Harding will not be immune. Some-

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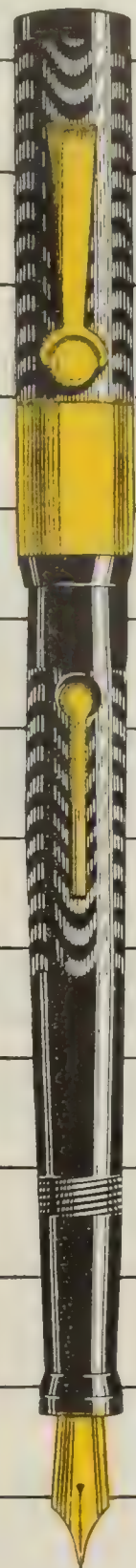

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

body will score him for spending an afternoon occasionally with a fishing-pole and line in an open boat with a broad straw hat atop his head to make the sunshine behave. Unless we have improved in disposition somebody else will shout right out in open meeting, "We didn't elect him to chase golf balls."

When will we learn that we, the people, lose if the President gives all his time to the office of chief executive? He must get away from the Capitol and the White House and his official self and obtain a perspective of his job and the nation's needs. He can't do this by sitting in any chair and hovering over any desk. So, paradoxically, it often happens that a President at play is really and truly a President at work.

The spice of a President's burdened life is his hobbies. They are of vital importance. Without them as a foil or relief from his onerous responsibilities, the immense strain would crush him. The President plays golf to keep him fit. He plays to-day that he may be a better executive to-morrow and on each to-morrow's morrow.

AN ATHLETIC COMPETITION BY TELEPHONE

CONDUCTING an athletic meet by telephone is a novel and, as it proves, very convenient method of deciding intercollegiate contests. It saves expense, time, and trouble, tho, perhaps, it may lack in the excitement produced when the competitors are visible to one another. Not long ago Amherst and Wesleyan colleges held a telephone track meet, in which Amherst took the honors. According to *The Wesleyan Alumnus:*

As an event was run off at either college the result was wired to the other and posted on a large bulletin. Thus the spectators at each field knew how the meet was progressing. The final score was 8–5 in favor of the Purple and White, which means that Amherst won eight entire events and Wesleyan five. Ten men were entered by each college in each event, their total times or distances added and these figures used in judging the events. It is a new idea original with "Doc" Fauver, Wesleyan's head coach, inasmuch as he desired to have the colleges compete on a larger scale than has been the custom in past years.

A silver loving cup was presented to the winning team by the Wesleyan Athletic Council.

In all probability, if it can be arranged successfully, Wesleyan will compete with both Amherst and Williams in track events next year by this novel method.

Inconsistent.—The American Ford plant is to increase its output. And this is the same HENRY FORD who in 1916 talked of a world peace.—*Punch* (London).

The Tragedy of It.—"Haven't you been engaged to Harry long enough to get married?"

"Too long; he hasn't a penny left."—*Sketch* (London).

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

HAS BAKER'S BREAD LOST FLAVOR?

IT is not a mere consumer that asks this question. It is asked, and answered definitely in the affirmative, by a trade paper, *The Bakers' Weekly* (New York). The editor says he has long been of the opinion that baker's bread has deteriorated in flavor. The public statement of a like opinion by a former president of the bakers' national organization has emboldened him to print the article part of which we quote below. This expert, Mr. S. F. McDonald, suggests, in a letter to a house-organ issued by a Kansas City milling company, that if bakers and millers want to sell more flour they and the wheat-growers should get together and find out what the matter is. The editor of *The Bakers' Weekly* believes that grower, miller and baker may possibly have to share the responsibility for the loss of flavor, which he asserts to be an undoubted fact. Says this journal:

"When we busy ourselves this week with the flavor of baker's bread we know we are treading on pretty thin ice. Somehow or other, the bakers in the country, with very few exceptions, do not like it when the quality of their product is criticized, no matter how honestly.

"Naturally, every baker thinks that his bread is positively the best, and that all criticism is uncalled for and unwarranted and thus criticism of this kind on the part of the editor of a trade journal was never appreciated by the industry.

"But we have taken new hope, and also new courage, for no less a person than S. F. McDonald, erstwhile president of the American Association of the Baking Industry, and head of the Memphis Bread Co., of Memphis, Tenn., has come out with a public statement in which he says that baker's bread has not the flavor that it should have.

"Let us try and find the reason for this state of affairs.

"Every school child knows that wheat really does contain an excellent nutty flavor. And it is for the baking industry to discover where this much desired flavor, so agreeable to the palate, has disappeared to. Is it possible that the grower of the wheat, in his desire for material success, neglects a very important element to insure the continuance of this flavor in the wheat? We refer to the fertilizing of the ground. The price of fertilizers has gone up tremendously. Is it not just possible that the farmer has grown a bit careless in this very important task of his?

"Next we come to the millers. In the milling business, as in every other enterprise, it is naturally the survival of the fittest. We are told that certain bakers pay more attention to the question of how cheap the flour is than to how good it is. Is it not possible that millers are not seldom forced to give the baker just the kind of flour he is willing to pay for?

"And now we come to the baker himself.

"Is it not also possible that the baker's production methods are at fault? Is there not the danger present that he perhaps tries to get more loaves out of a barrel of flour—each barrel of flour containing just enough flavor to affect a certain number of

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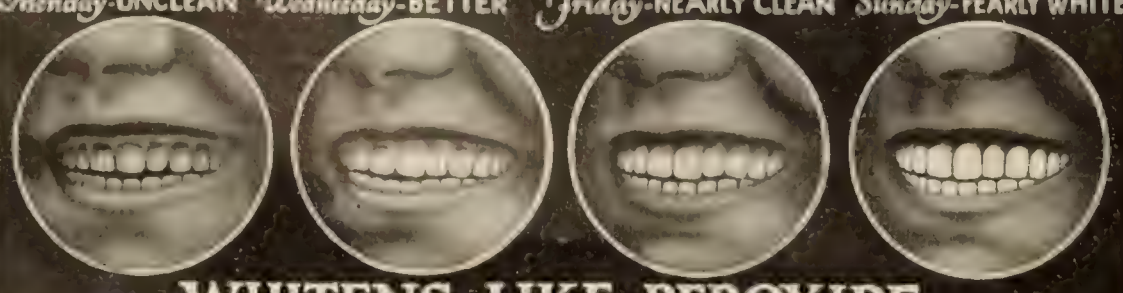

WHITENS LIKE PEROXIDE

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

loaves? We prefer to let a well-known expert speak. Our friend, who has made a lifetime study of the making of bread, says:

"'Wheat, like any other product of nature, is subject to certain losses in color and flavor as it passes through the various stages of milling, fermentation, mixing and handling. It seems that the present-day methods of the baker are rather too strenuous to have any other result than a seeming loss of flavor, for the endeavor of the commercial baker is to stretch the flour out into as many loaves per barrel as possible. This naturally results in a loss of concentration of flavor. In other words, the development of the gluten, the pulling and stretching in order to incorporate more moisture, spreads the flour over a greater surface, giving it a thinner texture, with the consequent spreading of the flavor.

"'In the old style of making bread, ten or fifteen years ago, the present-day methods of stretching everything were not employed, with the result that a much better flavor was maintained.

"'To maintain that sweet, nutty, wheat flavor in bread surely means to a certain degree the readjustment of production methods, and the readoption of some of the old and fundamental principles in bread-making which insure such a fine flavor in bread.'

"May we not suggest that this question of flavor in bread be taken up seriously and honestly at the coming national convention? We believe that a whole day could profitably be devoted to this problem. Furthermore, we believe that representatives of the farming interests as well as the milling industry should be invited to come to the convention and discuss with the bakers ways and means how the flavor in bread may be improved—and permanently improved.

"It is all very well for every baker to think that he produces the best loaf possible but his opinion, after all, does not count for very much. The court of last appeal is, and always will be, the American housewife who, alone, can and will, decide whether bakers' bread contains the proper flavor or not. And this court of appeal evidently has decided that the commercial loaf, so far as its flavor is concerned, is not all that it ought to be and not all that the palate demands, for if it had been otherwise the growth of the American baking industry had been much more rapid, and the woman who slaves in her kitchen to produce a loaf of bread with that nutty flavor would long have been a thing of the past.

"There are, of course, a number of very fine tasting loaves on the American market, but the fact that these are the exception rather than the rule point to the necessity of making flavor in bread more important and thus not only gain the confidence but also the gratitude of the people who eat bread.

"Now, don't shake your heads wondering where a mere editor gets all this knowledge from, but act on our suggestion, and mingle with the crowd with a view of discovering what fault the people have to find with your bread. We venture to say that in nine cases out of ten their plaint is the absence of flavor. So let's remedy it. If honest cooperation be brought about between the

farmer, the miller, and the baker, flavor in bread, the absence of which Mr. McDonald and the rest of us lament so much, will be rectified."

TO EXTEND THE COLORADO

A BILL recently passed by Congress makes the Colorado River several hundred miles longer than before. This result is accomplished by the simple method of changing the name of the Grand River, the principal upper fork of the Colorado. A humorous—or near-humorous—writer in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York) points out that by this legislation a grave injustice is about to be rectified. For countless ages, he says, the State of Colorado has been furnishing without charge 60 per cent of the water that has carved out the Grand Canyon and then helped fill the Gulf of California, which might otherwise have been a desert basin full of horned toads, rattlesnakes and scorpions. He goes on:

"But Colorado hasn't been getting full credit for this, in a way. That is, it hasn't been advertised as widely and extensively as all advertisers should advertise. This Colorado River, instead of being known as the Colorado right up to its principal source, has long been dubbed by the map-making dubs at Washington and elsewhere as the Grand River wherever it flows in Colorado and over part of its course in Utah. But now Congress has set it all straight and has passed a bill making it the 'Colorado' from start to finish, hence forevermore. This is enough to make Colorado stay Republican. If Mr. Harding vetoes this important measure, it will be simply surprising.

"Just think of Colorado furnishing all that water for so many ages! Water is a mineral, tho not always mineral water, and Colorado is one of the most mineralized sections of the country. Nevertheless, Colorado has long been a dry State, and this is not the only paradox in Colorado. But it is positively painful to think of all that water going to waste. As Professor Remsen says, 'Water is H_2O.' Further, much of the carbonaceous material carried in suspension is largely C, combined or uncombined. Here, therefore, we have all the ingredients for a first-class brand of ethyl hooch. The reader, if there be one, is here reminded that the ethyl variety, which vivifies, is $C_2 H_5 OH$; and that the methyl kind, which petrifies, is $CH_3 OH$. To distinguish between the two, therefore, it is only necessary to take three fingers of each and look at the samples through a magnifying glass and note how the molecules are arranged. One of the advantages of such preliminary inspection with a magnifying glass is that three fingers are made to look like five or six, or even more. This helps stimulate the imagination. The samples themselves will complete the process of stimulation. But this is a digression. To return to the Colorado again, the waste that has been and still is going on is something for the proposed Federal Industrial Waste Commission to look into. On the other hand to be fair, there is such a thing as having too much water, as people in Pueblo and elsewhere will admit."

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DOUBTS ABOUT BIG LOCOMOTIVES

MOST railroad men seem to think that huge freight locomotives are money-savers, but in the mind of A. F. Stuebing, managing editor of *The Railway Mechanical Engineer*, there appears to be at least room for doubt. Big locomotives wear out track faster and run up big bills for repairs and maintenance. In the long trains that they are intended to haul, the likelihood of expensive accident becomes greater. Quoting from a paper on "Economic Advantages of Large Freight Locomotives," read by Mr. Stuebing before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago) notes at the outset his opinion that the large locomotive, designed merely for high tractive effort, is not a panacea for operating troubles. It is a question of adapting design to operating and economic conditions and then coordinating the motive power with other facilities. He continues:

"Some roads have reached adverse decisions on the adoption of large locomotives on the ground that the increased cost of roadway maintenance resulting from their use would more than offset the savings in wages. This opinion does not seem to be generally held, but as one of the arguments against heavy locomotives, it deserves recognition. Much of the work of track maintenance is made necessary by the action of the elements, or by the necessity of maintaining the permanent way in suitable condition for fast passenger traffic.

"A very serious problem in connection with the use of locomotives of high capacity is the effect of the cost of repairs to freight cars. The total amount spent for repairs and renewals is nearly as great as the repairs and renewals to freight, passenger and switching locomotives combined. When the length of trains is increased beyond a certain point, break-in-twos, shifted loads and damage to the cars in general may increase at a rapid rate. It is not inconceivable that the expense resulting from hidden damage may nullify savings in other items. Local conditions determine whether or not this is an important factor. The effect of increasing the length of the train would be but slight where short heavy trains of steel cars are hauled. It may be serious where the road cannot control the character of equipment in the trains, where the car load is light, the train long and the lading is subject to damage, or of such a nature that it may shift and damage the car. It is significant to note that the study of the operation of the Consolidation and Mikado locomotives made by N. D. Ballantine showed the time delayed due to car failures was more than twice as great with the Mikado engine, which had a tractive effort of 57,000 pounds, than with the Consolidation of 39,000 pound tractive effort.

"A study of car failures in long trains may demonstrate that the trouble is largely due to equipment with weak underframes. If wooden underframes are a serious hindrance to the operation of long trains, the remedy can be applied with little difficulty. While the reinforcement of the remaining cars of this type still in service would require fairly heavy expenditures, it would no doubt be justified by the saving in repair costs and the improved operation that would result."

TOBACCO AND WORK

THAT smoking is harmful to mental in a greater degree than to physical workers, that chewing is more harmful than smoking and that in some cases light smokers may be more harmed than heavy ones—these are some of the interesting conclusions of J. P. Baumberger, Edna E. Perry, and E. G. Martin, formulated in *The Journal of Industrial Hygiene*, in a series of records dealing with the general significance of the use of tobacco in industry. The first article dealt with the effect of tobacco on strenuous mental work of a routine nature, the occupation chosen for investigation being telegraphy. It is admitted that such an occupation may not cover the whole field of "strenuous mental work of a routine nature." However, says a reviewer in *The British Medical Journal* (London):

"It was found that the heavy smokers did not maintain the level set by the light smokers; there was a lessened ability to sustain output at the end of the working day, and a diminished power to react by increased effort to an increase in the volume of work. Heavy smokers had a better output during the first hour, but this was not enough to compensate for the lowering of efficiency toward the close of the day. The present study, on the other hand, required a routine occupation in which some process was repeated many times during the day and was dependent on the speed of the individual worker, unaffected by the rate at which machinery was driven; bottle-making was chosen as best meeting the required conditions. In the factory where the investigations were made the old method of blowing glass bottles by mouth had been largely abandoned, and the work was for the most part done by machinery manipulated by certain skilled workers, with the aid of inexperienced helpers; in some machines, however, the whole process was carried out automatically under the supervision of an unskilled attendant. The average age of the eighty-five skilled workers studied was thirty-six years, and the average number of years spent in the glass industry was twenty. The men were largely native-born in the United States, with little schooling, and, on the whole, a very steady, clean-living class, their earnings being from eight to ten dollars a day. Their smoking and chewing habits were studied by direct questioning, and by observation and indirect conversation. From the data obtained it appeared that the workers who chewed had a much lower output rate than those who only smoked or did not use tobacco in any form; the light smokers, however, showed some inferiority in output rate, and the heavy smokers a slight superiority. The authors seek to explain this result by surmising that "insufficient use of tobacco has more deleterious effects than a larger use which might confer an immunity." But it seems more likely that the differences are not statistically dependable, and it would be well to have more details than the article gives about the workers investigated and their habits of work. The low output of the chewers of tobacco as compared with smokers is probably due, as the authors suggest, to the greater absorption of nicotin. The conclusions drawn from the investigation are that in a strenuous physical occupation of this type smoking has comparatively little effect, but that the output rate is distinctly lowered by chewing."

THUNDERSTORM-BREEDERS

THE probability that thunderstorms are likely to develop with more frequency in certain localities than in others, due to local conditions, is discust by Robert E. Horton, a consulting engineer of Voorheesville, N. Y., in *The Monthly Weather Review* (Washington). Mr. Horton believes that the subject is worthy of study because of its relation to the design of engineering works. He notes that he has observed thunderstorms over cities, particularly Albany, N. Y., and Providence, R. I., "which originated immediately over the city and did not travel far outside their limits on days when there were no other adjacent thunderstorms." In the words of a reviewer in *The Engineering News-Record* (New York):

"He expresses the belief that 'some cities, if not indeed most inland cities of say 100,000 population or more, appear to be thunderstorm spots.' He also points out that 'a shallow lake with sandy margins located in a forest may serve as a thunderstorm breeder' and cites as proof observations made by him over Oneida Lake, N. Y. Furthermore, 'Some Western arroyos are notable for the frequency of occurrence of so-called cloudburst thunderstorms' . . . 'whereas another adjacent to it might rarely produce them.' The desirability of observations to show what particular areas, rural or urban, are what Mr. Horton terms 'thunderstorm-breeding spots' is urged as bearing upon the design of dams and of sewers. What Mr. Horton says in conclusion about cities breeding thunderstorms and the relation of this possibility to sewer design follows:

"'An indication of the truth of the supposition that cities breed thunderstorms might be obtained by comparison of rain gages in the surrounding country with records taken in the city during the thunderstorm months. Records of the number of thunderstorms taken in large cities are probably not sufficiently accurate to afford a reliable basis of comparison with thunderstorm frequency in the immediate surrounding country. Should it prove true that cities are in some instances thunderstorm-breeders, whereas other near-by cities may not possess this characteristic, then such facts might have a very important bearing on various engineering problems, notably storm-sewer design, and might vitiate the utility of application of records of thunderstorm rain intensities in one city to another near-by city, even tho the climate of the two places and the total rainfall per annum might be very nearly the same.'"

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WHEN GIFTS ARE TAXABLE

WE now have a Federal Estate Tax Law, and we have inheritance tax laws in forty-five of our States, so that death does not furnish much of an escape from taxes. Moreover, the law-makers have their eye on gifts made before death, which might be interpreted as attempts to evade payment of inheritance taxes. Our inheritance tax laws generally apply not only to actual inheritances through death, but to transfers of property made by the donor in contemplation of death, or made and intended to take effect in possession and enjoyment at or after the donor's death. So there are many cases in which gifts made by one individual to another are construed by the courts as liable to inheritance taxes. As a writer in the *Northwestern Banker* (Des Moines) explains:

If, for instance, the donor reserves an income unto himself for life in the property conveyed, or which is the subject of the gift, or if he reserves a life estate in such property or a right to manage and control such property, or the right to revoke such a gift, then in any of these instances, the courts will construe such reserved rights in the donor to mean that he did not intend the gift to take effect in possession and enjoyment until the time of his death. Whether a gift does take effect in possession and enjoyment, at or after the death of donor, is a question of legal construction, for the court to determine.

As stated above, if the donor reserves all of the income unto himself for life, it is quite manifest that the donee or beneficiary of the gift can have no enjoyment out of the estate until the time of the donor's death, and hence necessarily such gift must have been intended to take effect in possession and enjoyment at the time of the donor's death. The courts will construe this to be the intention of the donor, even though the donor did not intend the gift to take effect at the time of his death, but rather at the time of the making of the gift. It is quite obvious, however, that the gift can only take effect in possession and enjoyment at the time of the donor's death, regardless of what he intended since he has reserved the income unto himself for life.

Gifts made in contemplation of death are much more difficult to construe with reference to tax liability. Whether or not a gift was made in contemplation of death is a question of fact for a jury to determine under all of the circumstances surrounding the gift. The jury would consider the physical condition of the donor at the time of the making of the gift, the condition of his death at such time, the condition of his business affairs, the relationship between the donor and the beneficiaries of his gift, the presence or absence of any consideration for the gift, the size and amount of the gift and whether or not there were any reasons or motives for the making of the gift other than a contemplation of death. Whether a gift was made in contemplation of death depends upon the mental attitude of the donor at the time he made the gift, and this mental attitude or motive which actuates the mind, can only be ascertained from the circumstantial evidence surrounding the gift. It has been said that the words "in contemplation of death" do not refer to that expectation of death at some future time, which all mortals entertain, but refers more particularly to that contemplation of an immediate or impending death. For instance, where a gift was made under the terms of an ante-nuptial agreement, just prior to the donor's marriage and while he was in good health, it was held that such gift was not made in contemplation of death.

In another case, the donor had a fear of approaching insanity and conveyed his estate in trust for his benefit, for life. Here it was apparent to the court that the motive which actuated the donor in making the gift was the fear of insanity and not the contemplation of death, and hence his transfer was not taxable.

In still another case, where the donor gave his children valuable securities worth in excess of $100,000 as a Christmas gift, it was held that the gift was not made in contemplation of death, but merely because of the love and affection of the parent for his children, and in order that they might enjoy his estate during his lifetime, and therefore the gift was not taxable. In other cases where the donor was suffering from a disease at the time of making the gift, it was held that the gift was made in contemplation of death and therefore taxable.

BRITISH COAL PRODUCTION RECOVERING

SINCE the British coal strike began American coal exporters have been cutting into Britain's sales on the continent, but they are warned by a recent issue of *Commerce Reports* that now that the strike is over the British export coal trade is making a surprizingly rapid recovery. According to the writer in this daily bulletin of foreign trade facts:

Reports indicate that the present production is on practically the same basis as that of one year ago, notwithstanding the fact that there are 131 pits, employing over 25,000 men, closed completely, in addition to 93 pits, employing 29,000 men, which are not producing at the present time, due to their flooding. Labor conditions in the coal mines are promising. Men are working longer and harder in order to offset by increased output the recent wage reductions.

The usual stocks are being replenished in many quarters. Inland purchasers, such as the railroads, are holding off for further price concessions. Also there are a great number of coal-consuming plants, such as the iron and steel foundries, which are shut down. It is reported that there are only 12 blast furnaces out of 400 in operation in the United Kingdom at the present time, but it is confidently expected

that full operations will be resumed when coke declines to 25s.

It is anticipated that British inland buying will be resumed shortly, and this may prove helpful to American coal in other markets. The recent relapse in sterling exchange has added to our difficulties. The present quotation for Cardiff coal of 30s. f. o. b. ($5.47, according to the present rate of exchange) seriously affects American coal sales. At normal exchange this quotation of 30s. would be the equivalent of $7.30.

THE PASSING VOGUE OF EIGHT-PER-CENT. FOREIGN LOANS

SO far this year, eight per cent. has been the popular rate for foreign loans, all but two of which have been negotiated at that rate, a writer in the New York *Times* points out. But it is now doubtful whether any more foreign loans will be made at this rate, we are told. Of course there are bankers who are negotiating with foreign governments that need money, and who feel that the coupons of future loans must be high enough to insure the cleaning up of any issue. One banker has exprest the opinion that one or two more eight per cent. loans may be floated, for such are actually under discussion, with the eight per cent. figure as the basis of the negotiations. But these, he says, "will be the last. Money is definitely easier, and in my opinion the foreign governments are going to pay a lower rate or go without." Foreign governments, says the writer in *The Times*, have passed the period in which the money was an absolute necessity, and can sit back and dicker for a more advantageous figure. We are reminded that the demand for American dollars has been insistent this year. Eight foreign loans have been successfully negotiated in Wall Street. Their total face value is $220,000,000, low, of course, by comparison with the war-years, "but far ahead of the same period of 1920, when foreign loans had scarcely topped the $100,000,000 mark, all of that going to Belgium and Italy." In every case this year, with the single exception of Newfoundland, the issues of foreign governments "have been sold on a basis that would yield the investor eight per cent. and, in fact, the yields have ranged from eight per cent. to the high of 8.47, of which the ten million dollar of the state of São Paulo was sold." To quote further from the writer in *The Times*:

One of the features which have made most of the offerings of foreign bonds doubly attractive has been the "non-callable" feature. This is nothing more nor less than a clause in the bond which provides that it must remain outstanding—and, incidentally, paying interest—until its stated date of retirement. It is this feature which has attracted a great many investors to the high yield Governments. For such a bond, in normal times—taking pre-war times as a criterion—a rate of five per cent. would be attractive. Despite the course of money in the future, despite the rate of subsequent loans, these particular non-callable bonds provide a

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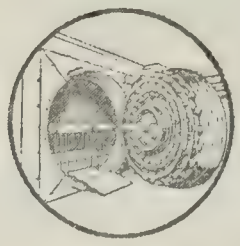
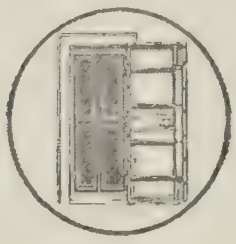


Circular Burglar-Proof Bank Vault Door

Square Body Manganese Steel Bank Safe with Silver Chest Storage Base



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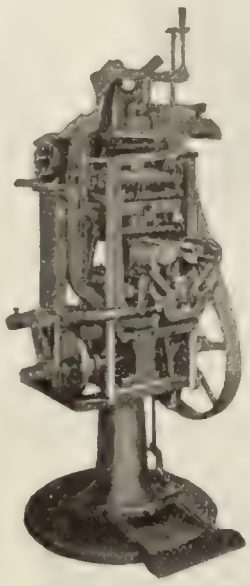

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

steady income at the eight per cent. figure, or thereabouts, over a long period of years, during which, it is very safe to gamble, money will fetch a considerably lower return.

Taken as a whole, the foreign government bonds which have been sold by Wall Street banking syndicates this year have been remarkably well handled. They are, as a rule, well placed. Investors' envelops hold most of them. This is evidenced by the extremely small floating supply, the fact that most of them are quoted at or above their offering price, and the fact that inquiry for a moderate-sized block of the bonds, in the open market, has always had a tendency to advance their price. In the majority of cases the subscription books have been open but a few days at most.

The following table shows the foreign bond issues sold in the New York market thus far this year, with their amount, maturity, offering price, and yield:

Issue.	Amount.	C'pon. Rate. Pct.	Maturity.	Offering Pr.	Pct.
Rep. of Fr	$100,000,000	7½	1941	95	8 00
K. of Belg.....	30,000,000	8	1941	100	8.10
Rep. of Chile...	24,000,000	8	1941	99	8.21
U. S. Brazil....	50,000,000	8	1941	97½	8.25
Dan. Cons'd....	15,000,000	8	1946	98	8.29
S. of S. Paulo...	10,000,000	8	1936	97½	8.47
Rep. of Uru....	7,500,000	8	1946	98½	8.20
Newfo'ndl'd ...	6,000,000	6½	1936	93⅝	7 20
Dom'n Rep. Cust. Administr't'n...	2,500,000	8	1925	100	8.00

WHAT OUR FARMS EARNED LAST YEAR

Iowa led all the States in the value of farm crops produced in 1920; Texas, with twice as many farms, came second, and Illinois, a grain-growing State like Iowa, came third. As taken from *Capper's Weekly* (Topeka), the Department of Agriculture figures, based on market value, are:

	Value of Farm Products	*Number of Farms*	*Total Av. Per Farm*
1. Iowa.....	$1,258,201,000	213,312	$5,899
2. Texas.....	1,101,610,000	435,666	2,528
3. Illinois.....	1,074,879,000	237 153	4,532
4. Missouri.....	942,092,000	263,124	3,582
5. Kansas.....	888,056,000	165 287	5 372
6. New York.....	876,207,000	193.060	4 538
7. Ohio.....	831,009,000	256,699	3,237
8. Pennsylvania....	733,971,000	202,256	3,062
9. Wisconsin.....	708,100,400	189,196	3,742
10. Indiana.....	700,121,000	205,124	3,413
11. Nebraska.....	689,169,000	126.309	5,456
12. California.....	665,741,600	117,690	5,656
13. Michigan.....	570,995,000	196,647	2,903
14. Minnesota.....	538,161,600	178.588	3,013
15. Oklahoma.....	532,490,600	191,731	2,777
16. North Carolina..	509.348,000	269,740	1,888
17. Kentucky.....	500,383,800	270,676	1,848
18. Tennessee.....	453,468,000	252,691	1,794
19 Georgia.....	412,934,000	310,737	1,328
20. Virginia.....	380,572,000	186,011	2,078
21. Arkansas.....	348,545,000	232.602	1.498
22. South Dakota...	343,241,000	74,564	4,603
23. South Carolina..	324,563,000	192,664	1,684
24. Alabama.....	317,559,000	256,023	1,240
25. Mississippi.....	300,118,000	272,437	1,101
26. North Dakota..	267,070,000	77,693	3,437
27 Colorado.....	248.007,000	59,991	4,134
28. Washington.....	225,683.000	66,288	3,040
29. Louisiana.....	210,756,000	135,455	1.555
30. Oregon.....	202,903,000	50,188	4,042
31 West Virginia...	201,059,000	87.289	2,303
32. Montana.....	178,282,000	57,441	3,103
33. Maryland.....	167,388,000	47,808	3,493
34. New Jersey.....	164,888,000	29,672	5,557
35. Massachusetts...	152,646,000	31,982	4,772
36. Idaho.....	152,165,000	42,109	3,613
37. Maine.....	148,958,000	48 228	3,088
38. Vermont.....	124,182,000	29,072	4,271
39. Wyoming.....	122,922,000	15,611	7,874
40. Florida.....	108,376,000	54,006	2,006
41. New Mexico...	100,144,000	29,841	3 355
42. Connecticut.....	97,333,000	22,655	4,296
43. Utah.....	78,871,000	25,664	3.073
44. New Hampshire.	67,737,000	20,523	3,300
45. Arizona.....	64,803,000	10,816	5,991
46. Delaware.....	33 042,000	10,128	2,048
47 Nevada.....	32,838,000	3,164	10,378
48. Rhode Island....	18,426,000	4,084	4,511
Total.....	$19,176,015,000	6,449,998	$2 973

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

August 31.—British troops, reports London, quell Belfast riots. The fighting between Orangemen and Sinn Feiners is said to have resulted in fifteen killed and more than a hundred wounded in the past three days.

The famished people in the Russian governments of Tambov, Voronezh and Orel are rebelling, says a Central News dispatch from Helsingfors, and troops, sent to quell the disturbances, have refused to fire on the people.

American food for the starving Russian children is rapidly being unloaded at Reval and Riga, according to a dispatch from the latter city. Eleven cars carrying fifteen tons each left on the night of the 30th.

A demonstration of loyalty to the German Republic, reports Berlin, draws out a crowd estimated at 200,000.

A Greek communiqué, epitomized in a dispatch from Athens, announces that the Turks on the strongly fortified heights north of the Rivers Gheuk and Katrandji have been driven out of their positions on a line sixty kilometers in extent. The Greek troops are said to be in close pursuit.

September 1.—President De Valera of the Irish Republic has accepted Lloyd George's suggestion for further conferences in Downing Street to find a basis for an Irish peace, reports London.

The signing of a treaty with the United States is "neither possible, convenient, nor necessary, and is contrary to Mexican constitutional precepts, in that it creates special privileges for Americans," says a dispatch from Mexico City, quoting President Obregon's message to Congress, dealing with foreign relations.

The people of Hull, England, where the dirigible *ZR-2* was wrecked, says an Associated Press Dispatch, participate in a mammoth memorial service to the victims of the stricken airship.

Eight Russian Communist leaders at Petrograd have been assassinated within the last two months, it was revealed by Leon Trotzky in a speech before the Moscow Soviet, according to a Rosta News Agency dispatch received in Riga.

Abd-el-Krin, leader of the Moorish troops opposing the Spaniards on the Barbary coast, has conceived the idea of forming a new Moroccan empire, which would extend further than most of the old Moroccan possessions, according to a dispatch from Melilla.

September 2.—British labor leaders write to Premier Lloyd George, reports London, demanding that he either convene Parliament at once to take steps to relieve the unemployed situation, or else provide finances to support the idle.

Colonel Edward W. Ryan, American Red Cross Commissioner in the Baltic, reports from Riga that relief for Russia will cost $1,000,000 a day, and that 2,000,000 will die in spite of all the help the world can give.

September 3.—Sixty-one persons were shot in Petrograd on August 24, after being sentenced to death by the Cheka, or

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Leading manufacturers of a great variety of wood products after investigation into the properties of many woods are using California Redwood exclusively.

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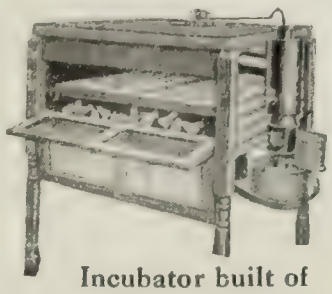
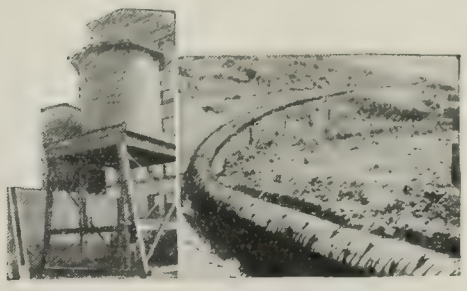
"Every - - - - - Incubator is made entirely of seasoned California Redwood—the wood which the most exacting scientific tests have shown to be supreme for incubator construction. Redwood does not crack, warp, split or fall apart. It does not absorb odors, it lasts a lifetime."



Incubator built of California Redwood



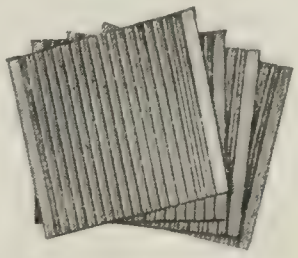
Water tank and wood pipe made of California Redwood

From one of the largest tank and pipe manufacturers

"Long experience has proved that California Redwood is the best obtainable material for tanks and pipe. Redwood contains a natural preservative which makes it impervious to the destructive action of acids and alkalies. It resists decay so well that logs which have lain for hundreds of years in the forest have been sent to the mill and sawed into lumber. These remarkable trees contain no pitch or resinous matter and the wood is very difficult to ignite and very slow burning even when dry."

From one of the largest storage battery companies

"California Redwood is the best resistant to acid yet discovered. It was formed by nature to defy the attacks of acids and alkalies. It will not shrink, warp or swell and is a non-conductor of heat and cold. Its grain is unusually straight, fine and even. It is sufficiently dense to be impervious to battery sediment, yet is porous enough to absorb the electrolyte and permit the free passage of current. The use of California Redwood separators is the best possible protection against the 'treeing' of plates and short-circuiting due to warping and buckling."



Storage battery separators made of Redwood

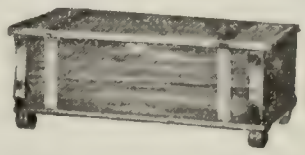
Candy box made entirely of California Redwood

From a leading manufacturer of candy boxes

"California Redwood has proved itself to be a most desirable material from which to make boxes. It is naturally a beautifully grained wood—is light, strong, durable and absolutely odorless. Aside from this there is the inevitable charm of romance connected with the Redwoods—the oldest and largest living things in the world."

From the catalogue of a large clothing chest manufacturer

"For conveniently storing clothing, bedding, furs, etc., nothing suits the purpose so admirably as Redwood chests. The natural preservative of Redwood makes these chests a safeguard against insects of all kinds."



Clothing chest built of California Redwood

Casket made of California Redwood

From a leading casket manufacturer

"There is no comparison between Redwood and any other wood for our purpose. It works up far more smoothly than other woods and when the casket is covered and trimmed gives a far better appearance because of the fact that it smooths down under the sander. Redwood's freedom from knots or wormholes and its natural resistance to rot and decay provide strong selling arguments."

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

Bolshevik inquisition, for participating in a plot against the Soviet Government, recently discovered in Petrograd, says a wireless message from Moscow to Riga.

With a view to preventing the secret of the German chemical processes from becoming known abroad, the German government, according to a dispatch from Berlin, will brand disclosing trade secrets as "high treason."

September 4.—Michael Collins, Commander-in-Chief of the Irish Republican Army and Sinn Fein Minister of Finance, appeals to Ulsterites to cooperate with Sinn Fein.

The Sinn Fein reply to Lloyd George's proffer of peace rejects the Dominion plan, reports London, but offers to meet the Premier once more if he will discuss "government by consent of the governed."

September 5.—The second Assembly of the League of Nations opens its session at Geneva. Forty-eight nations are represented by delegations of varying numbers.

Berlin faces a new crisis over the disagreement with Bavaria, where the extreme Nationalists, Monarchists and Reactionaries are in power, report American correspondents in Berlin.

The Greeks forcing the Turks back in Asia Minor, are now only forty miles from Angora, the Turkish Nationalist capital, according to a dispatch from Smyrna.

Hunger and death, in Samara, Russia, reports the Associated Press, go virtually unnoticed. Typhus is ravaging the 50,000 refugees, and 50 to 100 starving children are gathered up daily in the streets.

Moorish positions near Melilla are being heavily shelled by Spanish artillerymen, reports the Associated Press. The crowded city "receives a hail of rifle bullets from hidden marksmen, night after night."

September 6.—Angora, the Turkish nationalist capital, has fallen to the Greek army, according to a Reuter dispatch from Smyrna to London.

DOMESTIC

August 31.—Sheriff Chafin of Logan, West Virginia, says a dispatch from that city, announces that there has been "more or less continuous firing" on several points of the line now held by the Mingo miners, opposing detectives and guards.

The Court of Appeals, says a dispatch from Albany, declares unconstitutional the New York State soldier bonus act.

The Famous Players-Lasky Corporation and federated concerns are charged by the Federal Trade Commission, reports Washington, with being a conspiracy in restraint of trade.

September 1.—The American Bar Association, reports Cincinnati, passes a resolution "unqualifiedly condemning" Federal Judge Kenesaw M. Landis of Chicago, national arbiter of baseball, for

accepting "private employment and private emolument" while active on the Federal bench.

Brigadier-General H. H. Bandholtz, according to a dispatch from Charleston, West Virginia, telegraphs the War Department requesting that Federal troops be sent into West Virginia. Heavy fighting between striking miners and sheriffs, deputies, state police and coal company detectives is reported from Madison, West Virginia.

September 2.—United States Regulars march into the West Virginia coal fields, says a dispatch from St. Albans, West Va. The defending force as well as the attacking miners, announces the commander of the Government forces, must disperse.

Major-General Leonard Wood, says a dispatch from Manila, announces his acceptance of the post of Governor-General of the Philippines.

Colonel William N. Haskell, with a commission of the American Relief Administration, leaves New York to take up the work of feeding the starving children in Russia.

September 3.—The United States, by winning both the singles and doubles tennis matches from the representatives of Japan, keep the international Davis Cup in America for another year.

Four hundred miners surrender to Federal troops in the West Virginia mine district, and "the end of the difficulty seem to be in sight," according to reports from Charleston and Logan, West Virginia.

September 4.—The striking miners give up the fight in West Virginia's "miners war," as 2,000 Federal troops take charge of the situation.

September 6.—Secretary of State Hughes, reports Washington, has dispatched identical notes to Great Britain, France, Japan and Italy, on the general subject of mandates. The American policy of open door with equal policy for all the Allies in the ceded territory is reiterated.

Liquor captured on piers in New York City, valued at $1,000,000, reveals the theft of 500 permits, used to obtain 15,000 cases.

These Terrible Questionnaires.— REGISTRATION OFFICER (to spinster)—" Your name, please."

SPINSTER—" Matilda Brown."

REGISTRATION OFFICER—" Age?"

MISS BROWN—" Have the Misses Hill, who live next door, given you their ages? "

REGISTRATION OFFICER—" No."

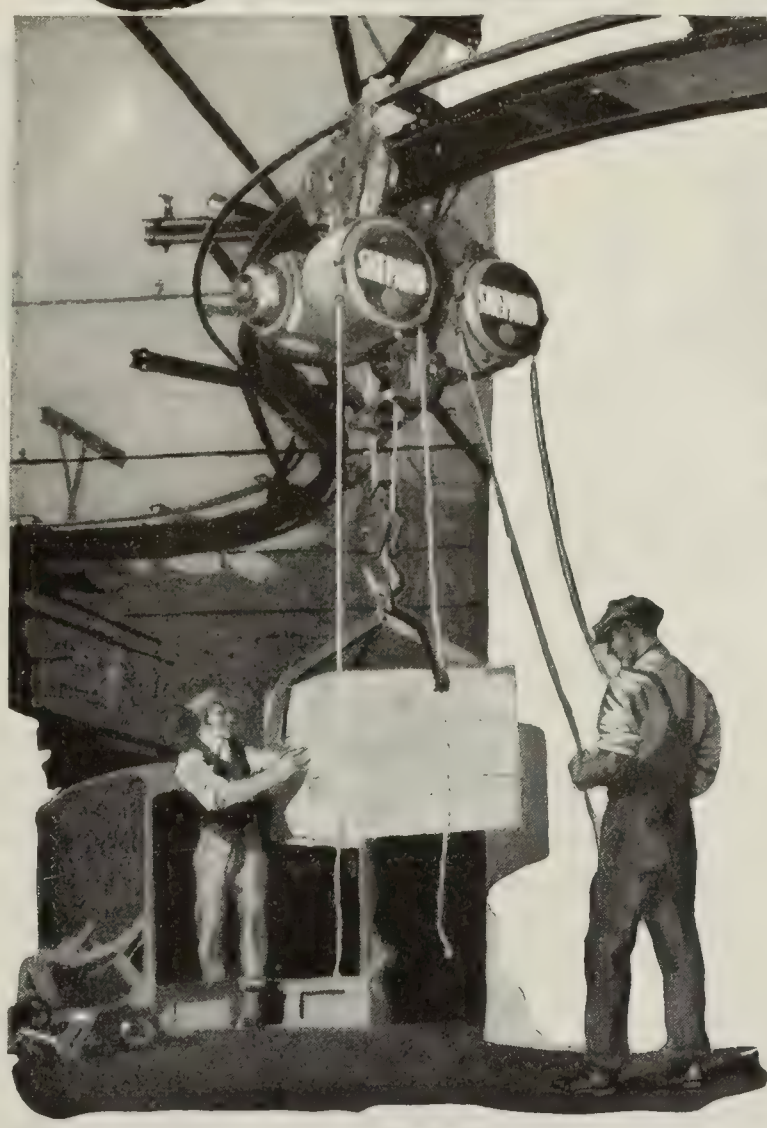
MISS BROWN—"Well, then, I'm the same age as they."

REGISTRATION OFFICER—"That will do." Proceeding to fill in all particulars, he murmured: " Miss Brown, as old as the hills." —*The Epworth Herald (Chicago).*

" He Will Learn Something."—The following recently appeared in a Chicago newspaper's advertising columns:

" If Wilbur Blank, who deserted his wife and babe twenty years ago, will return, said babe will knock his block off."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

SHEPARD
ELECTRIC CRANES & HOISTS



These two books tell you—

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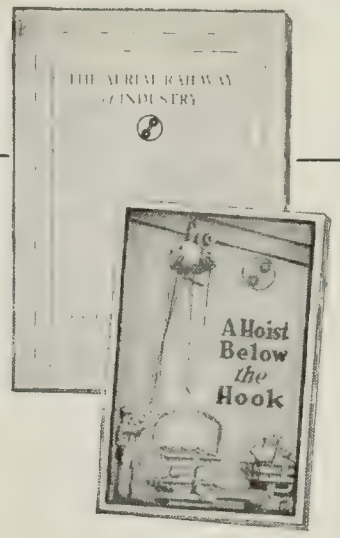

Time and cost reductions in handling and transfer

OPERATIONS in minutes instead of hours with "penny" instead of "dollar" costs are the relative savings in time and money effected for owners of Shepard Electric Hoists. And these economies are the result of a Shepard's ability to *pick up*, *carry*, and *put down* rapidly, and efficiently at a greatly reduced labor cost—and of its almost unnoticeable maintenance cost.

Shepard Electric Hoists are applied to practically every business and industry—they handle raw material, aid in the various operations of assembly and production, and convey the finished product to warehouse or shipping platform. They provide complete equipment for every operation of handling and transfer.

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Permit Shepard engineers to show you the way to economical handling and transfer.

Economies like these possible for you

For the millers of "Occident" flour, Shepard equipment saves $13,440 a year—8 cents a ton for handling coal against 40 cents by manual labor.

For the Morava Construction Co. of Chicago, Shepard Hoists stopped a $60-an-hour loss.

For Lawson & McMurray, Hoboken, N. J., Shepard Aerial Railway cut cost of unloading lumber $30,000 a year.

For Pier Machine Works, Brooklyn. Shepard cuts handling costs 50 per cent.

For General American Tank Car Co., East Chicago, Ind., Shepard hoists increase production 33⅓ per cent.

For D. H. Smith & Sons, New York steel merchants, Shepard equipment rehandles steel for 9½ cents a ton.

And we can tell you of many other cases of Shepard economy.

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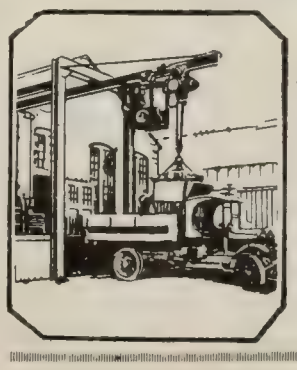
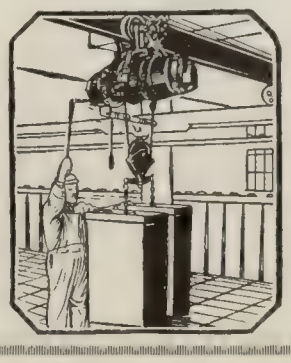
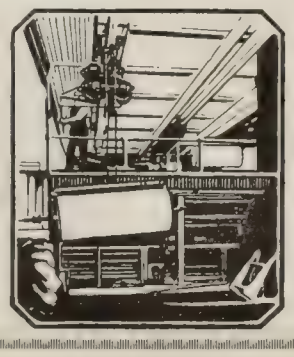
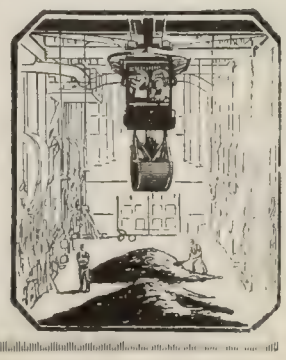

The Makings of an Advertiser

SOME of the biggest advertisers-to-be think this is not the time to take up advertising.

They never have advertised.

They think advertising may be right for the other fellow—but their business is different—or something. But that's just the whole nuts and raisins: it's the differentness that makes advertising.

Nuts were nuts till the California Walnut Growers made them different.

Raisins were raisins till Sun Maid came along.

Wise business, they argue, is conserving.

Conserving what?

The only thing that stays conserved when things happen to business is good will.

Advertising is the intensive fertilizer of good will. It lets every one who should, know what you make and who you are.

YOU can tell an advertiser by these signs:

He has learned that goods distributed are not consumed.

He has learned the new Pace of business: that the more he cultivates buying, the less he is obliged to expend on selling, the more he makes through volume; the more the public gets through resulting economies.

He understands MOMENTUM, the self-selling force that comes when he drops anonymity, and private brands. Momentum is created when a product is given Identity—when it is put on its own—animated, instead of passed out as mere inert merchandise.

An advertiser knows that while good will is sometimes capitalized at only $1.00 in the bank statement, it is nevertheless the thing, which, added to his own effort, EXPANDS the business and ABSORBS the shocks which strike unprotected business with jarring, and often fatal, force.

Bankers, heads of industrial enterprises, lawyers whose clients discuss advertising with them are invited to send for a DIGEST *representative. We are frequently able to give good advice leading toward a proper solution of the possible application of advertising to business enterprises.*

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IMMEDIATE NATIONAL PUBLICITY

Advertising copy may be inserted in The Literary Digest three days before mailing begins, and within ten days the complete issue is delivered throughout the United States. To introduce a new product or policy, to announce a change in price, a bond or stock issue, the opening of new branch offices or any similar news which must be spread from coast to coast quickly, The Literary Digest's service is unmatched.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"L. P.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"What can you tell me of the origin of *hooch?*"

Hooch is a contraction of *hoochinoo*, a very powerful distilled liquor made from yeast, flour, molasses or sugar by the Indians of Alaska. For additional information, consult Emerson's "Beverages, Past and Present," volume 2, page 444.

"B. M. H.," Washington, D. C.—"Which is correct, 'My *Dear* Mr. Smith' or 'My *dear* Mr. Smith'?"

The correct form is "My *dear* Mr. Smith."

"F. E. H.," San Antonio, Tex.—"Please give the correct pronunciation of the word *duke*."

The word *duke* is correctly pronounced *diuk*—*iu* as *eu* in *feud;* not *duk*—*u* as in *rule*.

"C. O. S.," Kansas City, Mo.—"Please tell me which is correct—*brothers-in-law* or *brother-in-laws*."

The rule is—"Compounds in which the principal word forms the first element change that element to form the plural; as, *father-in-law, fathers-in-law; son-in-law, sons-in-law*." The plural of *brother-in-law* is *brothers-in-law*.

"J. C. R.," New York, N. Y.—"How many days are there from Sunday to Sunday?"

There are eight days from Sunday to Sunday inclusive.

"H. C. L.," Pauls Valley, Okla.—"Please give me the correct pronunciation of Mr. Kipling's character *Gunga Din*."

Gunga Din is pronounced *gung'a*—*g* as in *go*, *u* as in *but*, *a* as in *final; din*—*i* as in *police*.

"E. W. M.," Milwaukee, Wis.—The plural of the term *right of way* is *rights of way*.

"N. E.," Minneapolis, Minn.—"What is the one word, if there is one, that describes words that are pronounced alike or nearly alike, but spelled differently, and with meanings different, as *write, rite; feet, feat; suite, sweet?*"

The word to which you refer is *homophone* or *homonym*.

"L. T. K.," New Douglas, Ill.—"Which is the better expression, *had better* or *would better?*"

Altho according to grammatical rule *had better* is incorrect, it has been used by writers of correct English and it may be found repeatedly in the English classics. Therefore, it is generally considered good usage and preferable to *would better*, which, though correct, is seldom heard and usually considered pedantic.

"F. C. Z.," Chicago, Ill.—"What is the correct form—'I pass *on* this paper' (meaning to give an opinion), or 'I pass *upon* this paper'? Are 'on' and 'upon' synonymous, or is 'upon' an obsolete form of 'on'?"

Either "to pass on" or "to pass upon" may be used. Etymologically, *on* and *upon* differ in meaning, *up* adding to *on* the sense of being lifted or raised *up;* but the distinction has never been clearly made in usage. *On* is preferable in such expressions as "to ride *on* a horse"; "to be *on* the road"; "to write *on* a certain subject." A good rule to follow is to use *on* when mere rest or support is indicated, and *upon* when motion into position is involved, as "The book is *on* the table"; "He threw his hat *upon* the table," etc.

"A. J. C.," Chicago, Ill.—"Hair being both a singular and a plural, kindly advise which is correct—'My hair *are* falling,' or 'My hair *is* falling.'"

The word *hair* is a simple or collective noun used with a singular verb. As a simple noun it takes on "s" to form the plural and its verb must agree with it. See *Daniel* iv, 23: "Till his *hairs were* grown like eagles' feathers." As a collective noun, it takes a verb in the singular. See *1 Corinthians* xi, 14-15: "If a man have long hair, *it is* a shame unto him. But if a woman have long hair, *it is* a glory to her, for her *hair is* given her for a covering."

THE ▲ SPICE ▲ OF ▲ LIFE

The Point of View.—Blessed is the peacemaker, especially in the eyes of the under dog.—*Duluth Herald.*

Cutters Wanted.—There's an ax in taxes if our Government authorities will only use it.—*Boston Transcript.*

Sad but True.—A pessimist is a man who thinks the world is against him. And he is probably right.—*Punch (London.)*

A Word for Water.—If it wasn't for the rain there wouldn't be any hay to make when the sun shines.—*Duluth Herald.*

Self-Help.—VOICE: "Is this the weather bureau? How about a shower tonight?"

PROPHET: "Don't ask me. If you need one take one yourself."—*The Van Raalte Vanguard.*

The Dark Cloud.—It is not surprizing that clouds come in for more or less criticism. They live high, are often dissipated, and can usually be classed with the wets.—*Joplin Globe.*

Striking an Average.—"Why do you occupy two seats?" asked the straphanger.

"To even things up," answered the grumpy man. "Half the time I don't get any seat at all."—*Toledo Blade.*

Pedigreed Plumbing.—"A pipe with a pedigree" is advertised. This reminds us of the pipe a plumber repaired for us the other day; he took all day to find its connections.—*London Opinion.*

Peace or War?—"Mexico," says *The San Francisco Chronicle*, "is taking up baseball." It will be a wise referee who can tell just where a baseball match ends and a revolution begins.—*Punch (London).*

Logical—"Say, Madelon, this liver's something awful."

"I ver' sorry, mon cheri," answered his French bride. "I spick to-morrow wiz ze liveryman."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Yes. Anything.—Sir: A friend of mine, who has been taking yeast, ate a quantity of raisins today. Do you think if I can induce him to stay in a cool, dry place anything may be expected to develop?—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Boaster.—"George said if I refused to marry him he would take to drink."

"Well?"

"I told him if he was wealthy enough for that I might reconsider my refusal."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Bad Signs.—"To Exchange—$85 diamond ring for double-barreled shotgun."—*Want ad in the Chicago Tribune.*

Not on the Card.—They were in a railway train and were discussing Dickens. "Well," said one, "John puts 'Bleak House' first and 'Martin Chuzzlewit' second." "Excuse me, gentlemen," said a husky voice from the seat behind. "I don't know your pal, John, but you're bein' steered. There ain't no such horses runnin'."—*Fort Worth Star-Telegram.*

Going the Limit.—LADY (to teacher of languages)—"I want you to teach my son a foreign language."

TEACHER—"Would you like Polish, Jugoslavonian, Czechoslovakian, Armenian, or perhaps even Arabic?"

LADY—"Which is the most foreign?"—*Nebelspalter (Zurich).*

Misplaced.—A well-known admiral—a stickler for uniform—stopped opposite a very portly sailor whose medal-ribbon was an inch or so too low down. Fixing the man with his eye, the admiral asked: "Did you get that medal for eating, my man?"

On the man replying "No, sir," the admiral rapped out: "Then why the deuce do you wear it on your stomach?"—*Tit-Bits (London.)*

A Baseball Romance.—"Mamma," said the Young Thing, "I want you to stop forcing me into Mr. Gottit's company all the time. People are talking."

"But, my dear," protested the Solicitous Lady, "he is a wonderful catch!"

"He may be, Mamma, but if you keep on thinking you are pitcher, he'll get onto your curves and throw the game."—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

Simple Directions.—Posted in a women's college by instructress in astronomy: "Anyone wishing to look at Venus please see me."—*Boston Transcript.*

When Father Grew Up.—Johnny had eaten the soft portions of his toast at breakfast and piled the crusts on his plate.

"When I was a little boy," remarked his father. "I always ate the crusts of my toast."

"Did you like them?" asked Johnny, cheerfully.

"Yes," replied his father.

"You may have these, then," said Johnny, pushing his plate across the table.—*The Epworth Herald (Chicago).*

AS OTHERS SEE US

Can Man Live Under Water?—This age-old question is partially answered by Rabindranath Gupto in the March issue of the *Weekly Punjabber* of Harput (India). His answer is, in effect, "No." He goes on:

"At Dunbo last summer I completed my researches, coming, quite by chance on the solution as I was sitting on the raft at the bathing-beach. My little seven-year-old boy, with his wife, were with me, and in a spirit of fun, he pushed me off into the water. There was immediately noticeable a general tightening of the throat muscles, an inundation of the larynx followed by local bubblings, and what amounted practically to a saturated solution of the entire system. This was followed by suspended animation lasting until dinner was announced."

On the other hand, in a letter to the Delhi *Dehlo* (Burmat), Jaisint Rinso, Jolly Good Fellow of the University of Delhi, denies categorically the claims of Gupto that man can not live under water. So there you are.—*A Burlesque of the* Digest's *Style in Life.*

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2 "How Live Sales Promotion Puts the Sharp Edge on Dull Business."—*By A. J. Reiss, Sales Promotion Expert.*

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(9-21)

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No. 13

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1921

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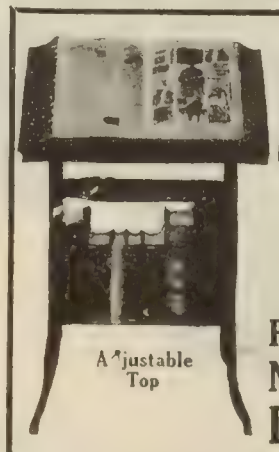

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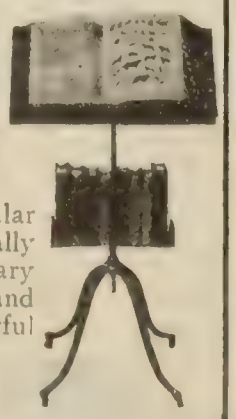

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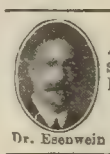

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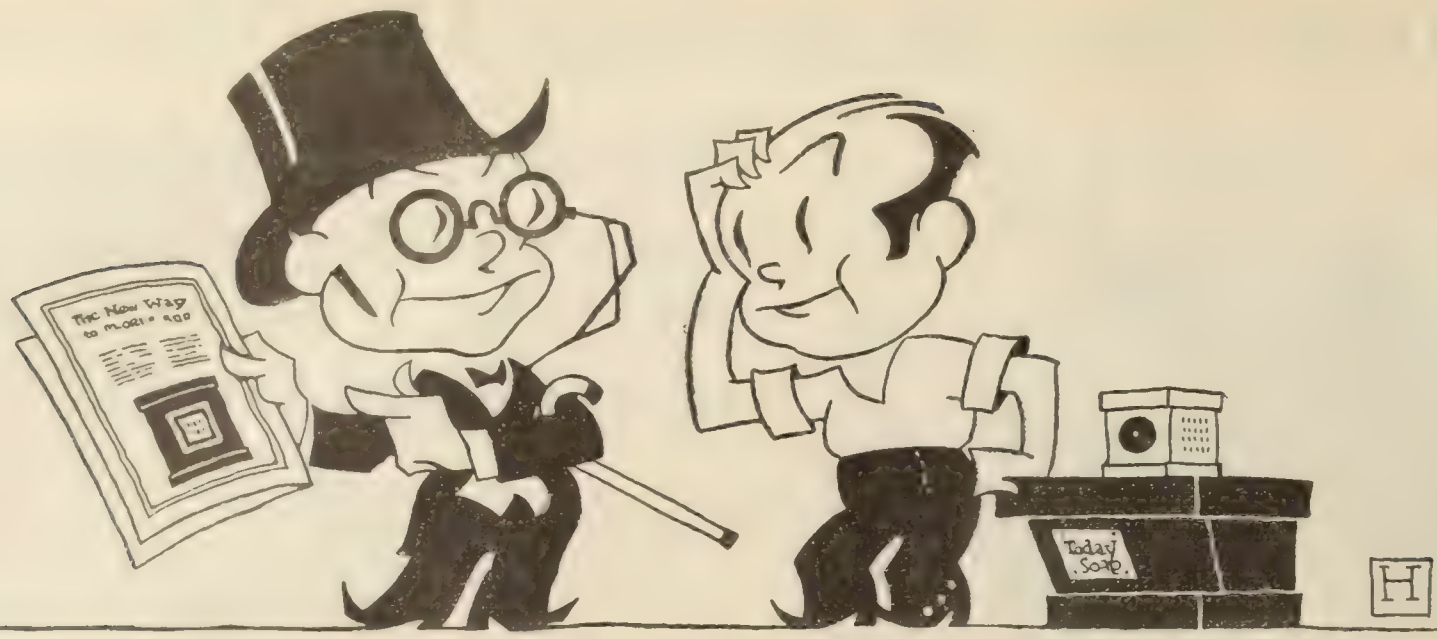

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By V. O. SCHWAB

THERE is no longer any occasion to go hunting for the Spring of Eternal Youth. What Ponce de Leon failed to discover on his world-famous mission, ages ago, has been brought to light right here in staid, prosaic America by Sanford Bennett, a former San Francisco business man. He proved it, too, right in his own person. At 50 he was partially bald. At 70 he had a thick head of hair although it was white. At 50 his eyes were weak. At 70 they were as strong as when he was a child. At 50 he was a worn-out, wrinkled, broken-down, decrepit old man. His cheeks were sunken, his face drawn and haggard, his muscles atrophied. Thirty years of chronic dyspepsia had resulted in catarrh of the stomach, with acid rheumatism periodically adding its agonies. At 70 he was in perfect health, a good deal of an athlete, and as young as the average man of 35. All this he had accomplished by some very simple and gentle exercises which he practiced for about ten minutes before arising in the morning. Yes, many of the exercises are taken in bed, peculiar as this may seem. As Mr. Bennett explains, his case was not one of preserving health, but one of rejuvenating a weak, middle-aged body into a robust old one, and he says what he has accomplished any one can accomplish by the application of the same methods, and so it would seem. All of which puts the Dr. Osler theory to shame. There isn't room in this article to go into a lengthy description of Mr. Bennett's methods for the restoration of youth and the prevention of old age. All this he tells himself in a book which he has written, entitled "Old Age—Its Cause and Prevention." This book is a complete history of himself and his experiences, and contains complete instruction for those who wish to put his health and youth-building methods to their own use.

Sanford Bennett at 50 Sanford Bennett at 72

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Partial Contents

Some idea of the field covered by the author may be gained by the following topics: *Old Age—Its Cause; How to Prevent It; The Will in Exercising; Exercising in Bed*—shown by fifteen pages of illustrations. *Sun, Fresh Air and Deep Breathing for Lung Development; The Secret of Good Digestion; Dyspepsia; How I Strengthened My Eyes; The Liver: Internal Cleanliness*—how it removes and prevents constipation and its many attendant ills; *External Cleanliness; Rheumatism; Varicose Veins in the Legs; The Hair; The Obese Abdomen; The Rejuvenation of the Face, Throat and Neck; The Skin,* and many other experience chapters of vital interest.

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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OUR "BIG FOUR" IN THE COMING CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT.

RISK OF FAILURE IN THE ARMS PARLEY

SOMETHING WORSE THAN FAILURE may be the alternative to success when the representatives of five nations meet in Washington on November 11 to discuss the limitation of armaments. For if the twenty men who will speak for the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy fail to reach an agreement, some editorial observers aver, they will leave the world in a far more desperate position than if the conference had never been held. The failure of this portentous experiment could "sow throughout the earth the dragon's teeth of distrust," declares the San Francisco *Argonaut*, which is convinced that this "will not be a case where it was better to have tried and failed than never to have tried at all." In explanation of its assertion that "the results incident to failure will be disastrous and unequivocal," this California weekly predicts that if the nations that convene to disarm are unsuccessful, "they will part to arm; and the suspicions excited by the failure will increase the extent and the rapidity of subsequent armament." This, it declares, is "a great and obvious peril."

"If the conference on disarmament should fail," Lord Northcliffe declared the other day at Honolulu, "the consequences will be utterly disastrous to the whole world." What, then, would make it fail? "It would be futile to attempt to agree upon a formula for the limitation of armaments without first coming to an understanding concerning those matters of policy which are the reason for the existence of armaments," says Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, in an interview given in London after his tour of Europe, during which he had discust the situation with the leading European statesmen. There are three outstanding problems that must be frankly faced if the conference is to be a success, Dr. Butler reports. First, if limitation of armament is to extend to land forces, France must be guaranteed security against German aggression; second, on the seas Great Britain will demand assurance that she shall not be cut off from her sources of food supply; third, Japan must be given an outlet for her surplus population. To quote Dr. Butler's own words:

"First, a formula must be found that will satisfy France as to her national security. When this is done, France is quite ready to reduce her land forces to the minimum. France would have been satisfied with the proposed joint guarantee of her security by Great Britain and by the United States, but since that has failed she asks to be shown how other than by maintaining a great army of her own she can protect her frontiers against another German attack such as is being freely discust by important elements of the German population.

"It is not just to France to say that she wishes to pursue a militarist policy either at home or abroad. She does not. All that France asks is that the terrible suffering, destruction and losses of 1914–18 be never repeated.

"The security of France is not by any means a European problem alone. It is a world problem, for it directly affects the peace of the whole world and is a condition precedent to further reduction of military forces.

"Neither Great Britain nor the United States has any army to speak of. Various Continental countries will feel bound to maintain armies of considerable size so long as the insecurity of France remains a source of possible disturbance.

"A second formula must be found that will satisfy Great Britain and the Dominions that the seas will be kept free and open in time of war. When this formula is found naval armaments can be quickly reduced. Freedom of the seas in time of war is to Great Britain and the Dominions what the transcontinental railways are to the United States. Great Britain only grows enough to feed its population for two days a week. For the supplies of the other five days it must look to the United States, to South America, to the Dominions and to Continental Europe. Moreover, Great Britain pays for what it imports by giving manufactured goods in exchange, and

the prompt and certain delivery of these goods must be assured at all times.

"To make this possible has been the *raison d'être* of the British Navy for generations. At the present time Great Britain is not increasing its navy. That luxury is being enjoyed chiefly,

A BATTLESHIP FIGUREHEAD DESIGN.

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

and perhaps solely, by Japan and by the United States. The taxpayers in those countries may be expected to take keen interest in the work of the Washington conference.

"A third formula must be found that will provide for the increasing population of Japan and its necessary economic expansion without involving exploitation of any other people, and without impairing the integrity of China or the maintenance there of the open door. It is not discreet to say more just now than that some of the best-informed statesmen in Europe believe that such a formula can be found.

"When these three formulas are discovered and agreed upon a plan for limitation of armaments that will satisfy the common sense and high purpose of the world will follow as a matter of course."

If failure, then, is to be averted, the hope of success in solving these and other problems that will present themselves at the conference is strengthened, in the opinion of the majority of our press, by the President's choice of Hughes, Root, Lodge and Underwood as America's delegates. "The shining quality of the President's selection," says the New York *Herald* (Ind.), "is clear to all eyes." It will "gratify those who are earnestly hoping and expecting great results from that epochal gathering," declares the Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.); and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) points out that "in this delegation we have two men who represent the executive and two who represent the Senate, while all four represent in the highest degree the American people." "None of them is given to chasing moonbeams," remarks the Kansas City *Star* (Ind.), which goes on to say:

"There is ground for confidence that they will do their best to solve the problems confronting the country without sacrificing its essential interests. Their record indicates they will not be satisfied with pleasant words, where real guarantees are necessary; that they will not pledge the nation to a course involving solitary unpreparedness in a world where unpreparedness has been an invitation to aggressive action on the part of the unscrupulous.

"There is far more hope of substantial progress toward peace with such a delegation than there could possibly be from a delegation of ardent and sincere visionaries."

The excellence of the selections made by the President, predicts the Washington *Post* (Ind.), "will no doubt have the effect of inducing other powers to send their best statesmen to the conference, with the result that the aggregation to assemble here on November 11 will be the strongest that has ever come together in an international discussion." And this, it adds, "will instil in the minds of people throughout the world confidence in the wisdom and justice of the decisions reached." *The Post* goes on to say:

"The designation of Secretary Hughes to head the American delegation is unanimously conceded as most appropriate. He is entitled to that honor, both as the personal representative of the President and as the head of the department of the government dealing with foreign affairs. His deep and sincere sympathy with the purpose of the meeting has been demonstrated clearly in his official acts.

"It is equally consistent that the President should select Senator Lodge for a place on the delegation. Should the hopes for this meeting come to fruition, they would be realized in the form of an international agreement requiring ratification by the Senate, and as chairman of the committee on foreign relations, which deals with all treaties submitted by the executive, Senator Lodge should be in position to give his colleagues first-hand information, which he can only do by having participated in the discussions of the conference.

"Mr. Root's ability, his intimate knowledge of international affairs, gained by a long official experience, and his preeminence as an expert in international law are conceded in every chancellery of the civilized world. His personal prestige as well as his acknowledged statesmanship will contribute materially to the standing of the American delegation.

"The appointment of Senator Underwood is not merely a generous recognition of the opposite political party. In that respect it is worthy, and is in sharp contrast to the policy adopted by President Wilson in making up the American peace delegation to Versailles. But more than this, Mr. Underwood is entitled through long experience in the House and Senate, and

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CAUSE AND EFFECT.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

by his proved ability, to rank among the leading statesmen of the nation. His selection cannot fail to evoke general commendation."

The selection of Senators Lodge and Underwood, Republican and Democratic leaders of the Senate, is characterized by the Boston *Globe* (Ind.) as "a stroke of simple common sense";

and the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), after giving its unreserved approval to the delegation, remarks that "they may be depended upon not to commit themselves to any proposition which will not be sustained in the Senate." And another Democratic paper, the Little Rock *Arkansas Democrat*, after remarking that the

THE "FRONT" IN THE NEXT WAR.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

President's selections "must strike the entire country as very happy ones," goes on to say:

"Mr. Harding, in sending Mr. Underwood, a Democrat, to the conference, gives a demonstration of political sagacity which might well have been shown in the selection of delegates to the Versailles conference, and which, had it been shown by then President Wilson, might have saved his great schemes for world peace from the obstruction and mutilation which followed in the Senate.

"The personnel of the delegation gives additional hope that out of the conference may come a new and effective step toward world peace. Such a result is the one thing upon which all the peoples of the earth are waiting anxiously, prayerfully, hopefully, as the solution of the greatest problem of civilization, and the ultimate destiny of the human race."

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, senior Democratic member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, says that our delegation "should give general satisfaction," altho—

"Some of us would have been glad to see upon the committee men of more advanced views on disarmament than President Harding is supposed to hold. For instance, if Borah could have been named, his selection would have been a guarantee of a very earnest and determined effort to produce immediate results. In the very nature of things, however, the American members must represent the President, and they cannot properly go beyond his program, which is supposed to be a very moderate one.

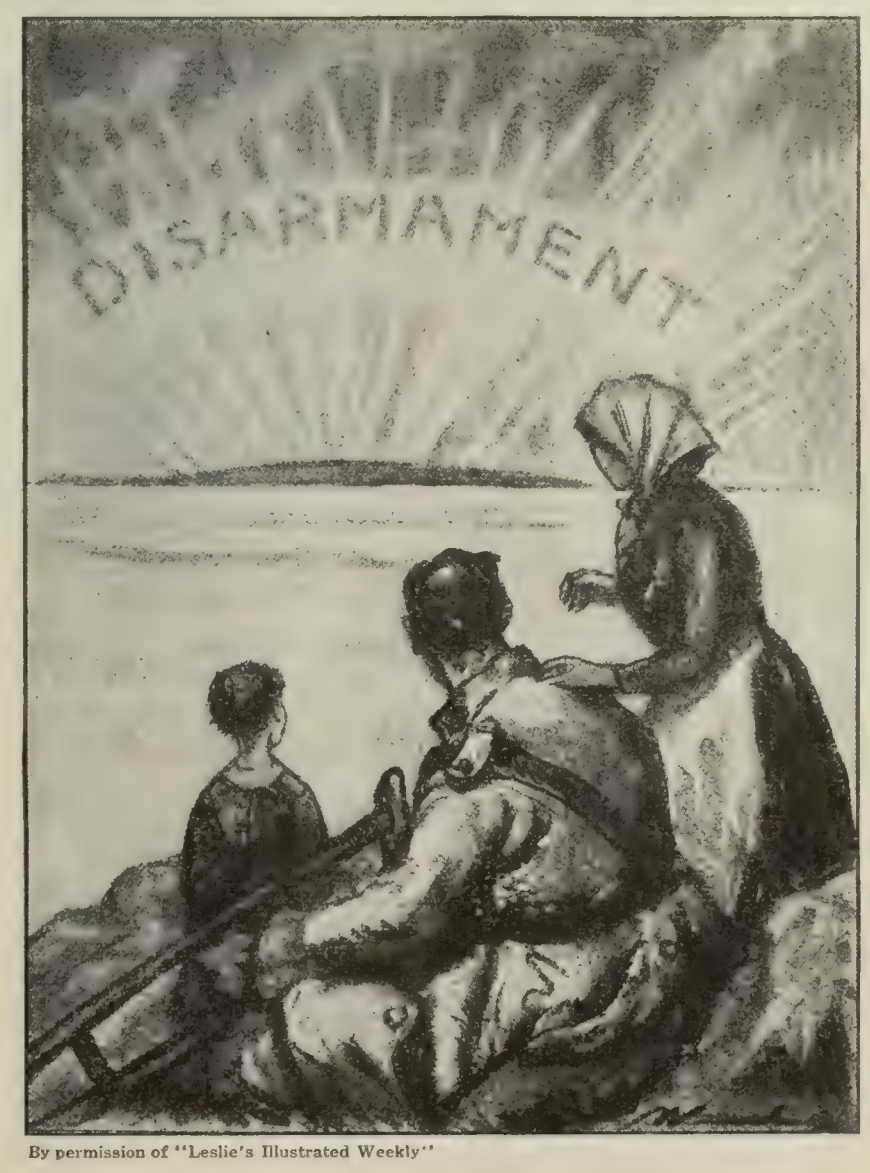
"In my opinion, it should be the policy of Democrats, as well as Republicans, to give moral support to the effort being made by this conference to promote armament reduction. President Harding's program does not go far enough to suit me, but it goes in the right direction."

"It is a very able delegation," declares Senator Borah, the most conspicuous champion of disarmament in the Senate; but he goes on to warn us that—

"It is now up to the people of this country to make their wishes known and opinions felt. It should be constantly in mind that, without the mobilized moral forces of those upon whom these crushing burdens are now falling, there is little hope that the load will be lifted. If it is not lifted, no one can prophesy what lies beyond.

"There can be no relief from taxes, no relief from expenditures and no relief from war, except through disarmament. With 5,000,000 men out of employment, with sources of revenue drying up, with a great finance committee searching for things to tax, with current expenditures of the Government amounting to from $4,500,000,000 to $5,000,000,000 a year, and with the Government camouflaging through deficiency appropriation bills, and otherwise, to conceal the worst, we must fully realize that, while we are pleased to have able men on the delegation, the thing which concerns us even more is, 'will we do our part?' "

Some Democratic papers, while praising the other members of the delegation, can not reconcile themselves to the presence of Senator Lodge, whom they hold chiefly responsible for our failure to enter the League of Nations. "If President Harding had omitted Senator Lodge from his delegation to the so-called Disarmament Conference his selections would have commanded, justly, universal approval, subject only to the criticism of the impropriety of going to the Senate for any of the delegates," remarks the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, which characterizes the Massachusetts Senator as "an incurable malignant, a partizan scold, and in no sense a diplomat." "At least Mr. Lodge will be of little assistance to his colleagues," thinks the Richmond *News Leader*. Other papers fear that his presence at the conference may create suspicion in the Japanese delegation because of the vigorous fight he made on the Shantung agreement in the Ver-



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"AMERICA IS STILL ON THE HORIZON OF EVERY HOPE THAT EUROPE HAS . . ." *John H. Finley.*

—Weed in *Leslie's*.

sailles Treaty. But the Houston *Post* assures Japan that it need not be alarmed, because "at the time the Shantung question was under consideration, the senator's sole object was to discredit President Wilson, and any point in the treaty that seemed vulnerable, was made the specific object of attack."

IS BUSINESS TURNING THE CORNER?

THE "POLLYANNA" ATTITUDE toward business and industrial conditions, unless it is buttressed by facts, is pretty generally considered fatuous by editors and financial writers. Industrial optimism is all right in its way, they aver, and they are as willing as the business man to admit that "the corner has been turned," and that a revival of business is just around it, but they must have facts on which to base their conclusions. When, therefore, Postmaster-General Hays tells us that the postal business of the entire country showed a marked increase last month for the first time since he took office, thus indicating improved conditions, they are inclined to look elsewhere—to other recognized business barometers—for corroboration. Since steel is considered perhaps the most authentic business barometer, they look first to that necessity in new building operations and railroad maintenance, and find that increased demand requires the opening up of furnaces which have been cold for several months past. Unemployment throughout the country, they learn, shows a slight decrease for the past few weeks, and Secretary of Labor Davis announces that unemployment is not so general as his figures of 5,735,000 unemployed led us to believe. This total, he says, included great numbers of persons upon whose earnings no one actually is dependent. In fact, "not since May has a week gone by that brought forth as many encouraging developments as the one just passed," declared the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* on September 12th.

Photograph by International

A "SHORN LAMB OF LABOR" ON THE AUCTION BLOCK.

The "selling" of unemployed in Boston Common to the highest bidders for their services is a striking feature of the present industrial depression; but while this was going on last week, Massachusetts officials also reported that an increasing number of men were finding jobs.

According to *Bradstreet's* (New York) building permits exceed those of any month since April, and *Dun's Review* (New York) tells us that business failures are fewer. The higher prices for cotton and wheat, thinks Secretary Hoover, will stabilize conditions in the agricultural industry, and the increased demand from Europe for these staples is expected to put new life into the export business. Incidentally, it is pointed out, much of the money received for their crops will be spent by the farmers for commodities, which in turn will create a demand for manufactured goods. Thus will the unemployment situation be alleviated. At the present time, reports William A. Winburn in the New York *Commercial*, "there are few, if any, cotton mills in the South that are not operating."

Besides an increased demand for pig iron (the basis of all steel and iron manufactures) copper is being consumed in larger quantities. And the money situation, "which made for uncertainty a year ago, is practically normal as far as necessary bank credits are concerned," says the Springfield *Union*. "There is as much money in this country as ever," cheerfully adds the Washington *Herald*, for the benefit of many who have seen less of it than usual lately, and another optimistic note is sounded by the Birmingham *News*, which quotes the Federal Reserve Board's recent finding that "the volume of trade in July, measured in dollars, is but 15 per cent. less than that of July, 1920, a year of admitted prosperity and great business activity." But one of the most encouraging symptoms of a revival in trade, thinks the New York *Globe*, is the increase in car movements and in net earnings of the large railroads.

In a careful survey of the dry goods and grocery trades from Boston to Seattle and from Minneapolis to New Orleans by the New York *Journal of Commerce*, we are told that these barometric businesses agree that "deflation has been accomplished," and that "whatever loss has been occasioned the readjustment has been charged off and absorbed." As this business daily finds:

"Mercantile stocks are generally reduced to a minimum.

"Liquidation has proceeded very commonly to its practical completion and price deflation has 'touched bottom.'

"Shelves are bare, both with retailers and wholesalers, and buying is proceeding on the basis of actual commercial necessity.

"Crops are not satisfactory in staples of grain and foodstuffs; acreage is reduced and condition not up to standard. As an offset, however, accumulations from 1920 crops are well cleared.

"Credits are easier, banks are supporting sound borrowers, collections are satisfactory and rates comfortable.

"Everywhere there is evidence of a promising fall trade, with no lack of practical buying power and a very real necessity to replenish trade and family stocks.

"With scarcely an exception the tone of public sentiment is optimistic, tempered with conservatism. The belief prevails that revival is unmistakably at hand."

Other indications of business prosperity mentioned in the New York *American* by B. C. Forbes, a keen financial observer, are: Increased shipments of automobiles, particularly Franklin, Ford and Studebaker types; an increase in the consumption of gasoline (over last year) of hundreds of thousands of gallons a day; increased output and sales of cash registers; American Woolen Company mills running almost at capacity; and record-breaking exports of grain. Moreover, says the Philadelphia *Record*, "there is more business in hides and leather, increasing demand for silk goods, 23,000 fewer idle railway cars for the week ending September 12th, and an improved raw wool market." And Western farmers, "with one of the greatest corn crops ever known" "are starting in to buy again with something of their usual snap," we are told by the New York *Evening Mail*. "All these things," concludes the Rochester *Post-Express*, "indicate a revival of business." Continues this paper:

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THE VISION OF THE JOBLESS.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

GOT HIM PULLING AWAY FROM THE PLATE, ANYHOW.

—Chapin in the St. Louis *Star*.

DARK AND BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR THE HOME PLATE.

"No boom in business, however, is indicated. That will come, but it is farther away than the coming winter; perhaps, two years away. But stocks are depleted to the point of exhaustion. Prices have come down a bit, so that buying is stimulated. Purchases mean work for many. Work, in turn, will induce further purchases, and the general tone of business will be better. One sign not mentioned, because so many regard it as unreliable, is the more favorable tendency in the stock market. But whatever one may think of the stock market, it has an uncanny way of anticipating the trend of business, and is generally far ahead of the actual coming into being of changed business conditions. It not infrequently happens that when business changes for the better or the worse, the stock market gives no sign of knowledge of the fact, because it has already discounted the change."

Fifteen principal cities of the United States show that between July 15th and August 15th there was an increase in the retail price of food from 1 per cent., in Minneapolis, to 8 per cent. in Rochester. While it is a time-honored view that a return of higher prices is almost certain to bring prosperity with it—that "business is always good when prices are rising"—this view is not shared by the Springfield *Republican*, which reminds us that "a rise in the cost of food and clothing is a disadvantage to the unemployed." The conservative *Journal of Commerce* likewise differs with this generally accepted view, and characterizes it as merely a "delusion." In this paper's opinion—

"The truth about the price situation is that the decline in values which has been going on more or less steadily for nearly eighteen months was apparently checked during August. Commercial price indexes for that month show a slight increase. This might be regarded as only a passing phase of the situation were it not that trade authorities now quite unanimously forecast an advance in prices in a number of lines, due to the fact that accumulated stocks of goods have become greatly reduced. . . .

"There is nothing in the experience of the past two years throughout the world to furnish the slightest warrant for the belief that there is a connection between prices and prosperity, or even for the view that advancing prices are usually accompanied by more active and prosperous business conditions. Those who now thoughtlessly call for high prices and forecast prosperity as a result of them have a very heavy responsibility to carry. Business is at its soundest when prices are as nearly normal or stable as possible, and when, therefore the element of hazard is at the lowest ebb.

"To encourage reckless price manipulation or to urge a banking policy which would presumably create a fresh quantity of loose credit and thereby enable the artificial raising of prices, is practically to advocate the adoption of the cheap money policy as a quick road to success."

Real obstacles to a present revival of business which cannot be ignored are pointed out by editors, bankers, merchants and manufacturers who believe that a situation cannot be improved by glossing over concrete facts. A survey by the National Surety Company of New York, covering every State in the Union, for instance, finds that several obstacles are: The lack of buying power on the part of the public; the economic collapse in many foreign countries; the instability of the raw material markets throughout the world; the heavy indebtedness of many producers and distributors; unliquidated stocks of various kinds; high freight rates; wide-spread unemployment, and heavy corporation and other taxes. Uncertainty about the tax and tariff legislation now before Congress is also causing business to hesitate, it is widely believed. The chief difficulty, writes Mark Sullivan in the New York *Evening Post*, "is the paralysis of the buying power of Europe." And even that, adds Mr. Sullivan, undoubtedly has passed the worst. In France, for instance, say dispatches, more workers are employed than before the war, and only two thousand less factories.

Another factor instrumental in retarding the return to normal conditions, thinks *Financial America* (New York), is the railroad wage increase since 1917, "which the public is paying, although this is not generally recognized by the average layman." Still another factor, in the opinion of the Raleigh *News and Observer*, is the high cost of steel products. According to the Socialist New York *Call*, however, "prosperity can come only when the farmer has a fair price for his products and the workingman receives a living wage," and the *American Economic Review* declares that "the purchasing power of the established week's work was from 20 to 30 per cent. less in 1918 than in the '90's." Charles M. Schwab, head of the Bethlehem Steel Company, maintains in a Washington *Star* interview that "the railroads of the country must bring the cost of transportation down before the present industrial conditions can be made much better."

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"GOOD WORK, WARREN!"
—Kirby in the New York *Evening World.*

"YOU'RE NOT MUCH, BUT SUCH AS YOU BE, YOU'RE MINE!"
—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal.*

DEMOCRATIC RAPS AT MR. HARDING'S LETTER.

SIX MONTHS OF HARDING

THAT the Harding Administration has both ruined and resurrected the country in six months seems proved by the opposite allegations of the Democratic and Republican party organs which review its work on the basis of the President's letter telling of Republican achievements. As viewed from California, the Oakland *Tribune* is sure that Congress has seldom made a worse record, while the Buffalo *Evening News*, seeing it from another angle, is positive that this Administration has done more for the general welfare of the country than any previous one has recorded in the same length of time. Reduced expenditures, the establishment of the Budget Bureau, restriction of immigration during a period of wide-spread unemployment, control of the packing industry, formal declaration of peace with Germany, the conference on the limitation of armaments, creation of the Veterans' Bureau, and the extension of credits to farmers are some of the items which the President mentions with pride. And "they make a formidable list of accomplishments," thinks the Detroit *Free Press*. Strangely enough, notes the Independent Springfield *Republican*, "the ratification of the Colombian reparation treaty and the defeat of the soldiers' bonus bill were not mentioned." *The Republican* and many Democratic papers observe that the President's letter was issued as a campaign document to aid in the special Senatorial election in New Mexico on September 20th, and that on this account the letter loses some of its force. "It was a stump speech instead of a report of progress by the President of the United States," avers the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.).

After noting that half the present total expenditures of the Government arise from the wars of the past, and congratulating the country on being able to "balance revenue and expenditures at a time when deficits are the rule throughout the world," the President continues in his letter:

"We shall be greatly aided in a policy of progressively reducing expenditure by the Budget law, Republican in origin, design, enactment and execution. It was quickly followed by the enactment of the Immigration law, calculated both to limit the inflow of population during a period of depression and to hasten the day when we may effect the true Americanization of all newcomers to our shores.

"The series of measures looking to the amelioration of conditions in the great agricultural industries would, in other times, have constituted a striking legislative product of a year's session. These include the law for the control of the packing industry, the act for the regulation of grain exchanges, and the law for the extension of credits to farmers, through the War Finance Corporation, to enable them to carry their crops until the markets will absorb them.

"The establishment of a Veterans' Bureau insures a consummation of those reforms in caring for our disabled men which were inaugurated by Executive order.

"We may confidently hope, I am sure, that after the recess and before the end of the extraordinary session Congress will adopt both the tariff and taxation measures, and that along with these it will pass the bill to permit funding the debts owed us by foreign governments. This, I hope, will shortly be followed by arrangements under which the debtor countries will begin paying interest on their obligations.

"Likewise I am confident that the bill facilitating the funding of the debt of the railways to the United States will become law during the extraordinary session, thus insuring a large and immediate demand for employment of men now idle."

"The budget system may be called the most important accomplishment thus far under the new Administration," believes the Springfield *Union* (Rep.), and the Knoxville *Journal and Tribune* (Rep.) predict that this will save the Government hundreds of millions of dollars. The Independent Salt Lake *Telegram* also mentions as a sign of progress that section of the new revenue laws which lightens the income tax load for families with incomes of less than $5,000 a year. Aside from accomplishments generally enumerated by sympathetic editors, however, "Mr. Harding has given the country a Cabinet that has met warm approval, he has sent Wood to the Philippines, and he has himself made a most favorable impression upon the country by his own personality," maintains the Independent Republican Boston *Herald*. As the Republican Fort Wayne *News-Sentinel* sums up the first six months of the Harding régime:

"Few men have had the difficulties to cope with that have confronted President Harding. He took office at a time when, as the direct result of his predecessor's high-handed and self-willed policies, the machinery of government was in a well-nigh hopeless tangle, the prestige of the nation abroad had sunk nearly to the zero point, and the United States was faced with the staggering task of paying for a frenzied orgy of spending.

"After two years without active hostilities, this country was still in a state of war with the Central Powers. The railroads were practically helpless as a result of the manhandling they had undergone at the hands of the Railroad Administration; the Post-office Department was in a state of stagnation; the Shipping Board's costly wooden play-ships were costing more every day; business, agriculture, disabled soldiers, and immigration—all needed attention.

"It was a task to appal any man, however able, and especially a task to appal the man whose head was not in the clouds, and whose eyes saw to the last detail conditions that existed. But it didn't discourage the President. First and foremost of his achievements is the peace with Germany, Austria, and Hungary. Second in importance is the calling of the disarmament conference. Reorganization of the Government on business lines has taken place along with the establishment of peace. Congress has made this year's bill for running the government three-quarters of a billion dollars less than last year's account. The Post-office has been made to show signs of life and a desire to serve the public. Financial aid has been arranged for the farmers, and the relief of disabled veterans has been consolidated and speeded up. The disgraceful waste of the Shipping Board's wooden ships has been brought to an end, and the railroads have been given relief from their crippled condition. At the same time, the tariff and tax laws, although not yet completed, give promise of real improvement, and the new immigration law stands as a truly necessary and beneficial piece of legislation. No less important than any of these is the coming conference on unemployment which the President has called. It is one more step toward the recovery of the United States from the dizziness of war times."

The Democratic viewpoint, however, is somewhat different. "There is a vast difference between Republican promise and Republican performance," declares the Independent Newark *Evening News*. Quoting the part of the President's letter in which he expresses hope that debtor countries soon will begin paying interest on their obligations, the Democratic Memphis *Commercial Appeal* says, "we are also confident that the 5,000,000 workers now out of employment in this country hope with equal fervor that they will soon be back at work, but none of them can eat hope, be clothed with it, or pay house rent with it."

"The greatest amount of credit is claimed for effecting economies in the cost of Government," remarks the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.), "but the President will have great difficulty in defending this claim." For, according to the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Ind.), "the first month of the new fiscal year, as compared with July a year ago, shows a current deficit of $113,000,000." And the Independent Omaha *World-Herald* makes the charge that the boasted savings will chiefly lighten the tax burdens of the rich through the repeal of the excess profits tax and the reduction of the higher surtax rates on large individual incomes. The tariff bill, too, is—

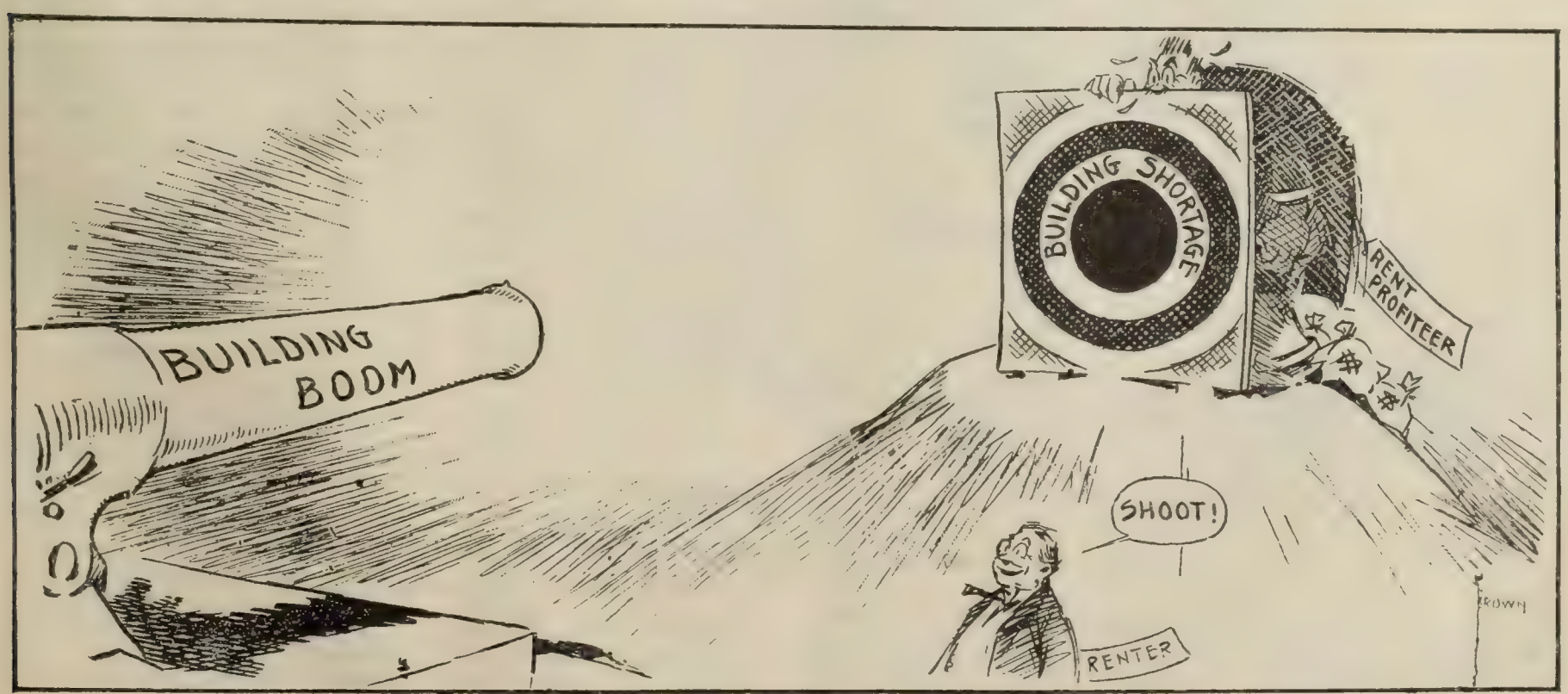
"designed still further to favor the great manufacturing interests whose taxes are so handsomely reduced, by artificially increasing the cost of living to the American people."

Moreover—

"President Harding speaks in praise of the 'War Finance Corporation Act,' which was used by the Administration to kill the Norris bill for farm relief, and from which was eliminated a provision for the purchase of $100,000,000 of farm loan bonds, while there was written into it another provision authorizing a loan of $500,000,000 to the railroads. He praises also the bill, sponsored by Senator Penrose, to give Secretary Mellon arbitrary power to deal as he pleases with $10,000,000,000 of foreign loans, the interest on which has long defaulted. If such measures and policies as these have inspired anything but popular disgust and distrust in this great section of the Middle West, we have been unable to discover it."

IMPORTANCE OF THE LANDIS WAGE DECISION

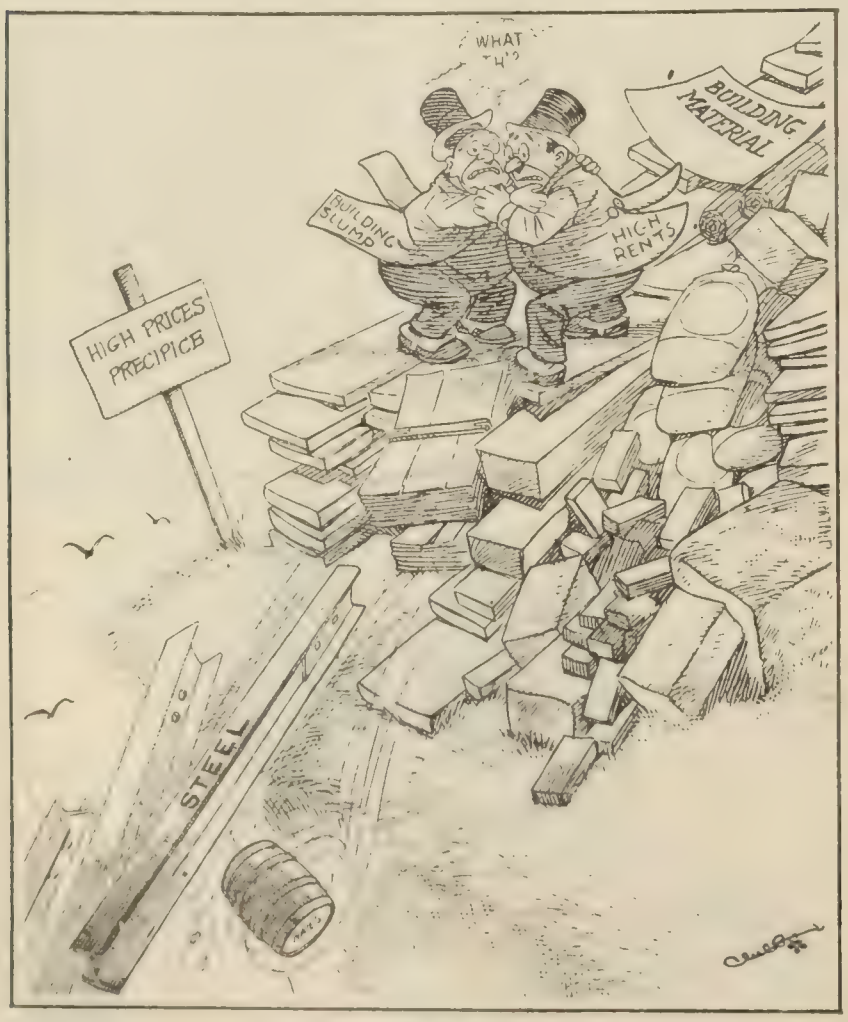
"IT READS LIKE an Emancipation Proclamation," begins an enthusiastic Boston editor, who tells his readers that Judge Landis's settlement of the Chicago building trades controversy is one of the most momentous decisions ever handed down in the history of the United States building industry. It is momentous because it will affect building conditions everywhere for the better, stimulate building, give work to the unemployed, and reduce rents, agree a score of editors, and its importance would seem to be indicated by the fact that representatives of both labor and employers from Cleveland, St. Louis, Kansas City and Philadelphia were on hand to hear Judge Landis read his decision on September 7. The Judge, it will be remembered, was chosen by both sides as arbiter after the builders and the building trades unions of Chicago found themselves unable to agree on a new scale of wages last spring and construction work was being held up throughout the city. The decision, which may be altered in some particulars, was, in effect, a cut in wages and a revision of the rules of work. For the old flat wage scale of $1.25 an hour for skilled and $1.00 for unskilled labor, the Judge substituted a scale varying with the type of labor involved, some cuts being as much as one-third, but averaging about 12½ per cent., according to a Chicago *Daily News* analysis. Coupled with the elemination of restrictions on labor-saving machinery and materials, standardization of overtime



LOOK WHO'S IN RANGE! —Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.

pay and the ending of various wasteful practises on the part of both employers and employees, a total saving of 20 per cent. may be accomplished, say the Chicago news writers. The trouble was not simply a matter of wages, said the Judge in his decision, for the real malady "lurked in a maze of conditions created to give the parties a monopoly and in rules designed to produce waste for the mere sake of waste, all combining to bring about an insufferable situation."

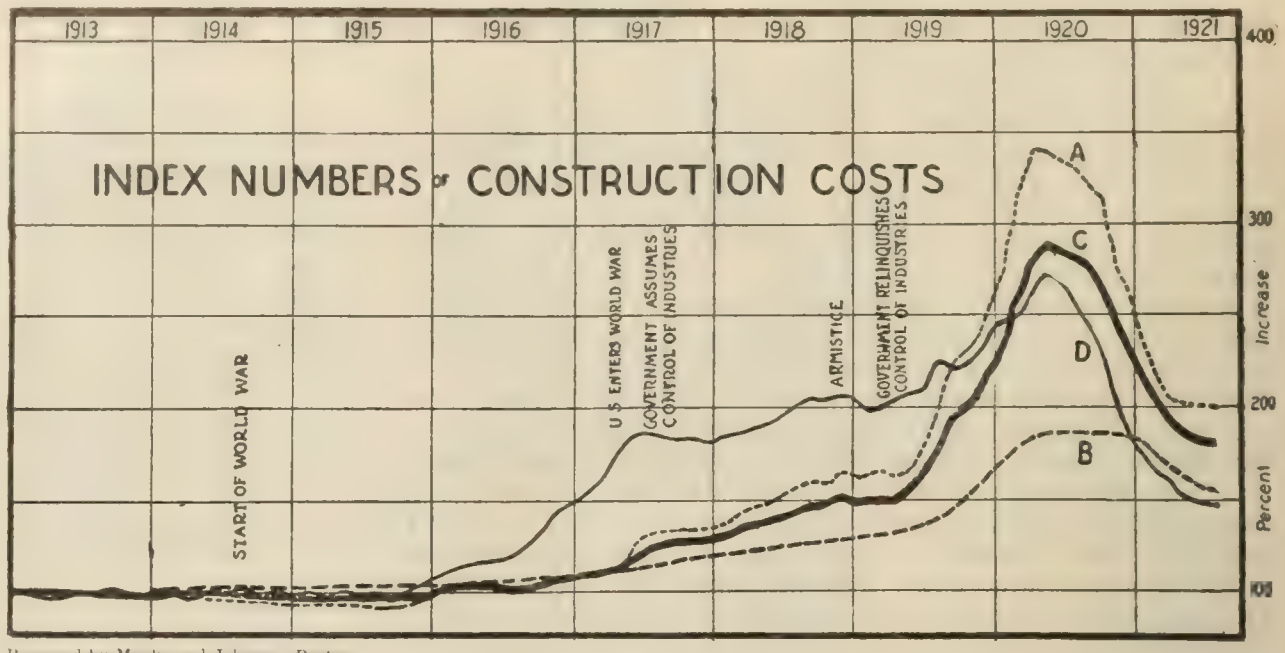
Architects, builders and contractors in Chicago thoroughly approve of the Landis findings, according to the daily papers of that city. Judge Landis, declares the Chicago *Evening Post* editorially, "has freed both labor and capital from a situation of their own contriving that threatened to strangle them both. The city owes him a new debt of gratitude." The new wage scale, in the opinion of *The Daily News*, effects "very substantial reduction in the aggregate cost of buildings and should help to stimulate construction and betterments long deferred by reason of prohibitive costs," while the new working rules "put the industry on a new and higher plane." Judge Landis, agrees the Chicago *Tribune*, "has knocked down a pernicious and destructive system of operation which prevailed in the building trades, and which kept the people from getting the homes they needed. He has obtained a settlement which removes an obstruction to industry and housing." If the workers keep the promises made by their leaders and remain steadily at work at the new rates, asserts *The Journal*, "no laws will be needed to curb rent hogs and the average worker can once more aspire toward the ownership of a home."



SLIPPING.

Clubb in the Rochester *Herald*.

Great as is the service which Judge Landis has rendered to his own city, the greatest benefit to be derived from his decision, thinks the Washington *Star*, "lies in the establishing of an example of common-sense equity which should be swiftly emulated from the Atlantic to the Pacific." It seems to the Newark *News* that the decision "reflects truly the public attitude toward labor's reach for the scepter of industrial tyranny. It goes to the root of causes for the continued excess cost of living and a disjointed economic situation based on uneven prices that are to the extent of sixty to eighty per cent. either excess wage costs or artificial production standards, and most often both.



Prepared by Monks and Johnson, Boston.

FOUR REASONS WHY BUILDING IS EXPECTED TO REVIVE.

Building material prices (A) are descending from the peak, wages (B) are falling, aided by Judge Landis's decision in Chicago, while cost of all commodities (D) and of completed buildings (C) are descending as shown by the curves. Thus the way is being cleared for new building

While the Chicago building trades unions which had agreed upon Judge Landis as an arbiter were pledged to abide by his decision, many individual workers were highly displeased with the wage cuts and some of them decided to take vacations. The Socialist *Leader* in the near-by city of Milwaukee reports that the feelings of the workers were conveyed in expressions like these: "As a judge of the wages a workingman should get, the Judge is a good baseball umpire"; "Let the Judge put on overalls and work for a while as a plumber and see what it's worth." While it believes that Judge Landis is "as fair a man as could be found in Chicago," his wage award "was a great disappointment to Chicago workers," in the opinion of the Chicago *Labor News*. This spokesman for Chicago labor believes that the Judge was not well informed on living conditions and therefore did not sufficiently take into consideration the high cost of rent, food and fuel in the city, and it feels that when he learns the facts he will revise his decision to the satisfaction of the workers. "Landis Soaks Workers," is the headline which conveys the sentiments of the Chicago *New Majority*, organ of the Farm-Labor Party. *The Labor Review* (Memphis) while grievously disappointed with the Landis decision, tells the men to "accept the award." The somewhat conservative labor journal, *Union* (Indianapolis), thinks that the Chicago workers should abide by the verdict. But, it adds, "it is hardly to be expected that the worker will be enthusiastic in accepting wage reductions when he has a private conviction that the contractor is pulling down excessive profits." *Labor* (Washington, D. C.) likewise regrets the wage cuts, which it considers disproportionate to the very small decline in living costs. But, it adds, if the award "eventuates in a building movement as it should, the workers and all other classes of citizens will be benefited. This is the silver lining to the reduced wage cloud."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

"Big loan can save Austria"—and a lot of others.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Now if Russia gets a square meal, do we get a square deal?—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Never try to take the beam out of your eye if it's a sunbeam.—*Washington Post.*

Lenin and Trotzky are a combination in restraint of trade.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

Won't some nice Balkan State take a mandate for West Virginia?—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Sometimes a movie hero is one who sits through it.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

The line of least resistance in Russia will be Hoover's breadline.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

Protect the birds. The dove brings peace and the stork brings tax-exemptions.—*Birmingham News.*

Probably those signals from Mars are flashes of protest against disarmament.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

If the armament conference runs up the S. O. S. sign, it will stand for Same Old Suspicion.—*Indianapolis Star.*

The thing labor unions throughout the world seem to be unable to see is how hire ever can be lower.—*Manila Bulletin.*

The German business man probably will not regard a filled order blank as a "scrap of paper."—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

Another thing that delays the return to normal is the theory that business is equipped with a self-starter.—*Boston Post.*

Will that unemployment conference take up the cases of the Democratic ex-office-holders?—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

All the railroads but one are worrying about motor competition. That one belongs to Henry Ford.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

The success of sharpers indicates that the buyer's strike has not yet been extended to bogus securities.—*New York Telegram.*

Our idea of retribution is the arrangement that requires one Congressman to listen to another's speeches.—*Cleveland News.*

Noah sent out a dove and it found a dry spot, but we fear the bird would have a harder time now in the U. S. A.—*Manila Bulletin.*

Civilization is becoming hard-boiled, according to an English writer. So that's it; we feared it was becoming addled.—*Detroit Free Press.*

U. S. prohibition enforcement agents working along the east coast and along the Canadian border find there's too much whisk in whisky. —*Manila Bulletin.*

There are many who think the disarmament conference will be profitless, but there are no Washington hotel keepers among them. —*Oakland Tribune.*

Charlie Chaplin says the funniest thing in America is the clothes the women wear. Yes, brevity has ever been the soul of wit.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

An Indian named Man-Afraid-of-Nothing married a white woman in Montana not long ago, and in one week after the wedding he applied to his tribe to have his name changed.—*Boston Transcript.*

Secretary of Labor Davis declared in a speech that more than a thousand Christian Asiatics are fleeing to the United States. They'll be trying to Christianize New York next thing we hear. — *Manila Bulletin.*

"Coolidge Unhurt as Platform Collapses," says a headline. But it refers to the platform on which he was making a speech Labor Day and not the platform on which he was elected. — *Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

THE FOOTBALL SEASON IS NOW OPEN.

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

The teeth in our laws are not the only ivory part.—*Chicago Journal.*

It is evident that the Sick Man of Europe can't digest Greece.—*Dallas News.*

The prediction of an early fall does not refer to prices.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

The world has too many cranks and not enough self-starters.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

Anything can happen now. A Chicago telegraph messenger was arrested for speeding.—*Kansas City Star.*

We hear about "soup to nuts." Doesn't it adequately describe our Russian relief program?—*Dallas News.*

Japan agrees to the open door in China now that she has built a high board fence around it.—*New York World.*

Another excellent frontispiece for a war history would be a life-size portrait of a tax receipt.—*Indianapolis Star.*

When a diplomat "lays his cards on the table," he usually has another deck up his sleeve.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

Ignorance of the law is no excuse; neither, unfortunately, is the ignorance of law-makers.—*Buffalo Evening News.*

Japan intimates she will agree to lay down her arms if western nations will agree to keep hands off.—*Manila Bulletin.*

There may be a "joker" in the German peace treaty, but it certainly hasn't raised a laugh in Berlin.—*Seattle Times.*

Well, it will be a miracle if the world manages to raise those infant republics without spanking.—*Indianapolis Star.*

Elijah being fed by the ravens had nothing on Russia being fed by the American eagle.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

The way the average citizen looks at the Mingo situation: There's always something to make coal cost more.—*New York Sun.*

Athens has a newspaper written entirely in verse. Why can't some of our poets go to Hellas?—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where guns accumulate and plows decay.
—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

Just when England seems to have the Irish question settled, some Irishman asks another question.—*American Lumberman* (Chicago).

Mexico has taken up baseball. What happened in the 1919 series convinced the Mexicans that they are well adapted to it.—*New York World.*

We trust that arrangements have been made to invite representatives of the West Virginia miners to the disarmament conference.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

Ireland's changed attitude towards the British proposals suggests that it is cooling down from the refusing to the fusing point.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Admission to Moscow theaters is paid in vegetables. However else it works, it is one good way to make an audience leave its vegetables at the door.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

We'll have to give poor Alaska statehood if we don't want her thoroughly ruined. She is being governed by thirty bureaus at Washington now.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

The Japanese are becoming expert in baseball, says a news item. This may account for Japan's increasing proficiency in stealing bases in the Pacific. — *Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

The Fort Scott *Tribune* has reasons for believing there must be some connection between this headline, "Thousands of Barrels of Whisky Floating in the Atlantic," and this one, "Bring the Ocean to Chicago."—*Kansas City Star.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

BRITAIN'S HOPE IN THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

ANY WHO MAY THINK BRITAIN INSINCERE about disarmament and the coming conference at Washington will at least be interested in the earnest way the British press are taking it. "The most important initiative by any government in the history of mankind . . . so vital to humanity the world over that its failure would mean world disaster." With such superlatives, which rouse confirmatory echoes all over England, the editor of the London *Times* characterizes the gathering. The London *Telegraph* hails the announcement of the conference, hardly less enthusiastically, as "the best news which has gladdened the world since the guns ceased firing in Europe." It is noteworthy that the English editors speak of it as a "Disarmament Conference," which both Secretary Hughes and President Harding have warned the nations that, in the present state of world history, it can hardly be. It is strictly a conference for the limitation of armaments, they explain. All England, insists *The Times* editor, is beginning to understand that "anything tending to prevent fresh competition in armaments is salutary." He adds, however, that "the mere limitation of armaments can lead nowhere unless that limitation comes out of sound and concordant policy." Hence the almost universal agreement in the British press that, in the words of the London *Daily Telegraph*, "Mr. Harding has shown his wisdom in recognizing that armament rests on policy, and therefore policy is to be discust first." *The Telegraph* is in substantial agreement with the slogan for the conference which, according to *The Times* editor, "*The Times* and its associated newspapers adopted some weeks ago—'It must not fail!'" From the other side of the political fence comes equally enthusiastic endorsement. An agreement between the United States and the British Empire on the great principles on which world policy ought to be based, announced Premier Lloyd George before Parliament, "would be an absolute guarantee of the peace of the world," and the surest way to make a success of any disarmament conference, the Premier added, "is first of all to come to an understanding about the Pacific." The problems of humanity were yesterday in the German Ocean, the Premier went on, "they may be to-day in the Atlantic Ocean, and they may pass to-morrow into the Pacific." The London *Evening Standard*, agreeing, argues that the basis of any conference must be a better understanding, "in which the British Empire, the United States, Japan, and China, the four powers primarily concerned in the Pacific, will be comprehended." The editor goes on, somewhat dubiously:

THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

UNCLE SAM (to John Bull, France, Japan, et al.): "Say, you fellows, why don't you come under this umbrella, and keep out of the sun?"

—Thomas in London *Opinion*.

"But the ideal is one of those which it is far easier to envisage than to reduce to concrete form, and we are afraid that the expression of a pious hope advances but little the realization of such an understanding. In regard to the Pacific things will not come right of themselves. The tendency is rather for them to go wrong. There is no need to emphasize the desirability of a complete understanding with the United States, or the tragic undesirability of the failure of such an understanding. But there is, perhaps, still need to suggest that the problem has not been solved by the mere fact that President Harding has invited the chief Powers to Washington.

"The meeting at Washington is a great opportunity, and, if full advantage is taken of it, may well prove the starting point of a new and better era. But every opportunity is also a risk, and the missing of this opportunity, would not simply leave matters no better than they were.

"It would leave them worse than before. Failure to agree would not be the mere disappointment of a hope; it would be a positive enlargement of a difficulty."

"At present the cloud over the Pacific is no larger than a man's hand," observes *The Daily Telegraph*, which agrees with *The Evening Standard* and *The Times* that England's position as an ally of Japan and a friend of America involves particular responsibilities. With good-will, "there is every hope that the cloud can be dispelled." It is admitted that———

"Minor difficulties will have to be smoothed away before the gathering assembles at Washington, but the first stage has been passed. The atmosphere has undergone a welcome change. It looks as tho before long we need no more contemplate with the same misgivings the activities in the shipyards and engine-shops of the United States and Japan which are going on from day to day, and shall be able to view without disquietude the lead which our own Admiralty has given in cutting down the British battle strength from thirty-eight ships to twenty-three. Of the eight ships recently removed from our effective list, only four are to be replaced by new construction. That example, in association with the discarding of the Two-Power standard, can not fail to exercise a healthy influence. The Conference will assemble with the backing of public opinion, for not less in this country and the United States than in Japan, where half the national revenue is being devoted to armaments, the insistent cry is for a lightening of the burden. It is too heavy to be borne, being twice as great as it was before the Great War overwhelmed us. No country is in a condition to bear the strain on its finances, not even the United States, as its citizens have discovered. But armaments depend on policy, and the first essential is an agreement on differences of national outlook and ambitions, and when

that has been achieved the problem of the limitation of armaments will be more than half solved."

The London *Times* is doubtful of any direct alliance between the United States and Great Britain, such as that at which Lloyd George is thought, in some quarters, to have pointed in his statement that he did not know of "any guarantee that would be equal to the United States of America and the British Empire in agreement upon the great principles upon which world policy ought to be based." "To speak candidly, American statesmen do not like a national alliance, but they do believe in firm understandings," cables the London daily's special correspondent in New York. "And if the British Premier had in his mind merely a common understanding between the powers interested in the Far East with a view to maintaining peace on the basis of open door and equality of opportunity, such common understanding would undoubtedly be welcome to the Administration." This observer asserts that "there should be no great difficulty in dealing with the problems of the Pacific in the Far East, if the delegates approach the subject with a determination to ascertain whether general principles of conduct could be adopted, and the interested nations afterwards act accordingly." Another thorny issue, which, is suggested in Paris, writes a diplomatic correspondent of the same newspaper, might fittingly be debated at Washington, "is the San Remo oil agreement between Great Britain and France, against which Washington has protested."

With regard to the basic issue of the conference, the settlement of the problem of the Pacific, this journal significantly concludes:

UNANIMOUS!

JAPAN: "My intentions, I assure you, are entirely Pacific!"
UNCLE SAM: "Sure—so are mine!"
JOHN BULL: "Same here!"

—Cheney in *The Passing Show* (London).

"As an ally of Japan and a close friend of the United States, Great Britain is in a particularly favorable position to express a view that may serve as a wise and fruitful compromise."

WILL "TINO" ENTER CONSTANTINOPLE?

AN EARLY TRIUMPHANT ENTRY of King Constantine of Greece into Constantinople, at the head of his conquering army, is the chief topic of conversation throughout Greece, reports a correspondent of the London *Daily Chronicle*. A section of the press talks of a Greek occupation of the Turkish capital, "as if it were a foregone conclusion." These aspirations, of course, take no account of the attitude of Great Britain, whose press bristles with plain hints that the British Government will not permit Greek control of the Golden Horn. The Turks themselves, judging by the most recently reported expressions of opinion in their press, also feel that England may save their ancient capital. The Turkish attitude is summed up in the article on page 19 of this issue, headed "Turkish Lamentations."

A BRITISH THRUST AT UNCLE SAM'S INTENTION.

UNCLE SAM: "Say—I'm all out to carry the vote of this country."
—Buchanan in *The Bystander* (London)

If Constantine, who has shown himself able to overcome numerous obstacles, finally succeeds in occupying Constantinople, observes Mr. Martin J. Donahoe, the *Chronicle* correspondent, "the only unfulfilled prophecy of a Greek priest, who has made some remarkably correct predictions, will come true." Probably the Entente Powers and the League of Nations will put their foot down on such an attempt, he admits, but———

"There lives at Janina, Northern Greece, Papa Johannes, an Orthodox priest, who holds a contrary belief . . .

"His fame as a prophet has spread throughout Greece.

"He foretold the European War a month before the outbreak; predicted the wresting of Jerusalem from the Turks; the death of King Alexander; the duration of the Venezelist régime; and the return of Constantine to the throne . . .

"One of his prophecies is still unfulfilled. He declares that—

"Before the end of October, 1921, Constantine XIV., at the head of his army, will enter the Turkish capital.

"The present King Constantine is the first of Greece, but the 14th of the Byzantine Empire.

"The Janina prophet adds: 'At the moment of Constantine's triumph something terrible will befall him.' This would seem to presage the death of the King in the hour of victory.

"Although not superstitious, the King attaches credence to the latest prediction. When informed of it, he said:

"'Let me once enter Constantinople; I don't care what happens to me afterwards.'"

EAST VS. WEST IN THE MADRAS RIOTS

LABOR TROUBLES in the mill area of Madras, helped on by the Non-Cooperative propaganda of Mr. Gandhi and his adherents, are given as the cause of the riots in that neighborhood on August 29th. This is the report of the India Office, we learn from London dispatches, which relate further that the police were compelled to fire on the mob, and six persons were killed and twenty-one wounded. Troops were summoned to assist the police and restored order without further

JOHN BULL BUSY.

—*Dziennik Chicagoski.*

fighting. Meanwhile, these dispatches tell us also of an attack by 4000 Moplahs on British troops near Mongarn. The troops were proceeding by motor towards Malapuram when the attack occurred, in which an assistant police chief and two soldiers were killed, and several were wounded. Serious casualties were suffered by the Moplahs. These disturbances bring up anew what some have called the "mystery of Gandhi-ism" to which we find a key in the British Bombay *Times of India*, which says that "racialism and unrest are the two main elements of Gandhi-ism." Racialism to the Hindu means East versus West, it seems, and the "supposed opposition" between two ideals of life, one of which is "supposed to be active, materialistic, non-religious," and the other "passive, philosophical, religious." Mr. Gandhi is taken to be the champion of the latter against the former as represented by the British Government, and is "quite clearly the main force behind Gandhi-ism, felt rather than expressed, and affords the atmosphere through which all events are viewed." This racial sentiment leads even those who are not really non-cooperators in the strict sense, to help Mr. Gandhi with cash and general support, and we read:

"To Mohammedans of a certain type, East versus West means Mohammedanism as a conquering power against the world, and the defeat of Turkey stands for the fall of Mohammedanism as a World Power. Their racialism is therefore of a different type to that of the Hindu, though combined with it for present purposes. The second chief factor behind Gandhi-ism, is the unrest caused by the war, which has thrown men off their mental balance and spread like a fever in the blood. To a standard like that of Gandhi-ism therefore flock all the discontented and the worried, while even those who do not actually join it feel a certain vague sympathy with one who promises good things and a return to a Golden Age however unsubstantial. If, however, this is the soil in which the plant grows, undoubtedly the root is Mr. Gandhi himself. We have no wish to imitate our opponents by disparaging everyone and everything on the opposite side. Mr. Gandhi is a big man and in his own peculiar way a great man. He is a true idealist and such men are always rare. No one can read his best writings without feeling that there is a kind of pure simplicity about them which is very attractive. Moreover as a saint and sadhu he is the beau ideal of Hindu culture and thus attracts them in a way in which no mere politicians could do. Nor again can his appeal against materialism as such be resisted even by his opponents who would be only too glad to have him on their side as a reformer, however much they oppose him as a politician. To the Mohammedan extremists of course he appears in a different guise. Hinduism and Hindu ideals are nothing to them. He is a useful tool in their hands in stirring up strife. He is too strong to be discarded at present tho they will gladly do so at the first possible moment when Pan-Mohammedanism has been sufficiently roused."

Racialism, unrest, and the personality of Mr. Gandhi are therefore the chief factors behind Gandhi-ism, says *The Times of India*, and to these must be added all the individual grievances of men or bodies of men, which are naturally exploited by the agitators to every possible extent, and it adds:

"Grievances of laborers, cultivators, Government servants, landlords—all are fomented quite regardless of consequences or justice in the hope of snatching some advantage over Government in a country where everything is put down to the debit and little to the credit of Government. On the other hand Gandhi-ism is badly weakened by many other factors. First and foremost is Mr. Gandhi himself, who is probably as much a puzzle to his followers as to his opponents, as is shown by their mystified queries as to the reasons for certain of his actions and his replies which can only leave them more mystified than before. He pours forth a stream of *obiter dicta* on all possible subjects in a way which is simply bewildering. He is also essentially unpractical and his attempt to regenerate India through the *charka* must seem madness to those of his followers who are not completely blind. He has no political program beyond vague demands for Swaraj (self-rule), nor has he shown constructive ability in any work he has undertaken. Moreover he has become a tyrant and his autocracy is strongly resented in certain circles, more particularly in the Deccan where incipient revolt is already showing its head. Dividing tendencies in fact are bound to arise everywhere as time goes on which will cause the movement

MR. GHANDI'S MACHINE GUN.

Mr. Ghandi believes that home industry is a finer weapon against the foreigner than the Lewis gun.

—*Looker-On* (London).

to lose cohesion and force. Secondly, there is the fundamental division between Hindu and Mohammedan interests."

In fact, this British Indian paper goes on to say, the aims of the Hindu and Mohammedan are "as far apart as the poles,

and nothing can unite them save opposition." Thirdly, we are told—

"There is the non-Brahmin movement which is very powerful in the south of India. It is backed by millions, is strongly anti-non-cooperationist and a standing disproof of the claims of the N.-C.-O. to represent the 'country.' Fourthly, there are the many interests attacked by the movement. When landlords find their tenants excited to revolt, and millowners their laborers, when traders and lawyers are asked to ruin themselves and parents find their children dragged from school they are apt to look with a jaundiced eye upon those who stir up the mud in this way. Next is the exceedingly poor quality of most of the agitators. This is especially the case in Sind where many of these men are the lowest of the low. . . . Lastly there is the basic fact that however Eastern may be their sympathies, the sensible man can see no practical alternative to the British Government at present because the different elements which compose the millions of India dislike and fear each other more than they dislike and fear the British. They do recognize in their heart of hearts that whatever its mistakes the British Government is essentially just, fair and upright and the Mohammedan has no intention of substituting the Brahmin, or the Hindu the Mohammedan, for his present rulers. This is our reading in short compass of the forces on either side."

TURKISH LAMENTATIONS

CALAMITY AND MISFORTUNE is the familiar portion of Turkey since the earliest days of her history, dolorously complain some Turkish newspapers, which tell us that while the Turks have "never enjoyed a day of respite, the blow dealt to us by Greece in Anatolia is the most bloody and terrible of all." Nevertheless, in all this vociferous lamentation we find an occasional shyly hopeful minor chord to the effect that Europe will save Turkey if Turkey can't save herself. Thus the *Tevhid-i-Efkiar* declares:

"The Turk is too proud to bow his head before the Greek. History, humanity, Islamism, honor, independence and liberty are all against it. The Turk knows that to live under the Greek yoke is a thousand times worse than death, to which we shall never submit; nor can we allow the other races in the Near East who are united to us by moral and economic bonds to submit. Neither the Near East nor any of the great European powers, France and Italy, will tolerate the decisive victory of Greece. Knowing these facts, and being confident of the justice of our cause, in spite of the Greek advance, we have certainly not given up the hope that the outcome will be favorable to us."

That Fate is on the side of the big battalions, however, is the belief of the Constantinople *Ileri*, which says it is well to wait for the final outcome, as the final verdict is to be rendered by arms, and it significantly remarks that "to-day all the Turks and Moslems in the world are putting their hope on self-sacrificing and brave little Turkey." But eloquent words and forceful writing cannot compete with the voice of the sword, admits this Turkish daily, which adds:

"We are not pursuing an offensive war, but are defending our boundaries, our rights, our nationality and our independence. For this reason we are shedding the best blood of our youth.

"We Turks have seen many evil days, but to-day our position is not only bad, but it is a difficult one because the enemy is fighting on our territory, which spoils our calculations. We made a mistake after the second victory at In Eunne. It was not right to leave everything to our arms to win. The Turks ought to be not only soldiers but diplomats also."

On the other hand, it would appear that the *Peyan Sabah* believes that diplomacy might as well frankly express itself in the realization of "knowing when you're licked," for while it is the obligation of a nation to fight to the uttermost in a war for right and truth, that is to say, it is "a national duty not to submit readily to a victorious enemy," still "in the canon law of our religion there is a limit put to every duty" and this journal wonders whether this is not true "also in regard to our obligation to oppose, which we referred to above." We read then:

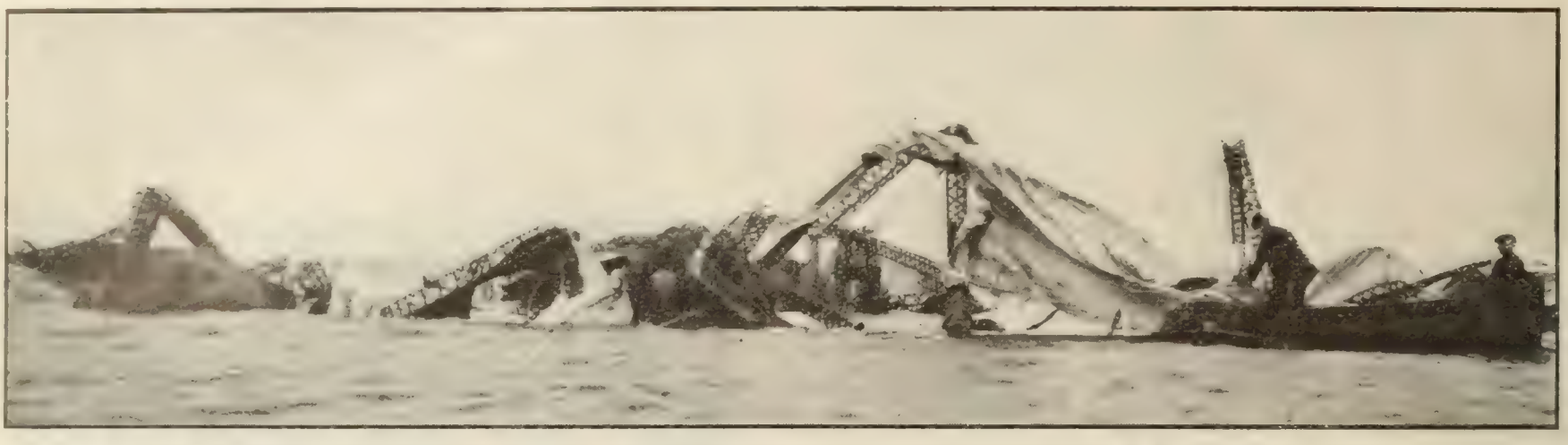
"For two years we have been repeating that the impossible policy of Angora may lead us into serious trouble and does not promise any benefit to our government or nation. Perhaps we may point to the battle of In Eunne and other places where the glorious achievements of our soldiers reminded us of Plevna and Silistra; but in any case, destruction is our end, because in reality we are fighting not Greece, but Europe. Is it not a fact that the inevitable outcome of such a conflict will lead us to dissolution? Those who do not care to understand such a plain truth are either traitors or ignorant, and therefore they are not worthy to enjoy our confidence or to remain in their offices.

IN THE EAST.

THE TURK: "But you are strangling me!"
WESTERN CAPITALISM: "No, I am only curing you with . . . . civil remedies!"
—*L'Asino* (Rome).

"What can even the most optimistic among us expect now that Kutahia and Eski-Shehir have fallen? Are we still to drive the Greeks from Smyrna to the sea? Alas, very likely we shall be obliged to sacrifice Angora also, and retreat to Sivas, and then we shall resist to the last. Is not that so? But what will be our gain? Only those can favor such a foolish policy who depend for their living upon the Angora government.

"Those scoundrels (the Young Turk Party) to whom we entrusted our destiny, are about to lead us into the bottomless pit. When we consider our behavior during the last few months, my God, how foolish we were! We are carrying on a war with an enemy that is threatening our very existence. No matter how bravely we fight, the conditions being unequal, we are bound to meet disaster. We have not reoccupied Broussa yet, nor Oushak. On the contrary, the Greeks are advancing and transforming the Turkish homes into heaps of ruins. It is not only those in Constantinople who are realizing the seriousness of the situation, but there are also in Anatolia those who understand our predicament, but because the mass of Turkish people are slumbering, a minority which owes its power to the use of the gallows, and by the same means maintains its power, is still playing their game. If the Sublime Porte cooperates with the sensible people both in Constantinople and in Anatolia, it may be still possible to save the Ship of State from absolute shipwreck."



THE "MOST DAMNING FEATURE" OF THE DISASTER "GIVES REASON FOR A HOPEFUL VIEW."

This feature, says *The Engineering News-Record*, was "the fact that the fall was due to a structural failure, not to defects of the lifting or driving equipment," for "if the constructors of aerial vessels have mastered all their problems other than structural, if they have made gas bags, machinery, and controls quite dependable, the outlook is bright, for nothing remains but to perfect the structural element of the vessel, and the road to this objective is a well-explored one."

WHAT CRUMPLED UP THE ZR-2?

THIS IS LIKELY TO BE DISCUST for many months by engineers. The answer will have an important bearing on the future of aerial navigation. Few technical authorities have yet spoken. The daily press seems doubtful—the point of general agreement being that a disaster like that which befell the ill-fated dirigible is certainly not normal. Something was the matter. What was it? One or two voices, to be sure, may be heard to suggest that after all perhaps it could not have been otherwise, and to point to what they assert to be a fact—that no German *Zeppelin* ever lived more than six months. Most writers, however, assume that the accident was avoidable, and the technical papers that have so far commented on it attribute it to structural weakness, which from one standpoint is reassuring, for that which is weak may be made stronger. An editorial writer in *The Engineering News-Record* (New York) declares that one or two of the numerous points of obscurity concerning the disaster should be cleared up soon. He writes:

"The first is the fundamental question of competence in the construction: Was every opportunity taken to apply the knowledge gathered from past experience? In other words, was the collapse the result of faulty or neglectful design, or does the accident truly represent insufficiency of existing knowledge? Next, but related to the preceding, is the question of whether this dirigible was planned on a scale so far beyond the range of past experience as to make the failure attributable to that fact itself. The danger of an abrupt change of scale of construction is known from many past experiences, and if excessive size is the secret of the present accident, there is less occasion for alarm. But in that event it becomes more surprizing that 45 or 50 valuable lives were put at risk in a machine whose safety was still questionable.

"One fact of the disaster, in some respects its most damning feature, yet gives reason for a hopeful view as to the possibilities of the dirigible: the fact that the fall was due to a structural failure, not to defects of the lifting or driving equipment. If the constructors of aerial vessels have mastered all their problems other than structural, if they have made gas bags, machinery, and controls quite dependable, the outlook is bright, for nothing remains but to perfect the structural element of the vessel, and the road to this objective is a well-explored one. The loading must be determined, and thereafter it is only necessary to apply the resources of a well-developed art to obtain completely sound construction. The difficulties which lie in the determination of the loads may need to be approached by gradual steps; for the phenomena involved in the resistance of a slender bag structure hundreds of feet long to air forces are as indeterminate as those of wave loading on a ship's hull, and at the same time vastly more complex than the latter. But certain it is that every experience in aerial navigation will contribute to building up an increasing body of knowledge, leading constantly closer to the required certainty and safety.

"In the infinitely more difficult field of airplane construction, a truly wonderful degree of reliability has been attained—and this during a period much shorter than the history of lighter-than-air navigation. This result was achieved by ceaseless, undismayed work at the solution of the many baffling problems presented. Very much of the knowledge had to be gained at the cost of accident, but each accident was used as a step to fuller knowledge and sounder construction. If the only remaining problems of dirigible construction are of

SEARCHING FOR THE VICTIMS.

the structural kind, a simpler and more rapid development may be forecast."

The Scientific American (New York) expresses an opinion, editorially, that the abrupt change of course just before the accident had something to do with it. Says this paper:

In the absence of any exact data, it is impossible to make any definite statement as to the cause of her loss; but it certainly does look as though, in the effort to secure great cruising radius and the abnormally high maximum speed of 75 miles an hour, the framing of *ZR-2* had been cut down perilously close to the margin of safety, whatever that may have been.

"A suggestion as to the immediate cause of the disaster is found in the testimony of witnesses that just before it occurred she made a rapid change of course. This would throw a heavy pressure on the rudders, which in turn, because of the inertia of the concentrated weights, would bring a heavy bending moment to bear upon the fragile structure of the whole. A sudden local puff of wind, inopportunely striking the rudders at this moment, would increase the effect, and the combined result may have been too much for the girder strength of the ship."

POISONING WITH FOOD

ELEVEN WAYS in which one may be poisoned by food are enumerated and described by John Philip Streeb, a food chemist of Indianapolis, in an article contributed to *The Nation's Health* (Chicago). This, however, is merely for the sake of completeness, and includes such obvious cases as the accidental occurrence of some poisonous substance in a dish, or disease due to improper diet. He concentrates on two cases—what used to be called "ptomain" poisoning, and botulism. Ptomains have really nothing to do with the former, which is more properly called "food infection." Both it and botulism, or "food intoxication," are due to poisons secreted by bacilli. Classification of food poisoning with relation to the food involved has been common, but is erroneous, Mr. Streeb tells us. To talk of sausage poisoning, cheese poisoning, fish poisoning, ice cream poisoning, etc., is improper from every standpoint. The scientific method is based on the actual cause of the trouble, regardless of the medium through which it is introduced. Taking up the first of the bacterial causes noted just above, the writer continues:

"Food-infection is generally associated with Gaertner's bacillus or one of its congeners. It is this form which is commonly erroneously called 'ptomain poisoning.' Infected meat being the most common source of infection, it is sometimes called 'meat poisoning,' although milk, cheese, as well as vegetables, may carry the infection. It generally occurs in warm weather, the higher temperature encouraging the multiplication of the bacteria and increasing the opportunity for carriers like flies to spread the infection. Secondary infections rarely occur and human carriers of the infection are very infrequent.

"In the vast majority of outbreaks the food is not noticeably altered in either appearance, taste or smell. The prevalent idea that poisonous food must be 'tainted' still persists, although long exploded. In some outbreaks there have been noted objectionable qualities in the food, but these are exceptional, not usual.

"This form of poisoning occurs most frequently with meat foods. In 112 British outbreaks, 90 were due to flesh food, chiefly brawn, meat pies, pork, ham, and beef. Pork or beef accounted for 68 per cent. of British and 61 per cent. of Continental outbreaks. Few outbreaks have been attributed to fish and almost none to mutton or lamb. The poisoning most commonly appears in prepared meat foods—brawn, meat pies, sausage, chopped meat. Excessive handling of the food, and long standing at warm temperatures increase the danger."

The infection of meat, we are told, may be antemortem or postmortem. Cattle suffering from various diseases may furnish meat containing bacilli of the type under discussion. The importance of Governmental inspection of meat is therefore apparent. Infection may likewise occur after slaughter, in the meat of healthy animals, from the butcher's hands or from implements used on contaminated carcasses. The writer goes on:

"The term 'ptomain poisoning' is clearly incorrect and its retention is unfortunate and misleading, as it leads to a faulty conception of the pathology of the condition, and, what is worse, to the neglect of proper methods of investigation and prevention. A ptomain is a basic product of putrefaction and the term should not be applied to food poisoning.

"Obviously the surest means of prevention is to have our food as fresh and clean as possible. In canned foods, it is essential that clean, fresh products be used, and that the temperature and period of processing shall be sufficient to kill all pathogenic spores. If the food is refrigerated, a temperature at or near the freezing point must be maintained; if pickled, the brine must be strong enough to prevent bacterial growth.

"The main safeguard, however, with foods liable to infection, lies in cooking, which must be thorough in order that the proper heat may penetrate the food. This is of the utmost importance and is often overlooked. Bacilli of the Gaertner group are readily killed in a few minutes at 70 degrees C., [158°F] but too often in cooking food this temperature is reached only in the superficial layers of the food, while the interior may be relatively cool."

Poisoning from botulism is next discussed. This has attracted special attention during the last two years because of local outbreaks. The *botulinus bacillus* is found in a large variety of foods, both animal and vegetable, and the poison is generated before the food is eaten. Originally it was associated with sausage, hence the name from *botulus* (sausage). The poisoning is peculiar in that the central nervous system is the chief seat of the intoxication, with no fever and only rarely any acute digestive disturbance. To quote further:

"It is not the bacillus, but its toxin, that causes the poisoning. This toxin is similar to those produced by the bacilli of tetanus or diphtheria. It is the only one of the true toxins that is poisonous when taken by the mouth. It is remarkably virulent, and there is danger in even tasting any suspicious food.

"Van Ermengem showed that the toxin was destroyed by heating for thirty minutes at 80 degrees C., [176°F] and this has been verified many times, demonstrating that such a procedure offered a wide margin of safety.

"At first it was thought that this bacillus would grow only in sausage or other meat products, but animal protein is no longer believed to be essential for its development. In this country it has been found in ripe olives, spinach, string beans, cottage cheese, corn, asparagus, salad and beets.

"Frequently in cases of botulism suspicion has been directed against the wrong food. The period of incubation is usually from eighteen to thirty-six hours, and naturally, several meals may have been consumed between the time of eating the toxic food and the appearance of the initial symptoms of nausea and vomiting. Botulism has occurred most frequently, not in fresh foods, but in those that have undergone some treatment, such as pickling, smoking, or canning, or which have been prepared and kept some time before consumption. Home packed foods have been responsible for a large proportion of the cases thus far reported. There is no question that commercially canned foods are far less liable to contamination.

"No certain reliance can be placed upon odor, taste, or appearance to reveal the presence of the botulinus toxin. In a number of cases of this form of poisoning there has been evidence of taint as revealed either by the food's odor or unpleasant taste; but unfortunately, this is not always true. The safest procedure is to avoid eating abnormally soft, mushy foods, which show gas or other evidence of putrefaction.

"Botulism is prevented chiefly by greater care in the handling and preparation of nitrogenous foods. There is no danger of such poisoning in fresh foods. As stated before, the danger of botulism appears to be chiefly in home canned foods, which emphasizes the necessity for the adoption of safe methods by home canners, especially the employment of sufficient heat to kill the spores, and the avoidance of all raw material that is not fresh and clean. The same necessity of course rests with the commercial canner, but generally because of his greater experience and more scientific equipment, the conditions favorable to the development of the bacillus are less liable to occur in the factory than in the home."

MILLIONS IN SCIENTIFIC BOXING

THE "PACKING ENGINEER" is now an important member of the staffs of large industrial concerns. E. W. Davidson, writing in *Business* (Detroit, September), tells us that this officer is saving millions to industry by making boxes and crates more durable, more compact and better balanced. No longer is a good box just a box, or a good crate merely a crate, says Mr. Davidson. A new engineering profession is growing up to make them what they ought to be. They are of "balanced construction"; that is, the weight and strength of every piece and every joint, the size and spacing of nails, the gage of metal strap, and the measurements of all the other elements exactly balance the strength of all the others. Overstrong parts are reduced and weak ones strengthened, often at a great saving of lumber. Packing in this country in 1918 required 4,550,000,000 board feet, or five times as much as the furniture industry and twenty-five times as much as shipbuilding. He goes on:

"To be 'balanced,' containers must be shaped and loaded so as to handle easily. A cube is the ideal, provided its load inside is equally distributed. But whatever the shape, there is always a way to get the center of gravity fairly near the center of the container. A lopsided load in a single box may cause more blasphemy and wreckage than a whole car full of big, heavy and 'square' freight.

"Furthermore, these new engineers are getting products squeezed down into more compact form, using strawboard, 'bogus paper' and wooden bracings inside of boxes instead of great quantities of excelsior, sawdust, and crumpled paper. Thus they are reducing not only cost of time and labor, but also cartage, storage, insurance, ocean rates and import duties.

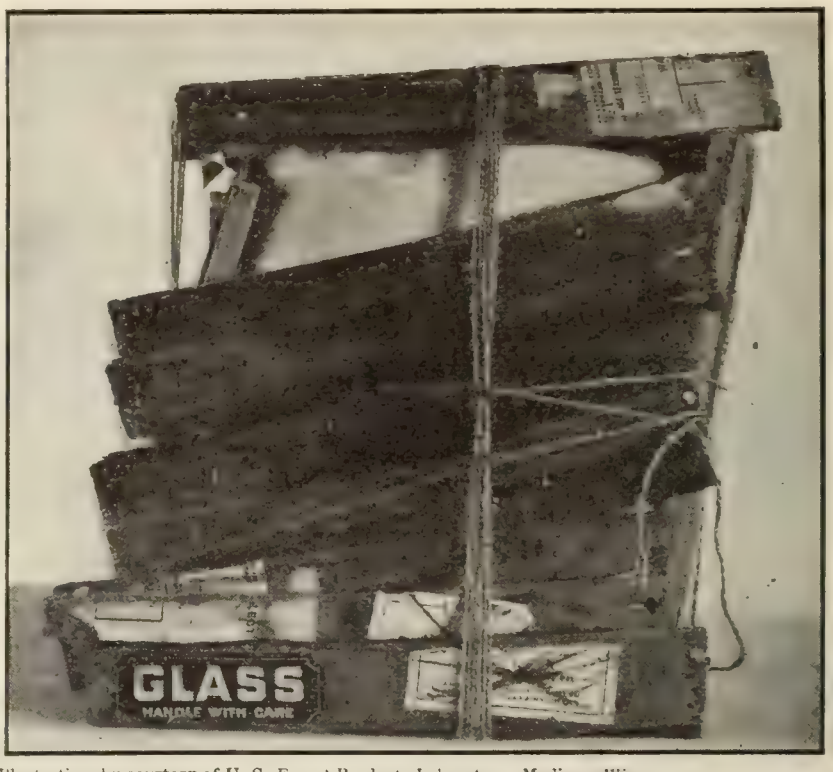
"Not all American shippers have begun to profit by the skill of this new profession. American railroads paid shippers $105,000,000 for losses and damage during 1919. Government and railroad experts estimate that a good deal more than half can be traced to bad packing.

A MACHINE TO TEST BOXES BY HARD KNOCKS.

A revolving drum that gives the boxes the rough handling they would meet on the road. The boxes shown here contain electric light bulbs. The electric light companies furnished $4,000 worth of bulbs for this test to develop a better container.

"Losses due to bad packing have driven a number of American manufacturers to overhaul and reorganize their packing procedure, and to spend thousands of dollars in doing it.

"The wide-awake ones have employed the few available packing engineers of the new order and a handful of industries have gone so far as to establish laboratories for these men to use. In these laboratories there is usually a variety of equipment for subjecting containers to all sorts of indignities. Every test imitates some shock or strain that containers must be able to endure in transit.



Illustrations by courtesy of U. S Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis.

THREE OUTSTANDING FAULTS WRECKED IT.

1. No cleats. 2. Too much narrow stock. 3. Too few nails.

"The best made box can then be chosen and, although $2,000 worth of glass was smashed in a single day, yet how much more expensive—and how much less educational—it would have been had the manufacturer tested out box after box by putting them into actual use in carload lots!

"Then there is the compression test, in which containers are put under various degrees of pressure at all angles to show just how much weight they can stand in freight car or ship's hold. They are hoisted in air, fully loaded, and dropped various distances to light flat, cornerwise, or in any other perilous position on unyielding floors of steel or concrete.

"Building containers that stand these tests is often a question of lessening weight instead of increasing it, of using a different type of corner construction, or merely of driving the nails according to another plan. Sometimes the addition of a few well-placed nails strengthens a box a full 100 per cent. That sort of thing is the scientific element in the business of packing.

"There is the matter of nailing, for instance. How could the untutored be expected to know offhand that cement-coated nails hold 30 per cent. better than smooth nails? How could he know that this holding power is fully 50 per cent. greater when the nail is driven across the grain than when driven into the end of it? Or that the holding power of a nail varies widely between basswood and beech? Or that a nail overdriven by so little as a single wallop of the hammer loses from 15 to 40 per cent. of its hold, due to the crushing of the wood fiber by the nail head?"

Banding a box, a process that looks almost as simple as hitching the big strap around the family trunk, is also an art, Mr. Davidson tells us. Plain, flat unannealed steel strap, coated to prevent rust, is preferable to annealed wire or iron strap for most uses, because its tensile strength is 30 per cent. greater. The thickness and width of the strap depend upon the size, weight, construction and contents of the container. He continues:

"Then there is the question of the kind of lumber to be employed. Lumber used green will ruin the best job of nailing and strapping, for as it dries it shrinks. The sizes and thicknesses are important. The thicknesses depend not only upon the size of the box, the weight of the contents and the amount of support given by the contents to the box sides, but also upon the species of wood. Extra thin material usually must be of the hardwoods,

such as beech, birch, maple, ash, oak or gum, regardless of how light the load is to be, for nails must have something substantial to hold to, even if the container is filled with nothing heavier than hats.

"The specialist also designs packing with the idea of preventing pilfering. A box without a strap around its ends presents no obstacle to a man with a nail-puller. Proper strapping, however, interferes greatly with the success of the pilferer's business.

"With paper board the job of packing usually is speedier and cheaper. Then, too, the container escapes the internal strain caused by insecure contents. Sometimes the style of packing a product may be changed entirely to great advantage, just as the United States Ordnance Department saved $50,000,000 in ocean rates on textiles, such as socks and officers' uniforms, by baling them instead of boxing.

"Time was when waterproofing boxes and crates was a tough job for a packer, but not to-day. Ordinarily all metal parts subject to rust are slushed with a good anti-rust compound, one that contains no grit or acid. Then the container is lined with a thoroughly waterproof paper.

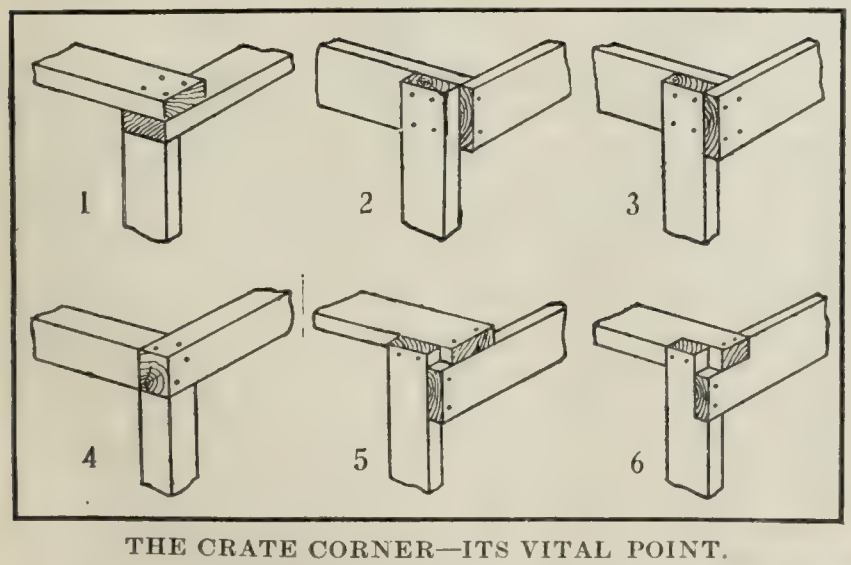
"There was a time when zinc lining was considered the correct thing for machinery boxes. 'Make it air-tight' was the rule. But occasionally a pinhole appeared somewhere in the zinc. That pinhole was often disastrous. An American shipper once landed a big box, zinc-lined, in India, and was sure it had made the trip as dry as Mr. Volstead's cellar shelves. When that case was opened, three quarts of water were in the bottom. There was a pinhole somewhere. The three quarts had not slopped in through the pinhole; the machine had been 'sweating' with the variations in outside temperature.

"To-day it is standard practise to bore holes in the wooden box to allow a machine to 'breathe' with every fluctuation in temperature. To dispose of any water that may rain or dash into these holes, clever little tin spouts leading to vents are placed under each hole.

"If he would land his goods safely at the other end of their journey, the packing designer must think of all sorts of things besides the tightness and strength of the container. Take the fragile X-ray tubes, which are shipped by express all over the world. Once they broke in transit like so many eggs, in spite of the big red signs, 'Glass' and 'Handle with care.' It seemed as if there was no packing soft and resilient enough to save them.

"Then a shipper tried psychology on the expressmen. Instead of nailing up the tubes in big, strong boxes, he used thin, springy wood and slung each tube on tight strips of ticking inside an open crate. Any handler could look within and see the delicate glass tube, the size of a man's arm. The effect was good. A look at the product, plus the mental effect of a little two-finger handle at one end of the crate, cut down breakage tremendously.

"The packing engineer's work may range from subtleties like this to the job of properly anchoring castings on flat cars—massive castings, as big as a house. He must fit his shipments to



THE CRATE CORNER—ITS VITAL POINT.

1 and 2 are weak because nails are driven into end grain and pull out easily. 3 is stronger because the nails enter the side grain. 4 is very weak, but is the type usually entirely covered with sheathing, otherwise worthless. 5 and 6 show the "three-way-corner," very strong and effective.

meet all the difficulties that some transportation expert in his concern has foreseen along the route.

"Does he earn his money? Probably no employee of a big shipping house is better able to prove his earning power than this packing engineer.

"The packing engineer is never satisfied with any sort of box or crate if he can think of a way to make it more compact, safer and more nearly 'balanced.' He tests all containers ruthlessly with the devices his profession has developed, and if those containers fail, he builds substitutes and tests them, too—if anything, a little more ruthlessly.

TWICE AS STRONG AS THE COMMON CRATE.

The new "three-way-corner" type.

"Then he standardizes each good box with the aid of photographs and forms in which to record exact construction data, hands these to the shipping department and turns his attention to the next job."

PHYSICIANS AS SAFE CHAUFFEURS—That the liability risk of physicians as automobile-drivers is low, is shown by the records of the Medical Society of Virginia, as stated by the Secretary, G. H. Winfrey, in a letter to *The Virginia Medical Monthly* (Richmond). We read:

"During the past eight months physicians who have had their automobile insurance written in the Society's office have had all their losses paid with less than five per cent. of the amount paid for their insurance. On an annual basis this will cost about eight per cent. of the premiums demanded. The average for the general public is only thirty-eight per cent. These figures show that physicians form an exceptionally good class as to risk. Our figures are based on a comparatively small number of risks. They are fortified, however, by a rather careful examination of the records in the city of Richmond with more than three hundred physicians using automobiles. Reducing all the rates and percentages to dollars and cents, the actual losses caused by physicians while driving automobiles could be covered by an annual cost of five dollars per annum for city physicians and about half that for those in small towns and rural districts. The reason for this is quite clear. Physicians form an exceptionally intelligent class with the well-trained mind's attitude towards the welfare of their fellow men. In addition their life work is the protection and lengthening of human life, and they govern all their activities with this object in view. It is their business to protect life and they are regardful of it when driving automobiles. Assuming that half the physicians in the United States carry liability protection, the failure of the companies to appreciate the facts as set forth here costs these men about one and a half million dollars annually more than it should."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

MINDS ASTRAY AMID "CURRENT EVENTS"

WITH THE WORLD'S MIND so hopelessly befuddled, what can be expected of plain college boys? Three of them couldn't identify a cartoon of Uncle Sam, and an unnamed quantity put Lloyd George as "King of Ireland." Perhaps these were the real humorists out of the 17,500 who were interrogated by *The Review of Reviews* on the matter of "current problems." Most of the newspapers reporting the latest inquisition show themselves on the side of the victims. Give the present high-school and college student "a chance to tell what they know of Babe Ruth and Charlie Chaplin and sparkplugs," cries the New York *World*. "Questionnaires should not be so framed as to constitute a cruel and unusual form of intellectual punishment." Nevertheless the results of the examination are so disturbing that they have been turned over to the Institute for Public Service, whose chairman, Mr. Julius Barnes, finds "five lessons for the new school year" in their perusal. In his report given to the press he says:

"Unless schools teach current events, young people while getting an education in school and college will put off learning them until after their school days.

"Instantaneous or long-time exposure to current events; namely, reading or hearing about them without being tested on what is understood and digested, will leave students confused and helpless in thinking about vital public problems.

"Where current events are studied and tested young America can easily be taught how to read, to enjoy reading, and to think straight about critical current events. Numerous papers came in from grammar school seniors who answered all the most important questions.

"What thousands of teachers are trying and what hundreds of teachers are doing well, 200,000 teachers in schools and colleges can do so well that, whatever else graduates may lack, they will not lack training in an analysis of the moving picture of current events.

"No democracy can expect straight thinking at election times, and in industrial and political crisis, from a public that is not trained while at school to read regularly, to enjoy and to think straight about current events."

The question of "whether the general public has not less to fear from even biased histories than from schools which do not teach current events" is put forward in the Institute's report. The allusion here is to the charge made by the American Federation of Labor that school books omit or misrepresent labor's point of view. The New York *Call* informs its readers that—

"The test was taken by 200,000 students in all parts of the country, and was issued by *The Review of Reviews*. The returns from 17,500 were given to the Institute for Public Service for study. Its report gives the averages earned by different classes as follows: College juniors and seniors, 60 per cent.; college freshmen, 53 per cent.; high school seniors, 51 per cent.; high school third year, 50 per cent.; high school second year, 42 per cent.; high school first year, 35 per cent.; grammar school seniors, 42 per cent.; and grammar school seventh grade, 29 per cent. Of 17,500, only 332 got over 90 per cent., 1,385 earned over 80 per cent., and 2,708, or one in seven, received over 70 per cent."

Mr. Barnes gives this account of the questions, which seem to have been not open to the charges brought recently against Mr. Edison's:

"The questions were not 'catches' demanding freak memories. All were simple and easy, calling for knowledge and understanding of frequently mentioned men, places and issues affecting our life, like 'Uncle Sam,' Budget Director Dawes, Samuel Gompers, Lloyd George, the budget, collective bargaining, peonage, Sovietism, the sales tax and Sinn Fein.

"The returns are not from our country's least favored young people or from mental defectives. On the contrary, they are from the most favored young men and women in high schools and colleges, for whose education labor and capital alike are being taxed from $150 to $800 a year a student, besides the cost of their support and the worth of their time while studying."

"Howlers" have been the favorite prey of the anthologist, but those which are revealed here are set forth as "typical of the ignorance or misunderstanding with respect to current problems." Here they are:

"Samuel Gompers—'Head of shipbuilders'; 'a poet'; 'labor's representative in Congress'; 'Secretary of Labor'; 'head of the strikers'; 'Minister to France, England and Japan.'

"Lloyd George—'King of England'; 'King of Ireland'; 'Ambassador to the United States.'

"Senator Henry Cabot Lodge—'Believer in conversations with the dead'; 'Ambassador to England'; 'President of the Senate'; 'English speechmaker'; 'Secretary of War'; 'writer on psychic research.'

"The Budget—'A bill of particulars'; 'a booklet for keeping expenses'; 'news or announcements.'

"Sinn Fein—'A lawless mob in Russia'; 'the Socialists in Ireland'; 'a gang of mysterious men.'

"The two last Constitutional amendments—'Brought us railroads and steamships'; 'for paved streets'; 'restricted immigration.'

"Peonage—'The murder of employees'; 'a law regarding punishment of negroes'; 'the state of a day laborer.'

"The Knox Peace Resolution—'Called for an indemnity from Germany'; 'sought abstinence from foreign affairs'; 'reduced navy and international disarmament.'

"Charles Evans Hughes—'President Wilson's private secretary'; 'wants to conquer Russia.'

"Charles G. Dawes—'Secretary of the Navy.'

"Senator William E. Borah—'Uncle Sam.'

" 'Three out of thirty-six juniors in one State college could not identify a cartoon of Uncle Sam,' the report says."

The Public Ledger (Philadelphia) finds a way to lighten the blame by extending the field of those who share it:

"Of late much has been seen in the newspapers of test questions arranged to disclose the fund of information of applicants for industrial positions. Some of the questions called for a specialist's knowledge, and it would not be fair to stigmatize one who could not answer them as an ignoramus. The questions put in the test under discussion were not catch or freak questions; they dealt with simple matters on which children ought to be informed. The wild answers returned in numerous instances are rightly a cause of concern to those who elicited and digested the responses. Yet it is perfectly certain that in many cases these replies are scarcely wider of the mark than those which some imperfectly trained teachers in too many of our rural schools would have returned. If we knew all, we should be appalled to discover how often the blind are leading the blind in the schoolroom. While the effort is made to enhance the value of the curriculum for the pupil, we must never lose sight of the necessity of raising the standard for the pedagogue as well."

The practical question is said to be "not whether students should stop reading and talking about, but whether they should be taught to study, current events purposefully. It is suggested that if current problems are to be used at all, schools should not trust to information sticking to students, but should carefully test students on the way they read and on what they understand and digest.

OUT TO KILL "MODERNIST" PICTURES

AN ART WAR of large proportions is on in New York. Modernist art is the bone of contention and a loan exhibition in the Metropolitan Museum the occasion of the fray. The gantlet was thrown down by "a committee of citizens and supporters of the Museum," who, without acknowledging their identity, sent abroad a protest against the exhibition, addrest "To Our Fellow Citizens," and thereby laid themselves open to a charge, made by an art collector, Mr. John Quinn, of circulating "Ku Klux art criticism." The protest declares its belief that "these forms of so-called art are merely a symptom of a general movement throughout the world, having for its object the breaking down of all law and order and the revolutionary destruction of our entire social system." The circular was sent to leading newspapers, which gave a synopsis of its contents, also to artists and art patrons who were asked to "express their disapproval of the present exhibition" to the authorities of the Museum. As compreſt in the New York *Herald* the "Protest" supports its argument in the following terms, enumerating "three prime stimuli responsible for the so-called 'Modernistic' cult in the arts." Thus:

"First—The worldwide Bolshevik propaganda. This aims to overthrow and destroy all existing social systems, including that of the arts. This modernistic degenerate cult is simply the Bolshevik philosophy applied in art. The triumph of Bolshevism, therefore, means the destruction of the present esthetic system, the transposition of all esthetic values, and the deification of ugliness. The philosophy of Bolshevism as applied to all channels of human action is the gospel of mental impotence, sweeping away all standards of discipline and training necessary to the equipment of capable men as well as artists. Hence the Bolsheviks would open the gates of the temple of art to the mentally lame, halt and blind of the human race. And it is evident that one of the salient features of the present exhibition is its direct appeal to, and assertion of, the Bolshevik philosophy in art."

"WINDOW ON THE PARK"

By André Derain

An illustration of the way a landscape looks to one of the modernist schools. It has the naïveté of the Italian primitives, set off with a foreground ultra-modern.

The circular declares that the second moving force back of the Modernistic movement in art is "human greed." The whole propaganda of this movement, it asserts, was organized by a coterie of European art dealers who had saturated the American market with French and Dutch "pot-boilers." But the real cult of Modernism, the circular declares, began with a small group of neurotic egomaniacs in Paris who styled themselves worshippers of Satan, the god of ugliness. It adds that—

"This cult of Satanism appealed to a limited number of European painters and sculptors, for the most part men of no talent and handicapped by taints of hereditary, or acquired, insanity. To this class the cult of the ugly, and the obscene, became the prime stimuli of their work. From these, since the early 60's to the present time, there came a steady output of hideous examples of mental degeneracy in the plastic arts. It goes without saying that the work of these artists was not generally approved. Their paintings and sculptures were refused regularly at the exhibitions in Paris and elsewhere, and they were flouted as men of defective mentality, or charlatans, playing for sensation. . . .

"The Modernistic cult in painting and sculpture had hard sledding until certain picture dealers came to the rescue. A certain class of dealers saw in the cult something new and novel, so they began quietly to secure the output of the more freakish of the new cult. This was accomplished by a small outlay of capital, as the pictures were absolutely worthless, either as works of art or as units of value in the picture market. Consequently great numbers of paintings by Cézanne, Toulouse-Lautrec, Gauguin, Van Gogh and other European artists, 'cubists, tubists, futurists, etc.,' were garnered by the enterprising art dealers and a Machiavellian campaign was organized for the unloading of these works. Editions de luxe of the works of Cézanne and Gauguin and others were published and sold by picture dealers, who had loaded up with their stuff. At the same time every crafty device known to the picture trade was resorted to in order to discredit and destroy the heretofore universally accepted standards of esthetics.

"The third moving force of Modernistic art is a well-known form of insanity. The symptoms of this mania can be detected in two directions. One is a deterioration of the optic nerve, whereby all values and proportions are transposed. Thus the principle of perspective is completely reversed, and the vanishing point is in the eye of the spectator instead of on the horizon.

"This peculiar form of visual derangement has been noted and explained by some alienists of the first rank. Their diagnosis has been confirmed by examples of the drawings of insane people in asylums, which are identical, in respect of visual derangement, with pictures exhibited in the Society of Independent Artists, also by some of those in the present exhibition in the Metropolitan Museum.

"Many of the pictures exhibit another form of mania. The symptom of this is an uncontrollable desire to mutilate the human body. In criminal medical annals there are numerous cases revealed of this mania. Jack the Ripper is a case in point. It is only necessary to search the lives of certain artists to find proof of this."

The redoubtable Mr. Joseph Pennell is quoted in the papers as taking exceptions both to the circular and the exhibition. The exhibition he thinks "dangerous," because it spreads "a harmful propaganda, particularly so to the younger students of art." He condemns the anonymity of the circular and "derides as amateurish some of the judgments pronounced." The *Times*, reporting Mr. Pennell, shows him in belligerent mood:

"Post-impressionism, Mr. Pennell said, was encouraged primarily by German picture dealers, who discovered first how easy it was to turn out canvases of this sort, bought up all the works of Paul Gauguin and Vincent van Gogh and then sought to dispose of them at top prices. Van Gogh produced many of his paintings while he was an inmate of a madhouse, Mr. Pennell added scornfully. He agreed that many post-impressionist works show signs of insanity.

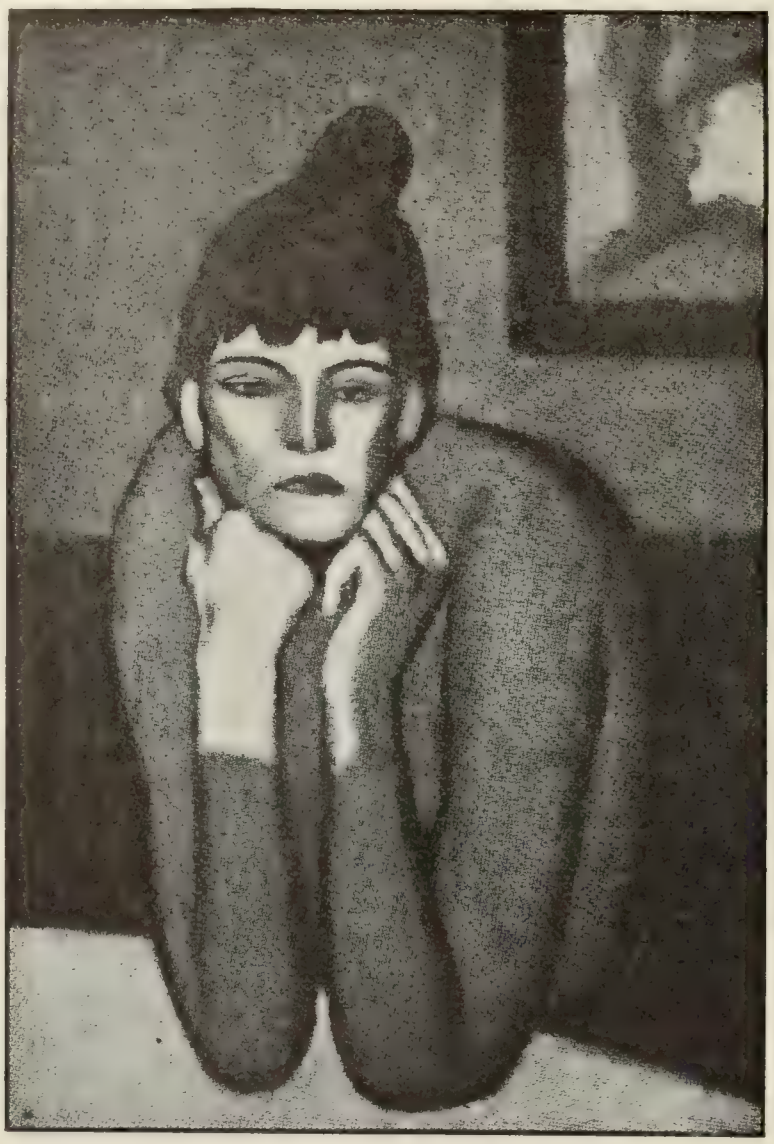
"Post-impressionist stuff that is sent to this country is mostly

unsalable—in Europe it is rubbish. We are 3,000 miles from Europe, but sometimes I think that some of us in America are 3,000,000 miles away from a knowledge of art. Take the art juries of the Paris Salon and the London Royal Academy. They are composed mainly of artists. In America the amateurs on the jury outnumber the artists. In Philadelphia, for instance, the jury is all amateur except for two architects. One of the latter is almost blind, while the other is the designer of the museum building.

"'And here in New York the Metropolitan Museum has room for an exhibition like this and not room enough to show the works by living American artists! Mr. Quinn can get room for a showing of his post-impressionists and yet there is no room for a loan exhibition of Sargents. A museum that does this is not worthy of receiving public money. . . . An exhibition of this form is positively dangerous to the teaching of art in America. Let me show you what they are teaching right here in New York.'

"Mr. Pennell picked up a catalog of the New York Art Students' League that contained reproductions of many of its students' compositions. He pointed to a still life of unusual perspective and a nude that showed proportions not usually given in treatises on anatomy, and he showed their resemblance to two like subjects by Paul Cézanne that are in the Metropolitan's loan exhibition.

"'That shows my point,' he said. 'There is no short-cut to art. A young student not thoroughly grounded in the fundamentals of drawing visits an exhibition like this and sees the post-impressionists. "Why, I can do as good as this!" he exclaims. He tries, and he does. And any one can.'"



"WOMAN AT A TABLE."

Pablo Picasso, one of the leading modernist painters, sees the modern woman in this guise.

Mr. Quinn, who is referred to as the "leading spirit of the exhibition," also makes public comment on the circular. *The Herald* reproduces him:

"This is Ku Klux criticism. I was amazed that any New York paper should publish such a screed. One does not argue with degenerates who see nothing but degeneracy around them. The authors of that anonymous attack expressly exempted from their condemnation the works of Puvis de Chavannes, Courbet and Manet, but everyone knows that Puvis de Chavannes, Courbet and Manet were attacked and abused in precisely the same way when they were doing creative work. A new way of stating truth or depicting beauty is always a scandal to some men. In their panic and impotent rage they have recourse to denial and abuse. I should no more think of replying in detail to that statement than I should of answering the ravings of a lot of lunatics.

"The fact that the author or authors of this absurd, malicious and filthy statement contained in that article added cowardice to mendacity makes me turn from the article with nothing but disgust. The whole thing reeks with ignorance. It is rancid with envy. It is filled with shrieks of impotent rage. Its vulgarity is equaled only by its cowardice. No one will be influenced by the attack of self-admitted cowards. No one argues with anonymous libelers. Let these Ku Klux art critics stand up and take off their masks and give their names and show their credentials. Then if they are worthy of an answer, if necessary, it will be given. At that we may leave it."

The Times having reproduced two sides gives this amusing *tertium quid:*

"Whatever else the anonymous circular has accomplished, no one at the Metropolitan Museum yesterday could deny that it had served to crowd all day the room where the discust paintings are hung. Evidently, like the critics' condemnation of bedroom farces which seem to result in long runs for such stage productions, the circular's attack on the exhibition as 'decadent' and 'indecent' apparently had attracted many persons determined to see for themselves how depraved the exhibit really is.

"Those who went with this end in view doubtless were disappointed, for the circular's discussion was more abstract than concrete, it was said, and far franker compositions could be found among the exhibits of older schools of art."

Editorially the newspapers take the affair lightly. *The Herald* sees the failure of the exhibition in the fact that the ultramodernists who "burst upon the world of Paris under the group name of 'the Wild Beasts' in 1911 have thrived upon the sort of advertising that comes from violent abuse." The opinion of *The Tribune* is that———

"The Metropolitan did a wise thing when it placed the Modernists on exhibition. The venture was one of an educational nature, strictly germane to the function of the institution. It assembled these Modernists in a place packed with masterpieces of all the schools, old and new. Before the thousands who visit the Museum in the long summer it laid down the evidence, as it were, and conveniently provided all the touchstones whereby this evidence might be tested.

CHICAGO'S BOREDOM—"What's all the shootin' for?" says Chicago when "Lightnin'" strikes that town. Frank Bacon may have annexed New York's Mayor to escort him out of town, but his three years' honors in the Eastern city are a dubious asset in the Middle West, where they pride themselves on a mind of their own. Having waited three years, Chicago has plenty of money to spend on the play, but refuses to be thrilled just on New York's say so. In the Chicago *Evening Post*, Charles Collins, the critic, writes:

"So this is 'Lightnin'. This slow-paced, laugh-gagged frame-up of time-worn theatrical expedients, as old-fashioned as a horse car and as clumsy as a high bike, is the dramatic miracle of the epoch, the breaker of many records, the long-distance phenomenon, the three years' wonder of Broadway! Let us pause in amazement at the spectacle and hold our breath in wonder!

"The audience at the opening responded to the mob thrill. It was there for an orgy, and it debauched itself with enjoyment. It would have laughed if Mr. Bacon had read aloud a bulletin from the weather bureau or had imitated a buzz-saw going through a pine knot. Jane Oaker, in her character of the vaudeville divorcee, might have done a song and dance with safety, even with plausibility. 'Lightnin'' has struck in this vicinity and every dome of solid ivory will feel its impact."

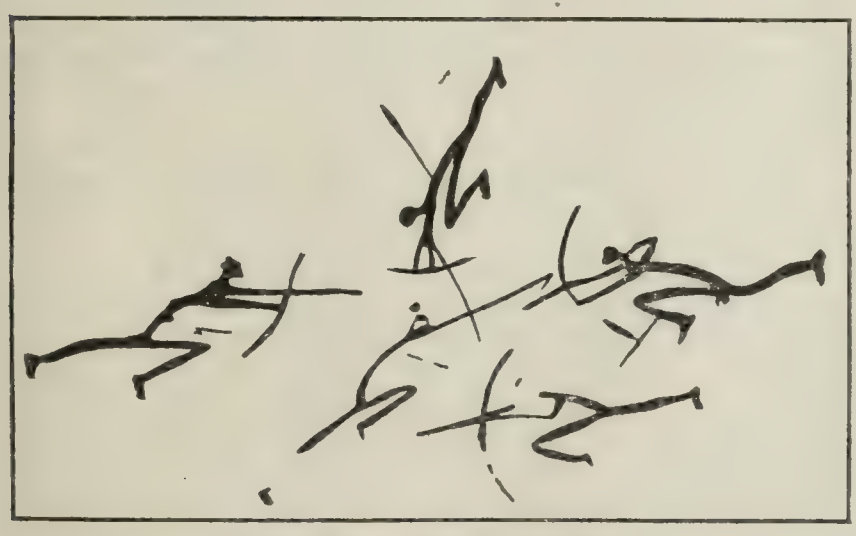
In the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, that city is described as "coy and capricious and fickle, and as hard to understand as a woman." "You take a play to Chicago after a long New York run," we are warned, "and it gets a frozen reception."

THE NEWEST AND OLDEST ART

WHEN ASKED "THE NEWS," Emerson used to assume an Orphic tone and say, "It's all news; it's all olds." Modernism in art pretends to be the newest thing out, but an exhibition going on in Madrid this summer shows a surprizing modernism in what is unquestionably the oldest art in the world. Four large halls have been hung with some three hundred copies of drawings and paintings found on the walls of the Cave of Altamira—"the Sistine Chapel, as Déchelette calls it, of prehistoric art." The drawings are not new discoveries, having come to light as long ago as 1868. But it was not until similar paintings were found in the south of France that science accepted these as the genuine expression of the prehistoric art instinct. A correspondent of the London *Times* writes:

"Altamira is the goal of the enthusiast of prehistoric art, where can be seen the lifelike paintings so indelibly made on the rock that hundreds of centuries of damp—the rock is constantly dripping water—has not effaced them. And there is still the mystery to be fathomed that would explain why many of the drawings are in the darkest and most remote caves, where the light of day never enters and where the primitive artists must have worked under the greatest difficulties. Many of the figures are superposed, and if it were not that it must be considered an impossible feat one might explain these wonderful drawings as the outcome of strange rites by which primitive man, standing in the utter darkness of the bowels of the earth, called so strongly on his emotions that his hands were moved to perform the stupendous task of faithfully representing the animals recorded so vividly in his mind's eye. . . .

"The great merit of the exhibition in Madrid is that it brings to the glorious daylight of Castile these drawings, faithfully reproduced, where they can cast their spell on the general public. Nobody, whether trained artist or layman, can escape the call those simple lines make. The power of vision and freshness of visual memory they reveal is compelling. The obsession of attention and liberty of treatment these great hunters give proof of when depicting the wild beasts they fought with primitive weapons makes an appeal that is irresistible."



FIGHT OF THE BOWMEN.

The prehistoric artist seems to have prediscovered airplane photography as he sees his subject from above.

Two "schools," it is said, exist in Spanish primitive art, one of which allies itself with some of the art of to-day:

"The troglodite paintings are proper to Cantabria in Spain, and Aquitaine in France, but in the newly discovered and investigated drawings of the Levante region of Spain (principally Valencia, Murcia, and Catalonia) a form of art has come to light that is so far unique in the world. There is no painting in the dark here, the drawings are done in the light of day in hollows, clefts, and caves. Moreover, whereas the northern troglodites only ventured to make single drawings, the men of Levante represent groups and scenes—an enormous progress. Yet while the isolated drawings made in the dark caves of the North are portrait-like in exactitude and trueness of line, the drawings made in the sunlight of the South show no such surprizing qualities. The figures are nearly always small, and their quality is derived from a source that is most modern—movement. There is not the precise line of the Cantabrian artist, but there is a vigor and rhythm of movement that a Greek would not disdain. Don Elias Tormo, the well-known critic, who is responsible for the excellent catalog of the exhibition, says with regard to these Levante drawings:—'In the presence of scenes of the chase, of fighting and running, briefly annotated in these rough drawings, the whole art of the ancient Egyptians (so many thousands of years posterior) and the art of Mesopotamia appear very old things. . . . When one observes how truth of line is sacrificed to the expression of dynamic truth, or movement, one sees the triumph of a surprizing and unexpected modernism."

COLLECTING HONEY

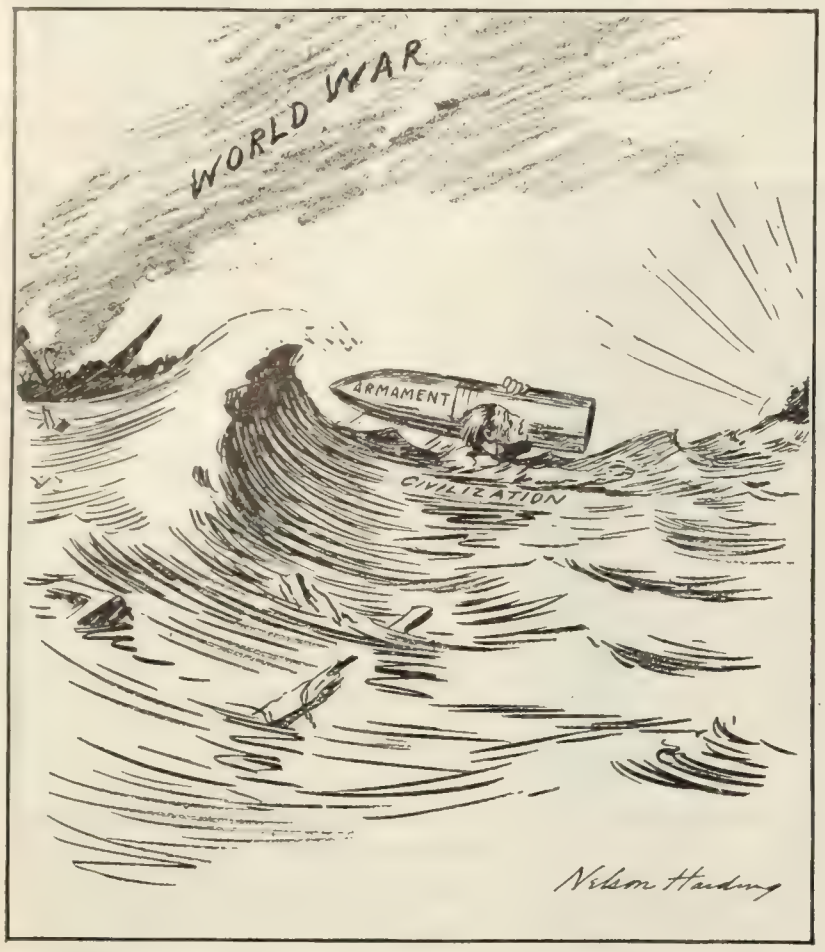
Man on a rope-ladder collecting honey from a cleft in the side of a cliff. A recently discovered prehistoric drawing.

The Cantabrian pictures are assumed to date from the Quaternary period, "before the art of polishing stone had been devised." The period of the Levante artists is still under dispute. French and German authorities trace them to the Quaternary also, but a Spanish savant, Señor Pacheco, places them between the paleolithic and neolithic ages. But—

"However absorbing and transcendental these questions may appear to men of science, they are still above the grasp of the average visitor, who cannot reckon composedly in matters of thousands of years. What the man in the street can admire, however, are the great red bison, the stags, the ibex, and the horses of Altamira, the ritual dance of Cogul, the mad race of the boar hunters of Agua Amarga, the honey searchers of Bicorp (what thick skins they must have had), the mother and child of Minateia, and the great fight of the bowmen of Morella la Vella. If, moreover, he be studiously inclined, he can gain instruction on the spot, for the Friends of Art have thoughtfully provided lecturers chosen among the men who have made some of the recent discoveries and written the 32 text-books and pamphlets (24 of which have appeared since 1913), which constitute the library of the exhibition.

"Over and above its scientific value this exhibition has another great interest. It is a combination of generous and efficacious private initiative, intelligent state cooperation, and courteous welcome of foreign cooperation, together with a proper pride and faith in national scientific achievements. Morning and afternoon a constant stream of visitors has been passing in and out. . . . Workmen in the blue tunic of the mechanic also come in, for the Press has given excellent publicity to the importance and interest of the exhibits. What a contrast these proletarian visitors make treading the bright-hued, antique carpets with which the floors are covered and gazing at the photographs of the rugged Iberian sites where their ancestors lived. Instinctively one compares these enlightened citizens with the illiterate peasants toiling in the distant villages near those same sites, bereft of roads and of modern implements, and the conclusion is once more forced upon one that communications, coupled with education, are the two most pressing wants of Spain."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE



WHY DROWN OURSELVES WITH THAT WRECKAGE?

Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

THE DAY OF EMANCIPATION MUST COME.

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

WHY A DAY OF PRAYER IS NEEDED

NOVEMBER 11TH AS A DAY OF PRAYER

DISARMISTICE DAY, as someone has named the eleventh of November when the Conference for Limitation of Armaments will meet on the third anniversary of the end of the Great War, "should be a High Day in the Christian calendar," declares *The Christian Century* (Chicago). Other religious journals, church organizations, and even daily newspapers agree in urging that it be made a day of religious service and prayer. *The Christian Herald* "would welcome a united call to prayer from the World's Evangelical Alliance, the Federal Council of Churches, and all church bodies in all parts of the world in a united petition that God's presence might be felt by any who have part in the deliberations of the conference." The Inter-Church Council of Duluth, Minn., has proposed that between now and November 11th "ministers of the Gospel of Christ everywhere should preach 'Peace on Earth' with emphasis; and the Christian millions in our land by earnest prayer and devoted activity should help to put the necessary spiritual note into the Disarmament Conference," and on the day it meets "the churches in each city should arrange for services of worship and of prayer." The Duluth *Herald* emphatically endorses the suggestion. It believes that there will have been no more solemn moment in profane history than that when this conference begins its sessions, and that much of the fate of the conference "depends upon the atmosphere of public sentiment that surrounds it."—

"If the air is heavily charged with a demand for effective action, it will be more difficult for the delegates to let their political ambitions and national greeds interfere with the success of the conference. Every individual who thinks and talks peace, and every organization—especially every religious organization—that urges action toward peace, will be making the hope of peace that much greater.

"If the prayers and devotions and importunities of the Christian people of America can be directed upon this focus of the world's attention, they cannot fail to give vitality and increase to whatever of that spirit there may be in the conference."

On November 11th, says *The Christian Century*, summing up the opinions of other spokesmen for the church—

"Every church-bell in America should ring and every whistle in the length and breadth of the land blow, at the hour appointed for the opening of the conference on disarmament at Washington. On that day—even tho a week-day—Christian-minded people should assemble in churches for prayer and song. Schools and courts and legislatures should adjourn. Work should be stopt, as far as possible, during the hour of assembly, that the people might give themselves to worship and reflection. Street cars could well halt for five minutes—a concession which has been granted by transportation corporations on more than one occasion of far less importance than this.

"It is not too soon for ministers and church leaders to begin preparation for a mighty welcome to this first real international peace conference. The public mind ought to be made to vibrate with solicitude and hope. Earnest, deep-rooted expectancy ought to be created in every community. No Sunday in September and October should be allowed to pass without some reference in prayer or pulpit utterance to the significance of this first explicit, practical attempt of the nations to persuade one another to beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning-hooks It will be a great religious event. The day of its realization ought to be celebrated by the church with solemn joy as a religious festival.

"This is the psychological moment—the providential moment—for instruction that will both create and quicken the international mind in America. Ministers and all molders of public opinion, great and humble, should saturate their own minds with the current literature of peace. Such books as Will

Irwin's 'The Next War,' Kirby Page's 'The Sword or the Cross,' John Hutton's 'The Proposal of Jesus,' Henry Churchill King's 'The New Mind for the New Age,' Richard Roberts' 'The Untried Door'—to name only a few of the more luminous little volumes that come to mind—should be in the hands and hearts of all Christian laymen and ministers who earnestly seek to interpret the signs of our times with intelligence."

POVERTY AND MISSIONS IN CHINA

THE FIRST THING to remember about the Chinese, writes an Episcopalian missionary in *The Living Church* (Milwaukee), is that they are very, very poor. And this poverty, he says, is one of the most obstinate difficulties in the way of missionary success. Many of the Chinese "work for as little as six dollars a month, and one must halve that to get the value in American money"—and they must support their families on it. "Many homes are of one room only and that made of reeds and mud with only 'mother earth' for a floor. Large families are sometimes crowded in this one room, which serves as kitchen, dining-room, bedroom, and parlor. Millions live from hand to mouth. They are on the border of starvation most of the time, and often floods, famine, and disease shove them over the border." As for the infanticide in China, of which we have heard so much, it is said to be mostly due to poverty. After presenting this picture, the missionary, Rev. T. L. Sinclair, goes on to show how it becomes a factor in missionary work:

"In the midst of such poverty the missionary comes preaching to rich and poor alike the Gospel of love, and urging them to become members of the 'Body of Christ.' The Chinaman hears his message and sees much more. He sees the schools and hospitals opened by the missionary. He sees that the buildings put up by the missionary are much finer than those to which he is accustomed—and they need not be very fine at that. He sees that the missionary's salary and the salaries of those in mission employ are better than those of others of the same class. Therefore to many of the Chinese the missionary and the society he represents are rich. The Chinese, hearing them preaching about love and helpfulness, are ready to become recipients of both. They believe in the doctrine, 'Bear ye one another's burden.' Their burdens being heavy, they are glad to have someone help bear them. They look upon the Church as a kind of society, and about the only kind of society they know is the 'I help you and you help me' kind. The Church looks very good. They would be glad to become members. They expect to give loyal support (as they understand such) but in turn they expect to be helped occasionally. They wish first choice on any jobs, reduction in school fees, and sometimes money given outright. Their motives are not necessarily bad. They simply look upon the Church as the kind of society to which they are accustomed. So far as possible we are keeping such persons out of the Church, but it is impossible to keep them all out. When one considers their poverty, the surprizing thing is that there are not more. Some of them make very good Christians.

"Chinese are constantly making requests. Here a man wishes to send his son to school, but cannot pay. If we refuse, his son will attend a heathen school or give up his education altogether. If the son can get the education, he is assured of a good living. If he cannot, he will have to rake and scrape to get the bare necessities of life. Here a man wishes work. He cannot find it, and is very poor. Another asks out and out that we give him money. He says he is sick, cannot get work, and he and his family have not enough to eat. Some such cases are false, but most of them are true, and we know it. What would you do about it? We might refuse to help boys with their education, but one does hate to see a bright boy have to give up, especially when a few more years in school means a good living for the boy in after life."

Such is the problem, and the missionary who states it admits that he is unable to suggest any solution. In fact, he thinks China will continue to face the problem of poverty without much change until she is able to support her population. "This she could do were her natural resources developed—which cannot be done until political conditions are better and there is a lot more righteousness in China."

"CAN THE CHURCH STAND FIRE?"

THAT IS, can it withstand the attacks of representatives of industry whose methods are called in question by religious investigators and of those who fear that the Church is becoming revolutionary in its political and social philosophy? "Ever since the Employers' Association in Pittsburgh took exception to the survey of the steel mills made by the Inter-Church World Movement and afterwards by the Federal Council of the Churches and threatened to start a campaign to persuade manufacturers to withhold funds from these organizations if they continued meddling in industrial affairs, the discussion of the rights of the Church to speak in industrial and political matters has gone on," observes *The Christian Work* (New York). And the discussion, which is by no means confined to America, is said to bring with it serious consequences in this country. For instance, "many subscriptions formerly sent annually to the Federal Council of the Churches have been withheld." *The Christian Work* commends to its readers an "illuminating" review of this situation, written by Harry F. Ward in a recent number of *The Nation*. Mr. Ward, who has been a preacher, a social worker, a writer upon social problems, and is now Professor of Christian Ethics in Union Theological Seminary, of course speaks only for himself in asserting that the Church has always exercised the right to lay down the law on economic questions, "as Jesus did, until Puritanism turned this matter, with so many others, over to individual consciences." If the function of moral judgment does not reside in the pulpit, to whom, it is asked, can it be entrusted? "To propagandist organizations with an ax to grind," to politicians? The modern preacher is training himself to pass judgment on economic questions, and Professor Ward concludes that "the final authority of the pulpit in matters of economic and governmental action rests upon its ability to point the way of life, its capacity to sense the unifying common interest and to voice the universal aspiration." Being so thoroughly convinced of the Church's right and duty to speak, Professor Ward feels that "the Church that can not stand fire on the ground that its teachings disturb the existing order must needs give way to one than can."

But "Can the Church Stand Fire?" he asks in the title which we have borrowed. So far, he is convinced, it is standing up well. Attempts to discredit leaders of the social movement in the Church have been futile, and their main result "has been to continue the educational work of the church social service movement concerning the nature of a certain type of industrialism." "The attempt to cut off funds from religious organizations that presume to declare moral judgment concerning industrial conditions and relations has cost some organizations quite a few subscriptions." But, "on the other hand, it has brought in some new ones, even from men in industry." And instead of driving men away from the ministry, "the leaders of autocratic industrialism have raised the question of the independence of the pulpit in such a manner that many a young preacher is re-examining his commission to preach the Gospel, only to find that he has a message for whose sake he may well risk his livelihood and on which, if need be, he can stake his soul." Moreover,

"One consequence of big drives for funds has been the democratizing of Church finance. The big denominations are not dependent on any small group of financiers or industrialists. Their funds come from the great middle-class, and the multitudinous givers are not easily reached. Therefore the leaders of these churches can go in a direction that is displeasing to the financial and industrial powers, if they are so minded. . . . It is already abundantly evident that there are not a few laymen who will support preaching they do not like to hear because they know that religion must help them to find the way, the truth, and the life. A church composed of those to whom the Cross means nothing more than a possessive, personal salvation will subordinate religion to economic self-interest until it is finally

and irrevocably damned. A church composed of those who know that the Cross is the challenge and the power for sacrificial service will bring the world redemption from the bonds of self-interest and will lead human society as well as the individual into life everlasting."

But the main attack on the Church has not yet been launched, we read. "If the coalescing financial oligarchy ever feels the need of influencing organized religion as it is influencing publicity, we may be sure that its methods will be at least intelligent." Then—

"The Church will have the choice of alliance with imperialistic capitalism that it had once with imperialistic Rome. The consequences involved in this choice, both for itself and for all human destiny, will be more far-reaching than that of the earlier period, but the main argument will be the same: 'We will help you and you will do more good with us than against us.' Do we not hear it already—the folly of endangering the vested interests of organized Christianity in practical human welfare for the sake of impotently assaulting economic injustice, which always has been and always will be? Also have we not more important spiritual interests committed to us? Will not well-disposed capitalists and politicians look after social and economic reform, so that we can attend to the major matters for which the Church was founded? Which means that while we discuss infant damnation, or infant baptism, or the spiritual value of adolescence, according to our ecclesiastical affiliation, policies will be intrenched that will condemn millions of unborn children to a living hell and make impossible for other millions any real spiritual development. Which means that while we proclaim the revelation and realization of God through human brotherhood, our governments under the irresistible propulsion of export capital will take attitudes that will set the world of to-morrow aflame with hate and warfare.

"If the Church yields the right to evaluate morally and spiritually the very foundations of the political and economic order, it is throwing away its credentials to bring salvation to the world. If the pulpit abates its prerogative of passing moral judgment upon the organized as well as the individual ways of men it is forfeiting its right to existence. Galsworthy closes 'The Skin Game' with the question put to himself by the English aristocrat who bit by bit has lost his gentleman's code that was the core of his life in the successful fight with the industrial upstart neighbor, who attacked him: 'What is gentility worth if it can't stand fire?' At this point in the experience of the Church those who believe in the Gospel of Jesus had better transpose this question to fit their own circumstance—'What is Christianity worth if it can't stand fire?'"

BLASPHEMY AND FREE SPEECH—"Is public insult to the Christian religion and its followers defensible as free speech?" To this question, notes the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, the Supreme Court of the State of Maine has returned a negative answer, which the Southern Methodist weekly believes thoroughly justified. As it explains the case calling forth the Maine definition of the limits of free speech:

"Michael Mockus, a Lithuanian, some time ago, in explaining pictures which he was throwing upon a screen, used filthy and insulting expressions concerning God, Christ, and the Virgin Mary. He was convicted under a Maine statute which makes it an offense to use 'profanely, insultingly and reproachfully language against God' or against the other members of the Trinity, or the Christian Scriptures. The Supreme Court of Maine affirmed the decision of the lower court and in doing so gave a definition of freedom which is remarkable for its soundness and beauty. The definition is as follows:

"'The great degrees of liberty which we enjoy in this country, the degree of personal liberty which every man and woman enjoys, is limited by a like degree of liberty in every other person; and it is the duty of men and the duty of women in their conduct, in the exercise of the liberty which they enjoy to consider that every other man and woman has the right to exercise the same degree of liberty; that when one person enters into society—and society is the state in which personal liberty exists—each gives up something of that liberty in order that the other may enjoy the same degree of liberty. It is a conception that perhaps some people find difficult to understand, but it is the conception of liberty which we enjoy.'"

RELIGION IN THE MEXICAN CONSTITUTION

LAND, OIL AND THE CHURCH are the members of the great triumvirate which a magazine writer envisages as back of all the dissensions and difficulties in Mexico. The framers of the Carranza constitution of 1917, concerning which President Obregon and Secretary Hughes have been carrying on a long negotiation, desired among other things completely to eliminate ecclesiastical interests from the civil affairs of the state, notes another. The latter, Mr. Andrew N. Cleven, emphasizes the fact in an article in *The Open Court* (Chicago), "that these reforms are directed against clericalism of whatever nature and not against religion as such." The Mexicans are a very devout people, we are reminded, and "the great majority of them—fully 98 per cent.—worship according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Apostolic Church." The damage done to church property during the recent revolution, it is asserted by this writer, "was not committed because of hatred of Roman Catholicism," but rather was done as a protest against political activity on the part of the element among the clergy which opposed Carranza. To quote in part Mr. Cleven's summary of the status of religion under the new constitution of the Mexican republic:

"The complete control over all religious worship and all outward ecclesiastical forms is placed in the federal authorities. The privilege to embrace the religion of one's choice, and to practise all ceremonies, devotions, or observances of any particular creed, either in place of public worship or at home, is fully guaranteed, provided always that these do not constitute an offense punishable by law.

"Every act of public worship is to be performed within assigned places; and these places must at all times be under direct governmental supervision. The congress has no right to enact any law establishing or prohibiting any particular form of religion in Mexico. All establishments of monastic and religious orders are absolutely forbidden. The ministers of whatever creed are considered merely as persons exercising a profession, and are accordingly subject to the laws governing professions. 'Only a Mexican by birth may be a minister of any religious creed in Mexico.'

"Religious institutions of whatever description, and all ministers of whatever creed, shall have no legal capacity to acquire ownership in real properties or in water rights. All property in possession of religious institutions, and of all individuals exercising the profession of religion, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, are confiscated and the ownership of such property is vested in the nation. The state and territorial governments are to determine which of the religious buildings shall be used for temples of public worship, the number of such temples, as well as the number of ministers of each community. New structures may be erected only with the permission of the Department of the Interior. The temples so constructed belong to the nation and may be used for public worship only.

"Episcopal residences, rectories, seminaries, orphan asylums, collegiate establishments of religious institutions, convents, and other buildings constructed or designed for the administration, propaganda, or teaching of the tenets of any religious creed, shall belong to the nation. All such buildings are to be used exclusively for religious services. In addition, all charitable institutions, private and public; all institutions for scientific research, or for the diffusion of knowledge; all buildings of mutual aid societies, or organizations formed for any lawful purpose, may in no case whatsoever be under the patronage, direction, administration or supervision of religious corporations, institutions, or ministers of any creed, or of any of their dependents.

"To prevent the resumption of clerical influence in politics, it is expressly provided that no minister has a right to vote, to hold public office, to be a candidate, or to take part in any way in political affairs. Meetings of a political nature may not be held in the temples of public worship.

"Religious periodicals of every kind are strictly forbidden to criticize the fundamental laws of the land, the public authorities, or in any way to interfere with the policies of the different governmental bodies. Neither religious organizations nor ministers of creeds may engage in primary instruction, either in private or in public institutions: all such education must be secular and gratuitous."

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CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

IT would be a pity if this contributor didn't achieve pure romance when he had *Iago*, François Villon and Robert Louis Stevenson to conjure with. *The American Poetry Magazine* (Milwaukee) gives Mr. Webb front page:

"WHERE CANNIKINS CLINKED"

By Charles Nichols Webb

[He was one who would go where the cannikin clinked, not caring who should pay.—Francois Villon by Robert Louis Stevenson.]

What was the lure in that blood-red life?
  What was the song that it sang?
Why did I choose—born thrall of the muse—
  To live by law of the fang?
Answers the Scot, after centuries four
  Are born and pass away:
"He was one who went where cannikins clinked,
  Not caring who should pay."

I supped with the wolves in their cavern,
  And I hunted with the pack.
I loved the thrill—though it did me ill—
  Of a well rewarded sack,
I sank my knife in the prelate's breast
  And laughed at the bloody spurt
Like a madman laughs in his brainsick glee;
  —With me the soul was hurt.

They called me a soulless ruffian—
  Me, Francois, Master of Arts,
Great Lord of Rhyme, and beyond my time,
  A marvelous man of parts!
A thief's mean portion they meted me,
  But I lived life my own way,
And went, withal, where cannikins clinked,
  Not caring who should pay.

How did I end? Doth it trouble you,
  Who said Francois would hang?
Ah, it moveth me to merry glee,
  And giveth my soul a twang—
Let it rest with the age's mysteries,
  And but recall the day
I was wont to go where the cannikins clinked,
  Not caring who should pay.

IN the *English Review* is an interesting experiment in verse and nature. The fourth stanza seems, however, to show some of the myopic vision of our modern artists, for the rose and the lily appear to be confused:

WILD ROSES

By Constance Green

Fashioned that man may know
how fair can be
The common things God shapes
continually.

Flushed like a maiden's cheek
when in her heart
Love and its mysteries
tremblingly start.

Stencilled each perfect leaf
with crimson veins,
As if God still could spare
time, and great pains

Treasured as heart of her
she doth enfold
In her sweet scented cup
stamens of gold.

Framed in her sheath of green
on a tall spray,
Unfolds this lovely flower
at break of day;
Holding her rosy cup
up to the Sun;
Folding his secrets close
when day is done;

Falling when life is past
with one faint sigh;
Lovely, even in death,
her petals lie.

IMMINENT revivals of Victorian furniture have many terrors for the susceptible, such as are enumerated here. Perhaps the man who has outlived all but his Rogers Group thinks that in keeping it he has kept all. The poet here seems to imply as much. *Harper's* (September) gives us this:

A CLASSIC OF THE EIGHTIES

By Edward N Barnard

Great-uncle's oils, all waterscapes,
  To auction rooms were sent long since,
And with them, food for many japes,
  Victorian pastels and prints.
The gay bisque milkmaid and her swain
  (He with his rake, she with her pail)
Were parted, not to meet again,
  At some un-Christian rummage sale.
The crayon portraits in the hall—
  Off went their heads at one fell swoop!
Time's filched my treasures—but not all!
  I still possess a Rogers Group!

The spreading whatnot that displayed
  Vertu from all the hemispheres
Has languished in the attic's shade
  These many, many, many years.
The center table's floral shrine
  Has melted into thinnest air,
Moth and corruption got lang syne
  The wreath wrought of Aunt Fanny's hair.
Of changing fashion, freak and fad
  I've been a silly, sorry dupe.
Yet, after all, it's not so bad,
  I still possess a Rogers Group!

Youth is the Great Iconoclast;
  Our household gods abruptly fall
As ripe leaves in an autumn blast
  When he becomes a whimsy's thrall.
Where once the sturdy sofa stood
  A frail *chaise-longue* mocks thoughts of rest;
Babette would banish, if she could,
  The old carved bed her coming blest.
Well, well, I must not scold, revile!
  Of memories a merry troupe
Will crowd the evening spaces while
  I still possess a Rogers Group!

SINCE Kipling's "Gypsy Trail" the theme has been a favorite and the Los Angeles *Times* captures a stirring and effective version but for one defect which we think the writer can hardly mean. To be waked at dawn for a joyous day by "the *threnody* of wild bird notes" is aside the facts of nature. Substitute dirge for threnody and the incongruousness is obvious.

COME GO WITH ME A-GIPSYING

By Mabel W. Phillips

Come go with me a-gipsying
  Upon the greenwood trail;
We'll join the caravan that winds
  Down to the distant sail;
Our tent shall be a rose thicket,
  When night her blanket spreads;
We'll rest upon earth's warm bosom
  With stars above our heads.

The threnody of wild bird notes
  Shall wake us at the dawn;
When we shall speed as fleet away
  As some shy woodland fawn;
I'll bind your brow with daisies gold
  Beside some silvery stream;
While you shall from their petals read
  The answer to my dream.

Nor hoofs nor walls shall hold us in,
  Far mountains, vales and sea
We'll travel o'er if you'll consent
  To take the trail with me;
No boundaries shall encompass,
  Wide, wide are our domains:
We'll hark the bells at eventide
  Sound softly o'er the plains.

And we'll turn back, no, never more;
  But fare on merrily;
Sunsets and dawns shall find us far
  Upon the sunlit sea;
Islands and coral reefs we'll claim
  Fief held out for a day.
Hail to the outbound caravan,
  Come, gipsy maid, away

HONOLULU prides itself on being the only community to catch us napping over the nationality of Theocritus, as we noted recently, and its *Advertiser* breaks into verse. We reprint the notes before and after in which the lines were enshrined, not insinuating, however, that the postscript has any personal significance.

"NO LESS a magazine than *The Literary Digest*, in its issue of June 11, referred to Theocritus as 'the old Latin poet.'

"Few Greeks read The L. D., apparently, for the only protest received in two months was from McKinley High School, Honolulu . . . ."

The Literary Digest, the well-known magazine,
  That student-folk so often find of use,
Gave credit to the Latins, instead of ancient Greece,
  For that high-brow guy yclept Theocritus.

And not a peep from Boston—no kick from great New York!
  They let the lapsus fountain-pen go by;
It remained for Honolulu to protest the false report,
  And the credit's due to our McKinley High.

There was Goonso Yamashita signed the letter of correction,
  And Isabella Souza, Kam Dai Ching,
And Ruthie Wakayama (she's a wonder with her grammar),
  And pretty little Edith Ah Shung Ing;

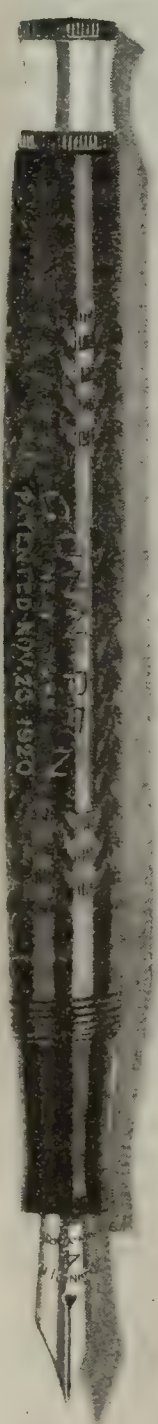
There was Shizuo Tsuchiya, and handsome Charlie Eho;
  And Sueko Okita caught the slip;
There was dainty Ruby Leong, and gentle Ella Leong;
  Val Richard, and the charming Gertrude Nipp.

Paul J. Lau, and Chung Sung Bhok—there was really quite a flock—
  Saw the error in the Digest's "classic stuff,"
As did Edgar B. Mars-TON, and the studious Atoon Chun;—
  And Al Sonoda also called its bluff.

O no high-brow can "get by" with our own Mc Kinley High!
  Read the list of those who called the Digest down!
'Tis a Student League of Nations—model for new world-relations—
  And the pride of Cosmopoli-lulu Town!

"YOU CAN KNOW all the history and all the geography in the world and still be a devil."—Dr. Edward O. Sisson.

A regular Camel for Ink-Goes a month without a drink



The "Senior" Dunn-Pen

A Great Fountain Pen Achievement

THE marvelous Dunn-Pen—the Fountain Pen with the Little Red Pump-Handle has created a veritable sensation. In 6 months its fame has spread throughout the United States and into 67 foreign countries. The Dunn-Pen is more than a mere invention; it is an achievement—a self-filling fountain pen with no rubber sac in it. The entire "barrel" of the Dunn-Pen is full of ink. Even the pump plunger is hollow and holds ink. It is filled quickly and easily with a few strokes of the little red pump-handle and it cleans automatically as it fills.

J. Vreeland Haring, Handwriting Expert of New York City states under affidavit that he wrote 78,640 average words in 92 writing hours with one filling of the Dunn-Pen.

There are no springs or levers in the Dunn-Pen to get out of order. Nothing to crack, rot, split, or spring a leak. The pump of a Dunn-Pen was operated 16,000 times on a test machine without showing the slightest wear, more than you would pump it in over 100 years. And this pen is now writing with perfect satisfaction.

The Dunn-Pen never sticks, balks, splutters, or stutters. It is so perfectly balanced and writes so smoothly that it actually improves your penmanship. Users regard it as the *perfect* fountain pen.

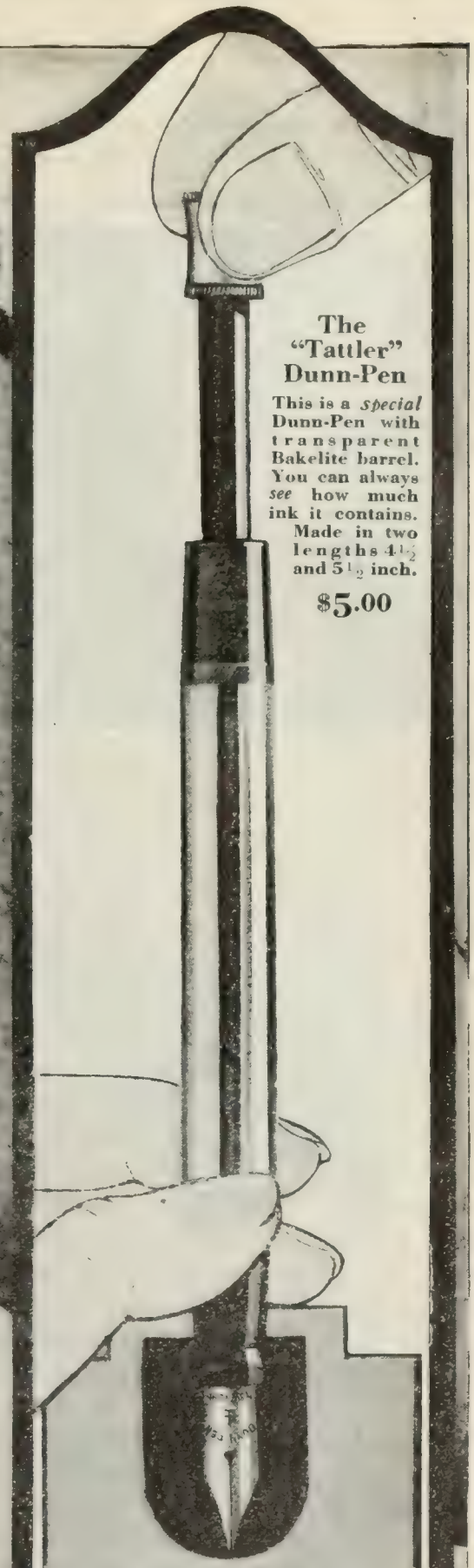
The regular Dunn-Pen "family" consists of the Baby Camel (short) $4, the Society (thin) $4, the Majority (average size) $4, and the Senior (large size as illustrated at the left) $4. If your dealer hasn't the Dunn-Pen, order direct, stating style of pen desired. Money back without question or quibble if you do not agree that the Dunn-Pen is the finest fountain pen in the world.

DUNN-PEN COMPANY, 300 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

The marvelous

DUNN-PEN

The Fountain Pen with the Little Red Pump-Handle

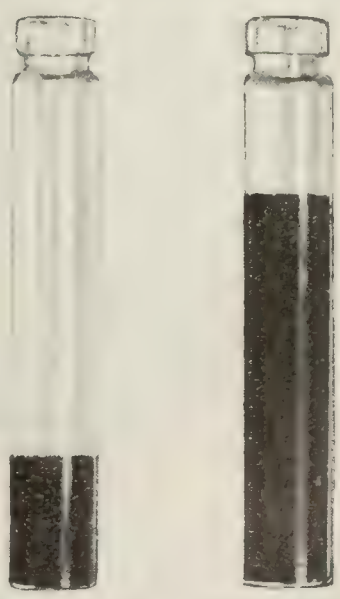


The "Tattler" Dunn-Pen

This is a *special* Dunn-Pen with transparent Bakelite barrel. You can always *see* how much ink it contains. Made in two lengths 4½ and 5½ inch.

$5.00

Pump it full with the Little Red Pump-Handle. Cleans itself automatically.



THE CAPACITY TEST

Ordinary self-filling pens only hold as much ink as is shown in the left-hand bottle. The right-hand bottle shows the comparatively enormous quantity carried by a DUNN-PEN of the same size.

PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

Courtesy of "Leslie's Weekly"

STRANGE ROBES, MASKS, FLAMING CROSSES AND MYSTERIOUS SILENCE

Now and then through the streets of some city south of the Mason and Dixon line moves a procession similar to this one, photographed in Savannah, Georgia. It is reported, however, that the Order is growing faster in the East and Middle West than in the South. "A nightgown tyranny," one journalistic critic calls it, and a number of editors demand that it be abolished.

FOR AND AGAINST THE KU KLUX KLAN

"PUBLICITY WHICH IS BRINGING US IN 5,000 new members a day," is the way one official of that much discust organization, the Ku Klux Klan, describes the sudden, violent and widespread press attack on the Klan's methods. Other sources report that the Klan's "Imperial Wizard," Mr. William Joseph Simmons, of Atlanta, contemplates a $1,000,000 libel suit against the New York *World* for its part in the general attack. Some twenty newspapers, headed by *The World*, recently began the simultaneous publication of a series of sensational exposures, and half a dozen weeklies, at about the same time, came forward with attacks under such headlines as "A Nightgown Tyranny," "Imperial Lawlessness," "Applied Violence," and "The Ku Klux Klan—'The Soul of Chivalry.'" This last title, intended to be ironical, heads a particularly bitter attack by Albert De Silver in *The Nation* (New York). "A child conceived in the tradition of a lawless past, and brought forth in the extravagant obscurantism of present-day prejudice," Mr. De Silver calls the organization. The *World* and its associated papers present these more specific points:

It has grown from a nucleus of 34 charter members to a membership of more than 500,000 within five years.

Its "domains" and "realms" and "klans" have been extended until they embrace every State in the Union but Montana, Utah and New Hampshire. It practises "censorship of private conduct behind the midnight anonimity of mask and robe, and with the weapons of tar and feathers."

Its members are not initiated but "naturalized" by a ceremony which includes an approximation of the Christian ceremony of baptism.

The World's series of syndicated articles charges further that—

When it was organized it was directed against the negro. Now the negro has become a side issue. To-day it is primarily anti-Jew, anti-Catholic, anti-alien, and it is spreading more than twice as fast through the North and West as it is growing in the South.

How has it managed to spread out so widely and rapidly?

First, by appeals to local or sectional prejudices and hatreds. On the Pacific Coast it has beckoned to Japophobes and whispered in their ears that the yellow man is plotting to incite the black man in America to rise against the white man. In the cities of the Central West it has pretended to devote itself to stamping out radicalism. On the Atlantic Coast it has preached that an alien-born man or woman, even though naturalized, has no place in America. Everywhere it has banned Jews from membership and made anti-Semitism one of its many missions. Everywhere, also, no less positively but not as frankly, it has barred and attacked Roman Catholics. Wherever a prospective member lives, he has been promised that his pet aversion will be made an object of Klan action.

Photo from "International"

"WIZARD" SIMMONS

His Order was having hard sledding, we are told, until two professional publicity directors took hold, since which time it has prospered in membership and finances.

Second, it owes its growth to the employment of a large number of professional salesmen, who net the country in an up-to-date sales organization and peddle memberships on a basis of $4 for every member taken into the Klan. These paid organizers, or Kleagles, collect no initiation fees, but each new member makes a "donation" of $10, of which the Kleagle keeps $4 and sends the rest to his King Kleagle, who pockets another $1. The remaining $5 vanishes into the "imperial" treasury of the order. Furthermore, the Klan itself owns the company manufacturing the regalia, which is sold to the members for $6.50 and costs $1.25 to make. The whole "propagation" department is in the hands of professional drive leaders, whose sole interest in Ku Kluxism is in the "split" just outlined.

In the last five years membership "donations" and sales of regalia have yielded at least $5,000,000—probably a considerably greater sum. Ku Kluxing from the inside has been a paying enterprise and its lucrative possibilities have recently been increased by the decision to admit women as well as men to membership. The sisters can now come on in with the brothers—at only $10 per come-on.

"Any fraternal order has the unquestioned right to select its membership," replies one of the society's high officials, Mrs.

Copyright 1921 by National Terra Cotta Society *Drawing by Hugh Ferriss*

TWO REPUBLICS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
EL PASO, TEXAS

Cream Matt glazed Terra Cotta TROST AND TROST, Architects

A LAND-MARK *on the* RIO GRANDE

ON the Mexican side—the drab 'dobe houses of old Juarez. On our side—the tall structures of modern El Paso. And, chief among them, this new home of the Two Republics Life Insurance Company.

The best of everything architectural, structural, and mechanical has gone into the making of this handsome building. Study the beauty of its Terra Cotta and brick facades in Italian Renaissance style. Note the dignity of the first story with its graceful arches, pilasters, and ornamental frieze, and the decorative beauty of the topmost story and cornice—all accomplished by the use of Terra Cotta. This versatile material expressed with fine precision both plain surface and intricate detail.

Mellow cream is the color of Terra Cotta used—chosen to soften the brilliance of El Paso's sun. Any other, however, might have been selected, for the color-range of Terra Cotta is practically unlimited. And Terra Cotta keeps permanently its hue and its clean-cut lines; it suffers no deterioration from age or climate.

Terra Cotta is made in all sections of the United States; it is readily available everywhere. And in every big city it is used in the construction of the finest and most modern buildings. Terra Cotta is today—as always—standard among facing materials.

NATIONAL TERRA COTTA SOCIETY is a bureau of service and information. No matter in what class of buildings you are interested, write us, and we will send you a brochure of information illustrating Terra Cotta's value and achievements in that field. Address **National Terra Cotta Society**, 1 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

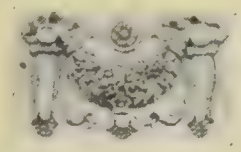
To become familiar with Architecture, follow this Series of Details. No 14 will appear in an early issue of The Literary Digest.

HOW TO RECOGNIZE ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS
TERRA COTTA SERIES No. 13

Part of Cornice, Two Republics Bldg.

Cornice

The cornice, originating and associated with the Classic and Italian Renaissance styles, is the projecting topmost, crowning member. A typical cornice, such as here illustrated, consists of moldings, plain or decorated, and generally includes a course of brackets, called modillions.



Garland, from under Cornice, Two Republics Bldg.

Garland

From the earliest Classic times garlands composed of fruit, flowers or leaves have been extensively used in architectural ornamentation. Among architects this motive is generally called a "swag."

Pilaster, from top story, Two Republics Bldg.

Pilaster: Italian Renaissance

The Renaissance Italians, in making the pilaster a conspicuous feature of their architectural detail, departed from the Classic by decorating their pilasters with sunken panels of relief ornaments. Usually, as also shown in this illustration, they used a Corinthian Capital with its acanthus leaf design

(All the material described is Terra Cotta)

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Permanent *Beautiful* *Profitable*

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Bungalow Floors

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TRADE MARK

You lay it with a brush!

KOVERFLOR is the new, sanitary floor covering in liquid form—it combines attractive appearance, absolute protection and unusually long service, at moderate expense.

For Wood or Cement Floors - *Outside or Inside*

KOVERFLOR is water-proof, weather-proof, alkali-proof, lime-proof. Salt water cannot hurt it—not even oil or grease.

KOVERFLOR is supplied in desirable solid colors for all floors of wood or cement—for kitchens, porches, garages, basements, dairies, public buildings, bathrooms, factories, offices, hospitals, schools, for borders around rugs—and for steamship and boat decks.

Hardware and paint dealers sell KOVERFLOR. Ask *your* dealer for it, or send us his name and receive the KOVERFLOR Sample Book

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DIAMOND STANDARD

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

if legitimate government is to stand unmocked and unshorn of power." These are the key-notes of a flood of editorials from all sections of the country.

On the side of the defense, or at least on the side of explanation, the New York *Telegraph* presents this incident:

Recently in a town of considerable size south of here, a long ways off, a man preached anarchy before a throng of people. He spoke these words: "You see those folk living up there in fine houses on the hill; we are as good as they are and entitled to as good things as they got. We have nothing; they have everything. Look at their automobiles and their handsome wives. Why shouldn't we have them? We don't say that we want as good automobiles as they have—we want their automobiles. We do not say, either, that we want as good women as they have; men, we want their women!"

This scoundrel should have been arrested and sent to prison for a long term. But he was not; he went his way, for the moment unscathed. For the moment, we say. In that city is a branch of the Ku Klux Klan, and two days after his speech this preacher of anarchy and violence disappeared. No one has seen him since; perhaps, he never will be seen again. It was wrong to kill him, but what could be done with one who urged others to rob men and steal their wives? It is because the law is inefficient, impotent to deal with reckless talkers. Various States, with Texas in the lead, are moving to exterminate the Ku Klux Klan, and they may succeed. They should succeed, provided whippings and tar and feathers and secret assassinations are the work of that organization, which has not been proven. But if they wipe out the Klansmen, they should, at the same time, pass laws to prevent the preaching of robbery, anarchy and the advocation of lawlessness.

District Judge H. B. Terrell of Fort Worth, according to news reports, recently criticized the work of the Klan while charging his Grand Jury, but at the same time told the jury that failure to enforce the law and laxities of the courts and juries were responsible for the Klan's operation. There has recently been an "epidemic of crime in Texas," according to reports from other sources. *The Home and State*, a weekly paper published by the Anti-Saloon League of Texas, presents this picture of the "invisible empire" at work, together with some of the reasons why it has become powerful, and how its work may be made superfluous:

The knights of the "invisible Empire" have invaded the capital of our State, and Austin was recently placarded with flaming red signs by the Ku Klux Klan. Judge James R. Hamilton, of the criminal district court of that city, ordered the Grand Jury to make a "thorough investigation of this unlawful clandestine organization and of the peace officers of this city and county." Instructions were also given to the Grand Jury "to take such action as the weight of reason dictates and the law directs under the advice of the county and district attorneys."

The press reporting this action of Judge Hamilton further says, "the organization, of the Ku Klux Klan in Austin is viewed by District Judge Hamilton as an indictment by inference against local peace officers. He expressed the belief that failure to properly enforce the law had created the desire for the organization of the secret order."

Judge Hamilton is exactly right. The rise of the Ku Klux Klan is the effort of citizens to secure redress for the refusal of officers to enforce the law and that, too, by direct action. Wherever the Ku Klux Klan operates it is a clear indication that some public officers, not necessarily all of them, have previously violated their oath of office in refusing to enforce the law.

Judge Hamilton goes on to say, "The Constitution of this State says the defendant has the right of trial by a jury of his peers under the supervision of the court." Here, again, Judge Hamilton is right. But, have not the citizens of the State an equal right to demand that the criminal shall be tried by a jury of his peers? We think so. But by the laws of Texas an officer can decide whether or not the criminal shall be punished or not, and the citizenship have no redress except through the Ku Klux Klan.

Judge Hamilton further says, "The fault lies with the officers. A public office is not a private snap, but a position of public trust, and any officer who is incompetent or derelict of his duties or unwilling to attend to them with the same degree and caution as he would attend to his own private business is disqualified and unfit to hold an office of public trust, and it is the duty of this Grand Jury to make a careful investigation of the officers of this court and see that they are performing their duties as the law directs."

These words are well said by Judge Hamilton. The trouble lies with our law for the removal of officers. Except for the one crime of crooked financial dealing, no officer has ever been removed from office in Texas so far as can be revealed by thorough State-wide investigation. As the law stands to-day our peace officers can do as they please. They can say to one criminal—"Go ahead with your operations," or to another that he "must stop his criminal operations" and the State has no control over the officers. As the law stands to-day if the citizens want in a legal way to take action against such an officer, a private citizen must enter a civil suit on his own initiative, bear the complete expense himself and fight it through the courts with every obstacle imaginable placed in his way to defeat him. If the man is guilty of crooked financial dealing he can get action; otherwise the records fail to show that any successful action has ever resulted from the dereliction of officers in Texas.

The good citizens of Texas finding that they have no redress in the laws of our State have organized the Ku Klux Klan. We do not believe in the method of the Ku Klux Klan; we believe it is fraught with great danger, but we do not believe that the proper way to proceed is to bring down our vituperation upon the Ku Klux; better far that we correct the law and make it easy to remove a corrupt officer from office, and take such action as shall cause our public officials to no longer regard their office as a "public snap" but "rather a public trust," as Judge Hamilton says.

The Outlook (New York) in the course of an editorial attack on the Klan under the

A Shingle of Unusual Merit

1. The *triangular tabs* make Ruberoid Strip-shingles economical to buy and to lay. On every hundred square feet of roof surface you save 30 shingles when you lay Ruberoid Strip-shingles.

2. The *slate surface*—of unfading natural slate—in either Venetian red or sage green, gives a beautiful and durable finish to Ruberoid Strip-shingles.

3. The *cut corners* eliminate one of the weakest points of most shingles. Ruberoid Strip-shingles cannot curl or turn up. You can, therefore, be sure of their lying flat during their entire life.

4. Ruberoid saturated felt is the best grade of roofing felt made. The *saturant* is made of the purest bituminous materials and manufactured according to a special formula.

5. Ruberoid *surface coating* is made of animal and vegetable matter, combined with high grade asphalt. The fact that hundreds of Ruberoid Roofs, laid nearly a quarter century ago, are in active service today, is the strongest evidence we can give of the remarkable wearing quality of Ruberoid Coating.

6. An unusually heavy *back coating*—of the same quality as the surface coating—protects the under side of the shingles from the sweating which inevitably takes place under any roof, increases the thickness, and makes a heavier-looking roof.

ENDURING quality, economy, low application cost, attractive appearance—these are the chief attributes of the Ruberoid Strip-shingle. You have in this shingle all that you can ask.

Ruberoid quality, the quality that has been tested on thousands of roofs during the past thirty years, is reflected in this shingle. Otherwise it would not bear the name Ruberoid.

Economy in material is obtained in the Ruberoid Strip-shingle through a patented feature involving a saving in manufacturing cost—a saving that we gladly pass on to you. As a result, you get true Ruberoid quality at an unusually low price. The application of Ruberoid Strip-shingles is quick and simple. Spacing is automatic. No chalk lines are necessary.

Greater safety is imparted by the very design of the shingle. The corners are cut away—hence there are none to turn up. Only five nails are used to a strip, but each strip is actually secured by nine nails due to the tabs on the upper edge. It will not curl. It will not warp. It is approved by the Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., and bears their label.

In appearance Ruberoid Strip-shingles leave nothing to be desired. Unusual thickness, coupled with a pleasing surface of red or green crushed slate, imparts massiveness and character to the roof on which this shingle is laid.

There is a Ruberoid Distributor near you. Ask him to show you Ruberoid Strip-shingles. You will quickly appreciate that here is a shingle of unusual merit—one which should be on the roof of your home.

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SHINGLES ROLL ROOFINGS BUILT-UP ROOFS BUILDING PAPERS

FELTS PAINTS VARNISHES PLASTICS

The Dainty Dish

Flaked from queen grains only

Millions enjoyed it this morning

Nature gives some oats an exquisite flavor, but only the rich, plump grains.

In Quaker Oats we use those grains alone.

We get but ten pounds from a bushel, because the small grains are discarded.

The result is a dish so fragrant, so flavory, that millions of oat lovers, all the world over, have been won to this premier brand.

Be sure you get it. The oat is the food of foods. As a body-builder and a vim-food it holds an age-old fame.

Make it inviting—serve in this luscious form.

The 30-cent package—the large size—will serve 62 dishes. So this quality costs little enough.

Quaker Oats

Made to delight you

Packed in sealed round packages with removable cover

Quaker Macaroons

Try this recipe

1 cup sugar, 1 tablespoon butter, 2 eggs, 2½ cups Quaker Oats, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon vanilla.

Cream butter and sugar. Add yolks of eggs. Add Quaker Oats, to which baking powder has been added, and add vanilla. Beat whites of eggs stiff and add last. Drop on buttered tins with teaspoon, but very few on each tin, as they spread. Bake in slow oven. Makes about 65 cookies.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

heading of "Imperial Lawlessness," quotes with approval "the common-sense view that is well put by the Houston *Chronicle*":

"Boys, you'd better disband. You'd better take your sheets, your banners, your masks, your regalia, and make one fine bonfire. Without pausing to argue over objects you have in mind, it is sufficient to say that your methods are hopelessly wrong. Every tradition of social progress is against them. They are opposed to every principle on which this Government is founded. They are out of keeping with civilized life."

WHEN JIMMY MURPHY WON THE FRENCH GRAND PRIX

THE PLACE IS LE MANS, the time is a July day, "and the skies are as blue as only French skies can be." After four years of war, and three of chaotic peace, the French are reviving their famous Grand Prix road race. An American car goes into the lead, keeps in the lead, and, for the first time in the history of the famous race, an American car leads the field across the finish line. "But who is this Jimmy Murphy?" everybody asks when the winner's name and fame are noised abroad. J. C. Burton, writing in *Motor Life* (New York), answers the question by going back to Murphy's racing debut in the fall of 1919:

"He had gotten his first driving job quite by chance. Eddie O'Donnell, who was scheduled to participate in the time trials, had overestimated the strength of his right arm, which had been broken the year before. He had motored overland from California instead of traveling by train, and the bones, but partially knit, rebelled at the strain to which they were put in guiding a touring car over desert trails, rough mountain roads and the rutty dirt highways of the Middle West. A substitution was imperative, and Jimmy Murphy was chosen at the proverbial last minute.

"He proved, by the smashing pace that he maintained, that he was well qualified for his assignment. In a little Duesenberg with an engine that cubed only 183 inches, he drove ninety-six miles in one hour, 182 miles in two hours and 276 miles in three hours and established new world's records for all distances from one to 300 miles.

"Who is this Murphy?

"We asked this same question again in February of the following year when the newspaper headlines announced: "Murphy Wins Los Angeles Race." It was the opening event on the 1920 championship schedule and the first appearance of the former mechanician in competition. In this, his maiden start, he defeated a field of veterans that included DePalma, Milton, Pullen and Hearne, and averaged 103 miles an hour for a race of 250 miles. His was an achievement not strange to fiction, but quite unusual in the book of Fact.

"Jimmy Murphy continued to win prize money during that season. Every start, in fact, yielded him a purse. He was second in two 225-mile races at Uniontown,

finished fourth in the Indianapolis classic and also in the Thanksgiving Day event at Los Angeles, took a sixth at Tacoma, placed third in the Elgin road race after a remarkable 251-mile nonstop drive, and hung up his second victory of the year in October when he captured the inaugural race of 225 miles on the Fresno board track. And, just for the sake of variation, he added two more world's records to his collection, sprinting a straightaway mile in 29.35 seconds and covering five miles in 2 minutes 29.14 seconds on Daytona Beach.

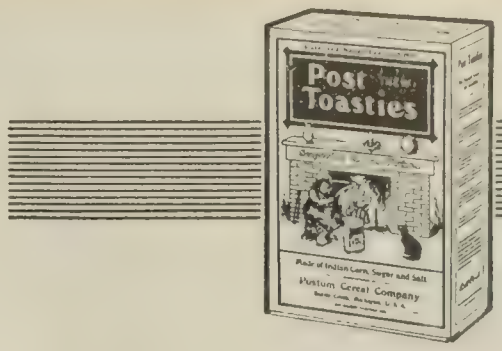
The French, observes the writer, know not Horatio Alger and the moral he invariably taught in "Tim, the Bootblack," "Joe, the Newsboy," and the other books in the "Work and Win" series that you and I read behind our geographies when we were boys. Those wholesome books of the goodly Horatio had this one conclusion in common: It isn't where you start but where you finish that counts. And Jimmy Murphy proved it to the thousands that lined the Le Mans course. Before the angelus rang in the village church he was destined to be the international hero of the motoring world, for ———

Jimmy Murphy and his Duesenberg won the French Grand Prix at the record-smashing average of 78.5 miles an hour. They bumped the last two laps on a wheel rim, but completed the 321.78 stone-barraged miles with the wide and decisive margin of fifteen minutes over De Palma and his Ballot, which finished in second place. They led the field for twenty of the thirty circuits of the course. The hopeless ruck never knew them, for at no time were they in worse than third position. Even in the few instances when they gave way before the temporary spurts of Boyer, De Palma or Chassagne, they were always too close for comfort.

Murphy won, too, without the break in the luck that every driver always prays for before the start of a race. Fortune played no favorities in the French Grand Prix. The flying stones that stunned other drivers, punctured the gas tanks of other cars and dropt, unconscious, the mechanician that rode with Albert Guyot, left their bruises upon the face of the winner and pierced the radiator of the victorious car so that Murphy was forced to drive the best part of the last twenty miles without a drop of water to cool his engine. Murphy, as well, had his share of tire trouble. Two stops were made for new wheels and a third tire blew on his twenty-eighth circuit of the course. The lead he then held and the seemingly certain victory just ahead were far too precious to risk on a stop, so Murphy finished the race under the handicap fate had imposed.

Murphy did more than merely win a speed classic. He met and defeated the cream of the French racing talent with two or three Englishmen thrown in for good measure, at their own copyrighted sport—road racing—for it was the land of the tricolor that first thrilled at the bark of the racing car exhaust and paid homage to the knight of the heavy foot.

He played their own game on their own course and according to their own rules, and showed them that American racing cars and American racing drivers are the equal, if not the superior, of any in the world. Which, all in all, is quite a four-hour assignment for one young man, plying his chosen trade 4000 miles from home.



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Golden-brown flakes of American corn, skilfully cooked, seasoned and toasted; then triple-sealed in the wax-wrapped package for the delight of Occident and Orient.

Always fresh, crisp and delicious—ready to serve direct from the package with cream or milk.

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POST TOASTIES

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and be sure you get the Yellow and Red package—your guarantee of superior crispness and flavor.

-Sold everywhere-

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Your boy's first job!

YOU'LL swallow hard as your boy sets out bravely, alone. How you'll ache to follow him, to coach him what to say; to help him over the rough places!

BUT you can't. He must go it by himself. It's better so. He has his own way to make. What are you doing, now, to make this great moment easier for your boy?

You are engaged in making a MAN. See that he gets, now, every help to start him off right. Get him THE AMERICAN BOY magazine. Call to your assistance men who know boys—better than you, perhaps. These men have made a life study of boys and boy problems.

THE AMERICAN BOY
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BIRDS · BEASTS · AND · TREES

EVERY DOG HAS HIS SAY

WOLF, the Belgian puppy, must not be "vamped." The Person in Skirts is not to pat his head nor talk foolishness to him. The law is that he shall love no other gods but his Master, the Big Man. He is to grow up a one-man dog. But this high ideal results to his discomfiture, for he is shut up in a corral and deprived of all sorts of desirable joys that are showered upon the heads of Bunty, the West Highland White terrier, Patsy, the Irish wolfhound, and the other dogs. As a matter of fact, Bunty and Kilty were bought for the Big Man, but were side-tracked to a false god—and no chances are to be taken that Wolf will go the same primrose way. The Person in Skirts, as the dogs know her, has another name, which is Mrs. Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews. She understands dogs so well that they are able to converse with her fluently, and for the benefit of those of us who can not translate dog-language so readily, she tells in *Country Life* (Garden City, New York) just what takes place when Wolfie sees her coming down the drive. The puppy hurls himself at the wire barrier of his corral, and the following dialog takes place:

Courtesy "Country Life"

BUNTY AND MRS. ANDREWS.

Bunty considers gobbling, loving and walking the important activities of life.

WOLF [*Mad with excitement, wordless, but most definite*]. Take-me-for-a-walk—take-me-for-a-walk—take-me-for-a-walk. Give-me-sugar—take-me-for-a-walk. Oh-for-the-sake-of-all-that-is-merciful! It-is-desperately-necessary-to-give-me-sugar-and-take-me-for-a-walk! [*Claw, claw, claw at the wire.*]

THE PERSON IN SKIRTS [*Arriving*]. No, Wolfie. I can't take you for a walk because I took you yesterday, and you'll love me best if I'm not careful. You won't? Yes, you will too! Yes, there's sugar in that pocket, but it's for old Major (the horse). Yes, *all* of it, pig. Wolfie, you sweet lamb, how beautiful you are and what a gorgeous collar you'd make. Down! You're clawing me to pieces. One bit of sugar—just one? Promise you won't love me? Down, bad dog! Good-by, angel. I'm going to take all the rest of the sugar to Major. [*The* PERSON *goes off through the woods.*]

WOLF [*Barking desperately*]. I can't bear it. It's too horrible. This life is a hell. She isn't going to take me for a walk. I will die, die— Hello there, Bunty! Come and talk to a chap—nice day, isn't it?

[*Bunty is a low-hung, wise-faced Highlander about a third of Wolf's size, mostly dirty gray, but meant for white. She trots importantly past the corral, rolling back her upper lip with a nasty snarl.*]

BUNTY [*En passant*]. You wretched, low-flung, upstart cur puppy, I wouldn't be caught dead playing with you. *I'm* the trusted friend of the family and I don't have to be shut up in a corral, because *I'll* stay on the place and not wander off. I know enough for that, thank Heaven. I'm busy tagging the Person in Skirts now. You're a vile, horrid climber, and later on I'll come and tear you limb from limb. Brrr! [*And other scurrilous language unworthy of a perfect lady.*]

WOLF [*Gazing wistfully at* BUNTY]. Funny how she seems not to love me. And I'd adore playing with her!

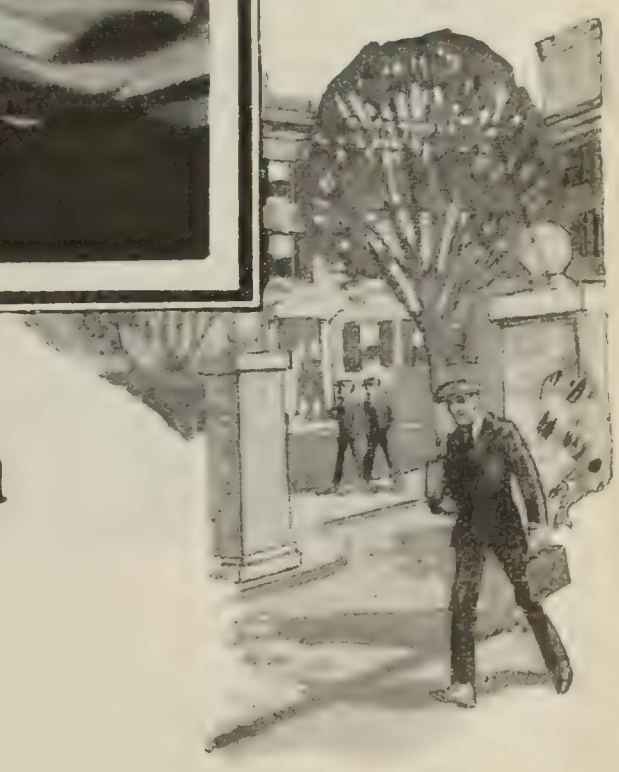
THE PERSON [*Looking back*]. Bunty, stop showing your teeth at Wolfie, or I'll beat you to a jelly.

BUNTY [*Flinging forward through the underbrush, a small, eager humble ball of fur, with ears laid back*]. Yes, dearly beloved. But he's not a good dog. He can't be trusted not to run away from Wolf Hollow—how despicable that is! See how obedient *I* am, and how *I* don't have to be shut up!

THE PERSON [*Stoops to pat* BUNTY]. You bad, jealous, sweet rat.

WOLF [*In the distance*]. Take me for a walk. Take me for a walk. Take me for a walk. [*Shakes the entire corral fence with frantic clawings.*]

THE PERSON. Poor old Wolfie! Just as soon as you love the master with a safe margin I'll be decent to you. [*The* PERSON IN SKIRTS *passes into the garage-stable with* BUNTY *pattering at her heels, reeking with self-righteousness, but casting one sidewise glance of black malignity at* WOLF. *There is an interval of five minutes during which old Major can not be heard crunching sugar and breathing soft, hayish, satisfied breaths and whinnying gently, but during which such events are doing inside the gray stone walls. The* PERSON IN SKIRTS *emerges, quite*



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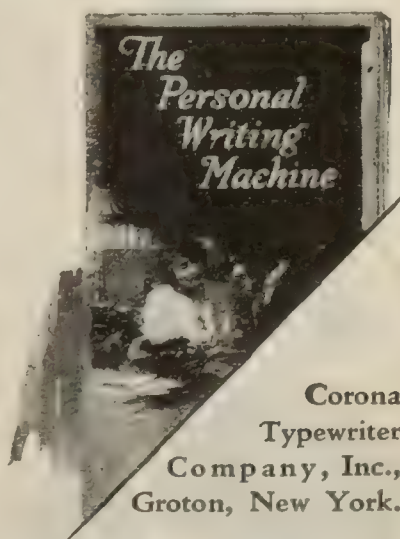

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

desugared, with Bunty *still glued a step back of her heels.*

At that second a large biscuit-colored meteor charges around the house a hundred yards off and thunders with titanic leaps across intervening woods. Enter Patricia, *Irish wolfhound lady of 125 pounds weight—just the heft of the* Person in Skirts—*radiating peace and goodwill. Having mislaid the* Person—*because of scaring a casual rabbit into fits with mighty jumps and enormous barks which meant nothing—Patsy has not seen her beloved for fifteen minutes and is overjoyed at the reunion. She leaps the drive and breaks into a mighty gallop directed exactly at the* Person's *lungs, and a catastrophe seems inevitable. She sheers off, however, does* Patsy, *by six inches at the last second and is carried past, only to return at once on a humpy trot, waggling all over.* Patsy *is Irish and nothing if not temperamental. Her topaz eyes shine like jewels as she flows through sun-spotted shadows, and the ensuing conversation is of this sort:*

Patsy. Oh, b'gorry an' I thought I was never goin' to lay eyes on yez again, darlin', darlin'! 'Tis years since I lost yez, and 'tis so glad I am to find yez, mavourneen!

The Person [*Patting the most beautiful Irish wolfhound head in America, as it has been pronounced*]. Patsy—girl! Where have you been these long months since fifteen minutes ago? Hunting rabbits? You let those pretty Molly Cottontails alone, you big lummox, or I'll beat you to a jelly. [*This is the very best threat of the* Person]. Well, then, what *were* you hunting, old whale? I heard you bark, you know.

Patsy [*Waggling violently and grinning if ever a dog did grin*]. 'Twas a joke. Sure an' it was plain funny to see the silly creature gasping.

The Person. It's not funny at all, Patricia, to be frightened. You're a bad dog.

Patsy [*Waggles more impetuously*]. Oh—come, now! Take a joke. The thing ran off, whatever. Come for a walk—there's a good person—come!

Bunty [*All bright eyes and flopping little tail and erect pointed ears. She is jealous of* Patsy *also, but resigned, as* Patsy's *tenure of office is as old as her own*]. Walk? Somebody say walk? This is the most thrilling moment of earth's history! How my heart beats! There are three really important activities in life—food, affection, and walking. We may take a walk! I shiver! [*Wag, wag. Black eyes under shaggy locks glow like coals*].

The Person. Do you two brutes want to go walking? [*Looks at wrist*]. There's time—come along. [Patsy *and* Bunty *fall into leaps and dashes respectively, to express approval, and shortly settle to contented progress,* Bunty *under the* Person's *elbow,* Patsy *patrolling the country fifty feet ahead.*]

Bunty's mate, Kilty, now of blessed memory, was most different in temperament from Bunty. Bunty, we are told, is all sentiment and emotion; "her pink-ribbon tongue flips in and out constantly with unsated desire of licking, which is affection; she is a continuous candidate for patting, and her lustrous black eyes reek with rich, thick love. Only food, or a walk, take rank with this wealth of heart-

stuff." She likes to drive, and is most picturesque sitting in a car and owning it to the last screw, but walking is her diversion—walking and gobbling. Kilty was entirely different, says Mrs. Andrews, and continues:

Kilty was a matter-of-fact schoolboy, busy with private affairs, undemonstrative, even a bit cold-blooded, yet with affection, too, under his Scotchness.

He was sinful and obstinate for a year or two as to killing the neighbor's chickens, was Kilty. Beating did not stop him; hanging a murdered chicken around his neck made him miserable, but did not stop him; nothing did stop him; he killed chickens before one's eyes and defied capture successfully.

Closely connected with Kilty's sins is the fact that he taught Patsy the same. After complaints from farmer-neighbors we tied the corpse of a victim around Patsy's classic neck, to her annoyance, but not to her prolonged unhappiness, for Cym—another huge Irish wolfhound, ours for a time, but proving not *simpatica*—Cym ate the corpse off. It was Cym who led Patsy into the only real crime of her blameless life. The two great dogs had been shut in the corral for a week, during the family's absence, because if wolfhounds are left loose in company they are likely to roam miles and possibly do damage. Returning, the Person in Skirts went out to take them, separately, walking. But the affair was scheduled otherwise. When the gate opened a careful crack to let out Patsy, 165 pounds of Cym hurtled into the breach, and behold there were the two monstrous brutes loose, mad with joy after a week's limitations, bounding through the woods like moose on the run, covering ground like Rolls-Royces at play, exciting each other to titanic gambols. The Person stared, helpless and anxious, and then Cym saw the pigs, two young little pigs, destined to become delicious bacon, grunting noisily inside a low, board fence. Cym leapt the boards; Patsy, wild with excitement, followed, and with that it was the Germans—*Schrecklichkeit*. There was a horror of squealing—silence. Then the second pig went in the same sequence—awful squeals—silence.

When the big dog, sated and gasping and a bit terrified, had been caught and turned into the corral, the Person in Skirts decided that she could never love him again and that he must go. But Patsy was another question; Patsy was a child of the house.

She had been turned into the hall, after the murder, with a long chain dangling, and each time she moved, the chain made horrid noises; no more telling punishment for high-strung Patsy could have been devised. After a while the Person went to interview her.

THE PERSON. Patsy, why did you do it?

PATSY [*In an agony of contrition*]. Oh, darlin', I don't know—I don't know. It was that Cym dog—bad luck to him whatever. 'Twas him got me out of me head with the playin' and the jumpin', and the first thing ever I knew—[*Patsy breaks into human moans and licks the* PERSON'S *hands, a thing she is not known to do, and paws nervously with huge golden fore-feet at the* PERSON'S *arm, as they sit on the floor together. The chain clanks and* PATSY *starts and trembles*].

THE PERSON. Patsy, you've been a very wicked dog. Those poor little pigs!

PATSY [*Moans as if life were beyond endurance*]. Oh, don't, don't darlin' of

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mine! It's the black horror it is to me every minute. Don't rub it in.

THE PERSON. Patsy, will you ever, ever do such a thing again? If I forgive you this time, will you promise never to do such a thing again?

PATSY [*Entirely understanding, and licking frantically*]. Never, then—never, till the cows come home. Only forgive me. Hear me swear, darlin'—I promise, never.

And she never has.

TWO CROWS—A FOREST TRAGEDY

QUARRELSOME and crafty, even if sometimes credited with good deeds as a scavenger and insect-catcher, is the carrion-crow. Let him alight in a field or an open space and he promptly has the place to himself. The partridges run, the rabbits scuttle for cover, and even the jays, usually so bold and brazen, go quietly about their business elsewhere. Yet, altho his character may be, in many particulars, quite as black as his reputation, this clever, unprincipled fellow is said to be an ideal husband and father. Douglas Gordon, in *The Cornhill Magazine* (London), tells a tragic tale to show the devotion of a pair of crows that had grown old together:

One spring morning I was following a mossy track that wandered as if lost through the woods. I had paused for a moment to try to recognize more of the multitudinous voices around me when from a ridge ahead, along which I knew a line of snares had been set the day before, the scream of a rabbit arose, clear and plaintive upon the crisp air.

Now a snared rabbit seldom screams, as this contrivance, if attended to regularly, is comparatively humane. So, suspecting a stoat, the Satan of the little furred people, I slipt a small charge into my gun and crept toward the place as swiftly as silence would permit. I peeped over the ridge, trying to locate the cry, and instantly there was a flapping of big wings, a warning croak, and about two gun-shots away a crow arose and beat off heavily toward the wood. There was no mistaking him, nor the black business upon which he had been engaged. Little wonder that rabbit had screamed so piteously. Held there in the snare it was powerless to escape from its gruesome assailant. Both eyes were gone, but the poor little creature still lived, and even tried to jump away when I picked it up. The crows had evidently had a banquet royal, for no fewer than seven rabbits did I find in a like condition.

I left the ridge in an evil mood and made my way toward the cluster of Scotch firs, in the heart of the woods, where I knew the crows were building. My approach under cover of the gloomy evergreens must have been invisible. I had thought it noiseless also, but long before I got near the nest I heard a startled "Krraue," and just caught a suggestion of dark wings sailing away among the tree-trunks. Nor did I gain another glimpse of the dusky thieves, though I waited for fully an hour near the nest.

"Another day," I thought, "we will meet. Then, look out, my friends!" And so thinking I left the place, full of hatred and all uncharitableness toward the crows.

Next evening his chance came. He had taken a gun and started out to try his luck at pigeons, and had scarcely settled himself in a spruce-clad hollow, when an unmistable voice called over the tree-tops. From somewhere close behind him came an answer, and he knew that the elusive crows, for once unconscious of danger, were coming near. He caught sight of the male bird, a mere glimpse, but enough for his purpose, and through the smoke he saw the crow pitch forward and fall like a stone among the swaying spruces. The writer continues:

Through a great fir-top he crashed, bumping from bough to bough, but forty feet above the ground a network of twigs arrested his fall, and there he hung, a bunch of tousled green feathers, rocked by the evening breeze. He was obviously stone dead. The other bird had passed unseen and, being scared by the shot, had betaken herself to a larch plantation half a mile away, whence during the next hour her voice could be heard now and again across an intervening valley. Twenty minutes passed; night was closing in apace, and early stirring owls were mewing. I was contemplating a move when I heard a bird alight in the wood behind me. It pitched with a clatter too heavy for any pigeon, and some instinct assured me that this was the other crow. Her return was surprizing. While still I wondered a call, hoarse, insistent, questioning, issued from the thick greenery which concealed her. Silence followed, and one could imagine her listening intently, then another call, eager and imperative as the first. I was beginning to grow uneasy. There was something in that cry with its wild interrogation which went to the heart with an accusing stab. Then she quitted her perch. I heard the swish of her approaching wings, and next moment she was overhead. It was then that she caught sight of the feathered lump suspended from the fir-boughs. She veered off with a startled flap, drifted down to a tree about a gun-shot away from me, and there began to caw distressingly. I should never have believed that tongue of bird could utter such a cry.

She fully understood the situation now. So did I, and a thrill of regret such as I had never experienced before passed through me. She was coming nearer, hopping from tree to tree, until she reached a blasted pine, a few yards from that in which the dead bird was suspended. And there she perched, silhouetted against the sunset, calling—softly this time—a husky love-call, but one that had been sweet enough, no doubt, to the ears that could hear it no more.

Contrary to my expectations, the widowed crow did not quit the neighborhood. Nightly, as before, I heard her voice, so knew that she still haunted the grove, though for some days nobody saw her. One evening I surprized her, sitting alone and disconsolate beside the nest, in which she appeared to take no further interest. Upon several subsequent occasions she was seen in a similar position, and at last one pink fresh dawn I found her, stiff and stark, beneath the same gnarled fir. No wound was upon her, nor trace of disease. Was it coincidence? I think not. I prefer to believe that deep in her savage heart lurked a strong true grain of a virtue which far nobler creatures have been known to lack.

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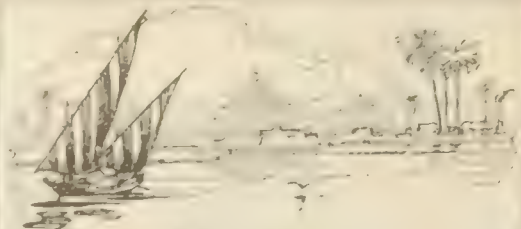

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

POOR CROPS MAY MEAN GOOD TIMES, AND VICE VERSA

PREDICTIONS of bumper crops are being hailed by the press and in financial circles as equivalent to advance notices of prosperity. A writer in *The Michigan Business Farmer* (Mt. Clemens) wishes to correct this assumption. The rule, he says, is "that bumper crops mean low prices and losses to farmers while poor crops mean high prices and profits to farmers." While there are exceptions to this rule, particularly in the case of crops which are in demand for export, in general "surplusages of grain mean a financial loss to the farmer and to the country, while a supply somewhat short of or equal to the demand means high prices and prosperity for everybody." Take, for example, the case of potatoes, for which there is little export demand and which must be consumed for less than a year after they are produced. "If only 350,000,000 bushels of potatoes are needed to feed the people of the United States, it stands to reason that a crop of 400 million bushels is 50 million too much. And experience has demonstrated time and again that the 25 or 50 or 100 million bushels of potatoes in excess of the requirements of the country absolutely ruins the market for the balance." In support of this statement, the Michigan paper has prepared from Department of Agriculture statistics a table showing the farmers' potato crops and returns for the last twenty-four years. The reader will note by referring to this table, which appears at right, that in every case but two, a small crop returns to the farmer more money than a large one.

The rule, we are told, applies in only a somewhat lesser degree to other crops. For instance:

In 1897 our total wheat crop was 610 million bushels. It was worth 493 million dollars on December 1st. The following year over 772 million bushels were produced which were worth on the corresponding date only 449 million dollars or 44 million dollars less than the smaller crop of the previous year. The crop of 596 million bushels in 1904 was worth 90 million dollars more than the crop of 664 million in 1903. The crop of 726 millions in 1905 was worth 41 million dollars more than the crop of 757 millions in 1906. The most startling difference is seen in a comparison of the years 1915 and 1916. In the former year over one billion bushels of wheat were produced, but they brought the farmers 63 million dollars *less* than the 636 million bushel crop of the following year.

Another striking difference is seen in comparing the oat crops and returns for the years 1906 and 1907. The 1906 crop of oats was over a billion bushels, yet it was not worth within 28 million dollars of what the 1907 crop of only 800 million bushels was worth. And the enormous crop of 1915, amounting to over a billion and a half bushels, brought the farmer a hundred million dollars less than the smaller crop of 1916, of 1,251 million bushels.

Innumerable other cases could be cited to prove the point, but it is not necessary. Farmers themselves know that years of large production are years of low prices, and that years when kind Dame Nature keeps the yield down to normal, are years when a little money is put away in the bank. And so it is that the farmer who has only half a crop of potatoes or wheat or beans or what not is far more likely to receive a profitable price for his labor than if his fields returned an abundance. Of course, there is no comfort in this thought to the man whose total crops have been a failure, which is something that very seldom happens in this country.

Year	*Production Bushels*	*Farm Value Dec. 1st*
1897	191,025,000	103,442,000
1898	218,772,000	90,897,000
1899	260,257,000	103,365,000
1900	247,759,000	104,764,000
1901	198,626,000	151,602,000
1902	293,918,000	137,730,000
1903	262,053,000	159,620,000
1904	352,268,000	157,646,000
1905	278,885,000	170,340,000
1906	331,685,000	167,795,000
1907	322,954,000	197,863,000
1908	302,000,000	210,618,000
1909	389,195,000	210,662,000
1910	349,032,000	194,566,000
1911	292,737,000	233,778,000
1912	420,647,000	212,550,000
1913	331,525,000	227,903,000
1914	409,921,000	199,460,000
1915	359,721,000	221,992,000
1916	286,953,000	419,333,000
1917	442,108,000	542,774,000
1918	411,860,000	478,136,000
1919	355,773,000	633,680,000
1920	430,458,000	451,980,000

MORE POTATOES—LESS MONEY

In every case but two since 1897 a small crop was more profitable to the farmer than a large one.

COST OF THE BRITISH COAL STRIKE

THE great British coal strike is rapidly receding into history, but England is still paying for it. The National Alliance of Employers and Employed of England has made a close computation of the cost of the strike to taxpayers, strikers and employers. The total, comments the Denver *Rocky Mountain News*, is placed at the "staggering" sum of $1,350,000,000 at the present rate of exchange. In pounds sterling the cost is set down as follows:

Coal lost, 55,250,000 tons, valued at	£ 70,000,000
Miners' loss in wages	65,000,000
Increased railway subsidy	40,000,000
Coal subsidy	10,000,000
Unemployment insurance loans	30,000,000
Cost of defense force and other precautionary measures	30,000,000
Loss of revenue—income tax and super tax—due to trade disturbance	120,000,000
	£365,000,000

Nothing is allowed in this estimate, the Denver daily notes, for the loss of business

In "the Pink of Perfection"

WHEN an athlete wants to win, the first thing he always does is to train off every ounce of unnecessary weight—because that weight holds him back, makes him slow and awkward.

Freed from that drag of unnecessary weight, he begins at once to show greater speed and more endurance. His muscles and his nerves (the same muscles and nerves that he had before) display new power, and he reaches "the pink of perfection."

Excess Weight is Wasteful

THE same law that governs athletes also governs motor cars. Every ounce of unnecessary weight holds a car back—gives the engine wasteful work to do.

Get rid of unnecessary weight and your engine works more effectively, you get away faster and sustain higher speed, and your car handles more easily. In a dozen ways you have a better car.

Not mere Light Weight

EVERYBODY knows that excess weight costs money to buy, slows down speed and eats up gasoline and tires. And that's bad. Too often "high-grade" has meant "wasteful." That's a mistake that Templar engineers have surely cured, and in curing it they have put Templar in the winning athlete's "pink of perfection."

But note this point carefully. This does not mean that mere light weight means motor-car success. It may mean weakness, breakdowns, repair-bills, constant bother. An underfed, underweight person is never an athlete.

Wonderful Easy Riding

THE real point is this. Originally all motor cars were overweight and clumsy. The automobile was then a pieced-together thing. To-day it is built as a unit. Yet even now many cars continue heavy "because weight makes easy riding."

Easy riding? Well, for the best proof, try Templar. Try it on rough and bumpy roads, where every heavy car must travel slow to avoid jolts and damage. Templar keeps on going, full speed ahead. It's great fun—and a great surprise if you're not already a Templar booster.

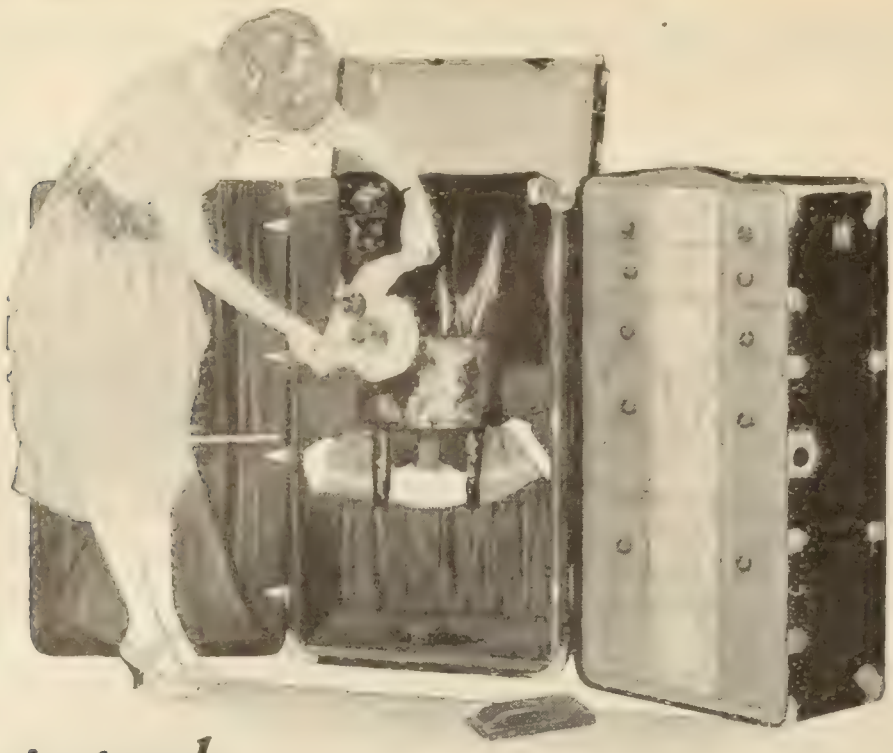
To-day's Great Car

AND that's but part of Templar's superfine merit. Not a was or a will-be car, but a sterling car this minute. Abundant speed, rapid getaway, ideal to handle even in thick city traffic—118-inch wheel base, turns around in 38 feet. Stands rough usage like a mustang. Splendid in equipment. Made to please owners accustomed to the utmost.

Costs $1985—closed models $2785.

Let's get acquainted. We shall be glad to send the name of the Templar dealer nearest you.

The Templar Motors Company, 2400 Halstead Street, Cleveland.



Easy to pack

Z.K.M. found that clothes properly packed do not need pressing at the journey's end. She has written a book, "Household-ing in an Indestructo," that tells exactly how and where to pack every kind of garment so that it will come out of the trunk with all of its original freshness. She has used Indestructo trunks continuously for fifteen years and maintains that no other trunk offers equal convenience or equal protection.

We will send you a copy of this book free. Send for it at once and see for yourself why the Indestructo is usually preferred by seasoned travelers for long, hard trips.

INDESTRUCTO

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Thirsty Fibre Needs No Introduction

YOU'LL recognize him, the moment you meet him face to face, as the actual basis of a remarkable absorbent power that makes ScotTissue a towel that can't be copied.

ScotTissue Towels absorb four times their weight in water—Thirsty Fibre sees to that. ScotTissue Towels are always uniformly white, soft and soothingly refreshing—Thirsty Fibre makes them so. There is only one ScotTissue because there is only one Thirsty Fibre.

ScotTissue Towels should be in your washroom now. One for the hands, another for the face—their use is real economy. *They Dry!*

"Thirsty Fibre—His Biography," is a new, interesting book that you will enjoy. It is sent free.

Scott Paper Company

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New York Chicago San Francisco

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Thirsty Fibre — "Worker of the Washroom" is the basis of a better towel service. He makes ScotTissue soft, white, uniformly satisfying and instantly absorbent. His slogan is—*They Dry!*

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Scottissue Towels

to the public. "Before the strike had gone far manufacturing plants had to limit production, and before it was over many plants were closed completely. In addition to the men on strike half a million 'non-combatants' were idle or on part time."

SELL PRICES, NOT STYLES

STYLE was all-important a while ago, when people were throwing money around more or less recklessly, but to-day, writes the editor of *Forbes*, "the vast majority of families are more interested in securing right prices than in the very latest notion in styles." When the shoe people were recently urged to overcome dullness in their line of business by thinking up and pushing novel styles, they were badly advised, in the opinion of this authority. To-day, "unless the price is a factor, the style will not pull money" out of the customers' pockets, and "all manufacturers and merchants who cater to the millions instead of the millionaires should open their eyes, if they have not already done so, to the transformation which has overtaken the mental attitude of the public in this respect." The writer proceeds:

Unfortunately, the public had it dinned into their ears when profiteering was rife that low-priced goods were not worth buying, and that in order to get quality and style, high prices had to be paid. The effect was that the public became chary of buying low-priced merchandise since they were assured by the sellers that it was no good; and then the day came when most people couldn't afford to pay the extortionate prices asked for goods of quality and style. Therefore, when we are assured by advertisements that we can obtain the right quality and the right style at lower prices, we have an uneasy feeling that the advertiser may not be thoroughly truthful. If we felt certain that the goods were of the right material and possest the right wearing qualities, we would buy more readily. Sellers having widely promulgated distrust of low-priced goods, they are now experiencing difficulty in convincing us that an attractive price doesn't necessarily mean an unattractive article.

If producers of the goods used by the masses would concentrate mainly on substantial quality at attractive prices, they would do better than by spending a lot of money and a lot of printers' ink in harping upon style. When we were "flush" to the point of intoxication, we went after style and didn't give a hang about the price. Now that we have sobered up, we are less concerned about style than we are about quality and price. Standardization, stimulated by the necessities of war, should not be relegated to the background, since it means tremendous economy in production. There is more money in making Fords than in making Rolls-Royces. Get prices low enough and give us decent quality, and those of us who are ordinary consumers will step up and buy. A Parisian label in a garment isn't what most of us are looking for. We want something that will stand wear.

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

September 7.—Imposing the one condition that Ireland must remain within the Empire, the British Cabinet invites Eamon De Valera, the Sinn Fein leader, to send delegates to a conference at Inverness, Scotland, on September 20.

Augustin Edwards, head of the Chilean delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations, contends that the League has no jurisdiction to intervene in purely American matters. The declaration grew out of Bolivia's demand for revision of the 1904 treaty with Chile.

Services for the American victims of the ZR-2 catastrophe in England are held in Westminster Abbey, London.

September 8.—The British Trades Union Congress adopts a resolution protesting against the completion of the government's naval building program and endorsing the Washington armament conference.

Demonstrations by the unemployed are held in many places in England and Scotland, and in several cities serious disorders are reported narrowly averted.

September 9.—The Rosta official Bolshevik news agency announces that the Third Internationale has issued an appeal to all American workmen to contribute one day's pay towards the relief of starving Russia.

Canada's net debt declines by $12,831,576 in August, according to the Finance Department, which shows that the net debt of the Dominion now stands at $2,344,949,085, compared with $2,357,780,661 at the end of July.

The first American food is served in Petrograd to 200 Russian children.

Representatives of rival factions in Belfast agree to a truce.

Occupation of the Koto region by Costa Rican troops is effected without Panaman resistance.

September 10.—The Polish Cabinet, headed by Vincent Witos, resigns.

Celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the establishment of Mexican independence begins with a reception at the National Palace, where all foreign diplomats, except Americans, meet President Obregon.

September 11.—Negotiations are completed in Paris whereby the estates of Archduke Frederick and his son, Archduke Albrecht—estimated to be worth more than $400,000,000—are taken over by an American syndicate, which includes Charles H. Sabin, J. Leonard Replogle, Frank A. Munsey, Thomas J. Fetter, and other prominent American business men.

Chile consents to refer to a commission of three jurists the question whether the Assembly of the League of Nations is competent to investigate the dispute between that country and Bolivia over the treaty of 1904.

September 12.—Eamon De Valera, Irish Republican leader, asks further data on Lloyd George's invitation to a peace conference at Inverness, Scotland, September 20.

The Russian Soviet Government has declared a state of war in Bessarabia, according to a dispatch from Riga.

Police and unemployed battle in Liverpool and many are severely injured.

Spanish forces in the Melilla zone in Morocco resume the offensive against the Moorish tribesmen, and occupy the line of Rasquiviana-Zoco-Arbaa, according to an official report.

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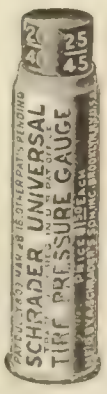

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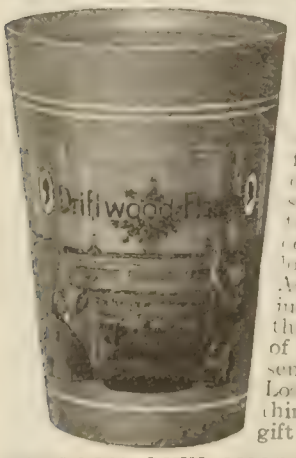

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CURRENT EVENTS

British authorities announce the discovery of a vast revolutionary plot in Constantinople.

DOMESTIC

September 7.—State and Federal authorities begin proceedings to fix responsibility for the recent disturbances in the West Virginia coal fields.

Judge K. M. Landis, who was appointed arbiter by representatives of the employers and employees in the building trades in Chicago, reduces wages in that industry from 10 to 36 per cent.

President Harding accepts the honorary presidency of the Press Congress of the World to be held in Honolulu next month.

September 8.—Because of burglaries, robberies and general insecurity of property in New York, burglary insurance companies announce an increase of 10 per cent. in their rates, beginning next Monday.

In following his program for handling the short-dated debt, Secretary of the Treasury Mellon announces a combined offering of $600,000,000 in new notes, the largest offering since the Liberty Loan. More than $1,150,000,000 of principal and interest in Treasury certificates and other obligations fall due before October 15.

September 9.—President Harding announces the appointment of Charles E. Hughes, chairman, Senator Lodge, Elihu Root, and Senator Oscar W. Underwood as delegates to the Washington conference on armament limitation.

After a pistol battle resulting in the death of two and the wounding of fourteen, 300 of the crew of the Grecian liner *King Alexander*, docked at Brooklyn, are arrested by Government agents, and $1,000,000 in drugs and liquors and the ship are seized.

Informal reports indicating improved business conditions throughout the country have reached President Harding, it is officially announced.

Railroads had a net operating income in July of $69,485,000, the largest since last October, and $17,000,000 more than in June, according to a report of the Association of Railway Executives.

September 10.—A cloudburst and flood result in the death of approximately 150 people and property loss totaling about $20,000,000, in San Antonio, Texas. Federal troops from Camp Travis and Fort Sam Houston are sent to aid the police in patrolling the streets.

Twenty-seven persons are drowned at Chester, Pa., when a bridge collapses, throwing them into the Chester River.

Formal treaties between this government and Great Britain, France, Japan, and Italy, will be sought by the United States as a proper solution of the mandate problem before the Assembly of the League of Nations, it is officially announced in Washington.

September 12.—The Senate Finance Committee decides on 32 per cent. as a maximum rate for surtaxes on incomes, to apply from January 1, 1922. The Committee also accepts the provisions of the House bill making the exemption of the head of the family $2,500 for incomes not over $5,000, and exemption for each dependent child $400.

September 13.—The Senate Finance Committee concurs in the House provision in the tax bill repealing the excess profits tax as of January 1, 1922, and votes to increase the corporation income tax as of January 1, 1922, to 15 per cent.

The Business for You!

Make and sell Crispettes. Delicious confection. Everybody loves them. Can't get enough. They come again and again for more. Easy to make. I furnish everything. Raw materials plentiful and cheap. Profits enormous.

Quick success possible anywhere—cities, small towns, villages. Amazing market—crowded streets; surging throngs at fairs, carnivals, parks, etc.; wholesale to grocers, bakeries, druggists, and so on. Possibilities unlimited! Need no experience. Little capital starts you on road to phenomenal earnings. Ira Shook, of Flint, did $375.75 in one day. He says in letter dated March 1, 1921: "Started out with nothing, now have $12,000.00 all made from Crispettes." Others have amazing records: Kellog writes: "$700.00 ahead in first two weeks." Erwin's boy makes $35.00 to $50.00 every Saturday afternoon. Meixner reports $600.00 business in one day, and so on. **There is money—lots of it—in Crispettes.**

Write—Get My Help—Begin Now

Others are making money—lots of it. Letters just received during this year tell of wonderful successes. You can succeed, too. Start is all you need. I'll gladly help you. Furnish everything—complete outfit materials, secret formula, full directions, wrappers, etc. Send post card for illustrated book of facts. Tells how to start. Explains most successful methods. Gives all information needed. It's free. Write now!

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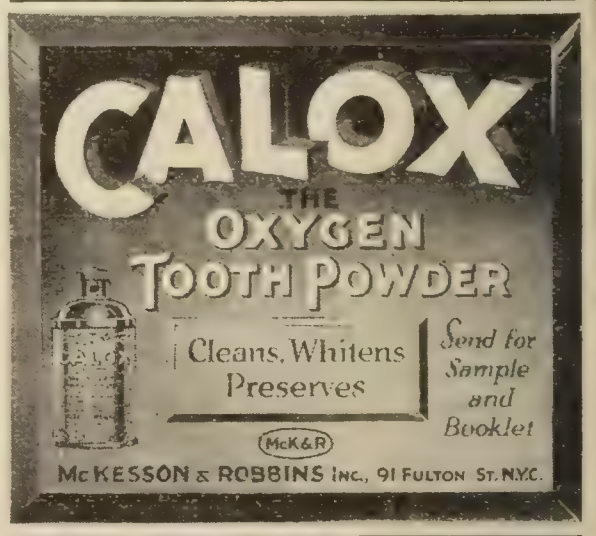

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

The Lexicographer is greatly obliged to readers of *The Literary Digest* for informing him that the phrase "Benevolent assimilation" was used by President McKinley. In a letter of instructions written by President McKinley to the Secretary of War dated at Washington, December 21, 1898, the following passage occurs—"Finally, it should be the earnest and paramount aim of the military administration to win the confidence, respect, and affection of the inhabitants of the Philippines by assuring to them in every possible way that full measure of individual rights and liberties which is the heritage of free peoples, and by proving to them that the mission of the United States is one of *benevolent assimilation*, substituting the mild sway of justice and right for arbitrary rule." (See *Messages and Papers of the President*, compiled by James D. Richardson, published by the Government Printing Office, Washington, 1899, Volume X, pp. 220 and 221).

"S. H. B.," Plainfield, Vt.—"I am correcting proof for a book to be published very soon. In speaking of trees is it correct to say, 'Ferns uncoil at their *foot*'? It is desirable to retain this form of expression if possible."

Logically and grammatically the phrase quoted by you should read:—"Ferns uncoil at their *feet*,' as it is evident that several trees are referred to. Poetic license, however, would permit the use of the singular form of the word in this case.

"ED. C.," San Francisco, Cal.—"With reference to the use of the words *conveyor* and *conveyer*, the Standard Dictionary and others give the definition of *conveyor* as, 'A thief; trickster'; *conveyer*, 'One who or that which conveys, transports, transmits, or transfers; any mechanical contrivance for conveying material in working of mills, such as endless chains, etc.' Catalogs of all manufacturers of endless chains and mechanical contrivances for conveying material, and all advertisements and literature advertising such, use the word *conveyor*. Kindly give the authority for such usage."

In the 1919 edition of the New Standard Dictionary, you will find "*conveyor*, n. Same as *conveyer*, 1 and 2." Definitions 1 and 2 of *conveyer* read as follows:—"1. One who or that which conveys, transports, transmits, imparts, or transfers; specifically, any mechanical contrivance for conveying material in the working of mills, elevators, etc., such as endless chains, etc. 2. One who conveys or transfers property." The spelling preferred by the best dictionaries is convey*er*, tho there is also authority for the use of convey*or*.

"G. T. I.," Berwyn, Ill.—"Please inform me whether it is permissible to divide the word *furnished* at the end of a line, putting *furnish* on one line and *ed* on the next."

The correct way to divide the word *furnished* at the end of a line is *fur-nished*.

"A. L. S.," Poiche, Nev.—"The dictionary gives only one pronunciation for *gondola*, accenting the first syllable. In railroad parlance, and, if I remember rightly, in the Italian language, the accent is on the second syllable. Which is correct?"

The word *gondola* is correctly accented on the first syllable. The word is frequently mispronounced with the accent on the second syllable.

"K. M. C.," San Francisco, Cal.—"Can you give me the name of the author of the Belgian hymn 'Brabanconne,' with any other information in regard to the same?"

Brabanconne is the national song of the Belgians, originally sung by the insurgents during the Revolution of September, 1830. A young French player of the name of Jenneval was the author of the song, which was set to music by a singer named Campenhout. Jenneval fell in a combat with the Dutch at Berchem.—*New International Encyclopedia.*

"R. E. T.," Springfield, Mo.—The term to which you refer is a hyphenated word—*porch-climber*.

"M. R. S.," Uxbridge, Mass.—"What is the correct pronunciation of the word *pergola?*"

The word *pergola* is correctly pronounced *pur'go-la*—*u* as in *burn*, *o* as in *obey*, *a* as in *final*.

He Is Young at Sixty

That he is still in vigorous physical trim at sixty is due to perfect health. *Perfect health* means health of the mouth as well as of the body.

Science now knows that the condition of both gums and teeth must be watched.

Normal gums are snug to the teeth, they are firm and of the natural color that indicates a free and healthy circulation in the gum-tissue.

Gums that are not normal may indicate Pyorrhea, especially in older people.

This is a condition to guard against. Visit your dentist often for tooth and gum inspection, and as a preventive measure — use Forhan's For the Gums.

Forhan's For the Gums is a dentifrice which if used in time and used consistently, will keep the gums firm and healthy. It will also keep the teeth white and clean; yet it is without harsh ingredients.

How to Use Forhan's

Use it twice daily, year in and year out. Wet your brush in cold water, place a half-inch of the refreshing, healing paste on it, then brush your teeth *up and down*. Use a rolling motion to clean the crevices. Brush the grinding and back surfaces of the teeth. Massage your gums with your Forhan-coated brush—gently at first until the gums harden, then more vigorously. If the gums are very tender, massage with the finger, instead of the brush. If gum-shrinkage has already set in, use Forhan's according to directions, and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

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is proportionally greater than in the United States. For electrically Canada occupies a unique position:

—Canada has 18,803,000 horsepower available for development, a greater amount per capita than any other country.

—Canada has now developed 2,305,310 horsepower, a per capita power attainment larger than any other country in the world except Norway.

—Canada has 665,340 of her 1,557,942 occupied dwellings wired for electricity, approximately every other home, as compared with one home in every three in the U.S.A.

United States manufacturers of electrical appliances, recognizing the opportunity which exists, have established branch factories in the Dominion and are advertising their products to Canadian consumers.

But if Canada merits the attention of these manufacturers, because of her great and growing number of wired homes, etc., think how much more she merits the attention of other classes of manufacturers who supply the multitudinous things these homes require !. . .

Yes, Canada is worth cultivating. And the best way, the sure way, the tried and tested way (as instanced by many notable successes won by U.S. firms) is through the advertising columns of

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They constitute "the national medium" for advertising. By using the Metropolitan Dailies listed below, you can reach the best Canadian households from coast to coast—effectively and at moderate cost. Write to them—or ask your Advertising Agency.

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St. John, N.B.	64,305	Standard
" "	"	Telegraph & Times
Quebec, Que.	116,850	Chronicle
" "	"	Telegraph
Montreal, Que.	801,216	Gazette
" "	"	La Patrie
" "	"	Star
Toronto, Ont.	512,812	Globe
" "	"	Star
Hamilton, Ont.	110,137	Herald
London, Ont.	60,000	Free Press
Winnipeg, Man.	196,947	Free Press
" "	"	Tribune
Regina, Sask.	42,000	Leader & Post
Saskatoon, Sask.	31,364	Phoenix
" "	"	Star
Calgary, Alta.	75,000	Albertan
Edmonton, Alta.	65,000	Journal
Vancouver, B.C.	165,000	Sun
Victoria, B.C.	60,000	Colonist
" "	"	Times

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The Harder the Fresher.—Girls, beware of the hard-boiled egg. He will get fresh.—*Minnesota Star.*

The Movable Hearthstone.—Home nowadays is where the family auto may happen to be parked.—*The Pacific Legion.*

Changed Roles.—" Pa, what is meant by spirit control? " " Formerly the butler, now the physician."—*Boston Globe.*

Pathos Up-to-Date.—There is nothing more pathetic in life than the spectacle of a sturdy Boy Scout begging his mother not to smoke.—*The Periscope.*

The Drawbacks.—It is now proposed to deport alien violators of the Volstead act. But why send so much money out of the country?—*Peoria Transcript.*

Honors Are Even.—A woman doesn't make much headway driving a nail, but did you ever see a man try to wrap up a bundle of laundry?—*Akron Times.*

Usually.—Teacher—"Now, children, it is a curious fact that the bee stings only once."

Boy: " But, isn't once enough? "—*The Bulletin, Sydney.*

Improved Grammar.—T. I. S. wants to know how to keep the rising generation from saying " I seen " so extensively. Get them to say "I lamped."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Appropriate.—" I have decided to call my homebrew 'frog,' " remarked Nutt.

" Why?" asked Bolt.

" Because it has plenty of hops, but not much kick," replied Nutt.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

Wrong Name.—" Is this an accommodation train? " asked the traveling man.

" Only in a technical sense," replied Mr. Crosslots. " As a matter of fact it's one of the most disobliging trains I ever rode on."—*Washington Star.*

A Beginning.—The Theosophist—"Does your husband believe that his soul leaves his body while he sleeps? "

The Materialist: " I'm not certain; but he's got a suspicion that his money leaves his pockets."—*The Bulletin, Sydney.*

Things to Preach About.—A newspaper gives a few sermon subjects which some ministers advertise as their Sunday themes: " Slip, Slips, and Slippers," " Wobbling," " Swat the Fly! " " The Honeymoon," " My Mother-in-Law," " The Ass Tied at the Door Without," " Lop-sided Folks," " The Sentimental Journey," " Three White Mice," " Pulling Out a Plum," " A Big Hug," " Psychometric Readings," " Street-car Ventilation," "A Joke on the Conductor," " Hallowe'en Tricks and Pranks," " The Doll-makers of Nuremberg." A Congregationalist in Columbus announced, " A Man with His Nose Out of Joint." A Methodist minister in Dayton perpetrated, "The Devil-Man's Life, Death and Funeral, in Five Acts." A minister in California announced, "Two Looks at Another Man's Wife."—*Christian Register.*

Balancing the Books.—The disarmament conference will meet in Washington on Armistice Day, it is now proposed, and remain in session for months. This will enable the Washington hotels to get back the money that Europe borrowed.—*Los Angeles Times.*

Her Move.—Pretty Niece (blushing)—" Auntie, what would you do if you learned that a young man was secretly inquiring about your ability as a cook? "

Wise Aunt—" I should immediately make secret inquiries as to his ability to provide things to cook, my dear."—*Boston Transcript.*

Just Before the Battle.—Mrs. O'Brien—" They say it's not polite to be helped twice, Mr. Flaherty, but ye'll take another piece of my cake, won't ye? "

Flaherty—"Indade, Oi will that, Mrs. O'Brien. Shure, it's the height of politeness to ate a sicond piece av such cake as this."—*Western Christian Advocate.*

He Might Have Known It.—" On my last voyage," a young sailor remarked, " I saw waves forty feet high."

"Get out! " cried an old sailor. "I was at sea for fifty years, and I never saw them that high."

"Well," the young sailor retorted, " things are higher now than they used to be."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

A Regular Patron.—The bandits rushed into the cigar store, felled the clerks with black-jacks and ransacked the place leisurely.

Then they leaned against the counter and waited for the clerks to regain consciousness. Presently the head clerk regained his senses . . . he peered up at the bandits and demanded, "Well, what are you waiting for? "

The head bandit looked down at him in scorn.

" Coupons! " he replied with a sneer.—*New York Globe.*

Going Up.—An Englishman went to a baseball game, and both sides made one run each during the first inning. The Englishman watched the scoreboard intently, as each team failed to make a run inning after inning. The game had gone sixteen innings, and the figure one and the zeros following had left their impression on the mind of the Englishman. Going down the street after the game, a small boy stopped him and asked what the score was. " Oh," said the Englishman, "I lost all track of the game; it's way up in the millions."—*The Argonaut, San Francisco.*

Breaking It Gently.—A New York silk merchant went to the bank to get his note renewed.

" I am sorry," said the banker, " but it will be absolutely impossible for me to renew your note."

The silk merchant's face paled. After a moment of thought he looked up at the banker and asked:

" Were you ever in the silk business? "

" Why of course not," answered the banker.

" Well, you're in it now," said the silk merchant as he picked up his hat and went out.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

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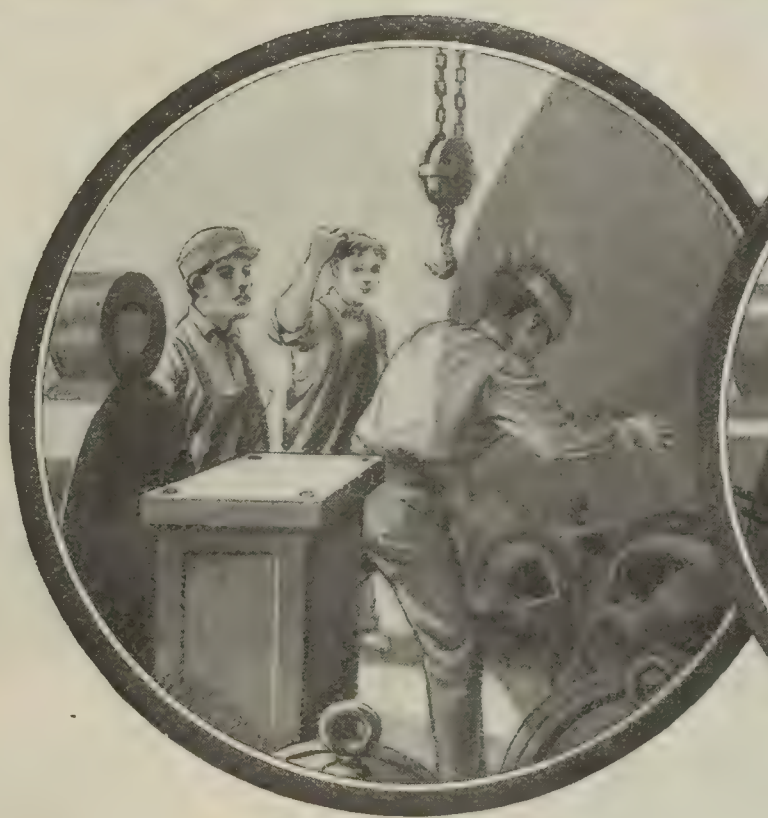

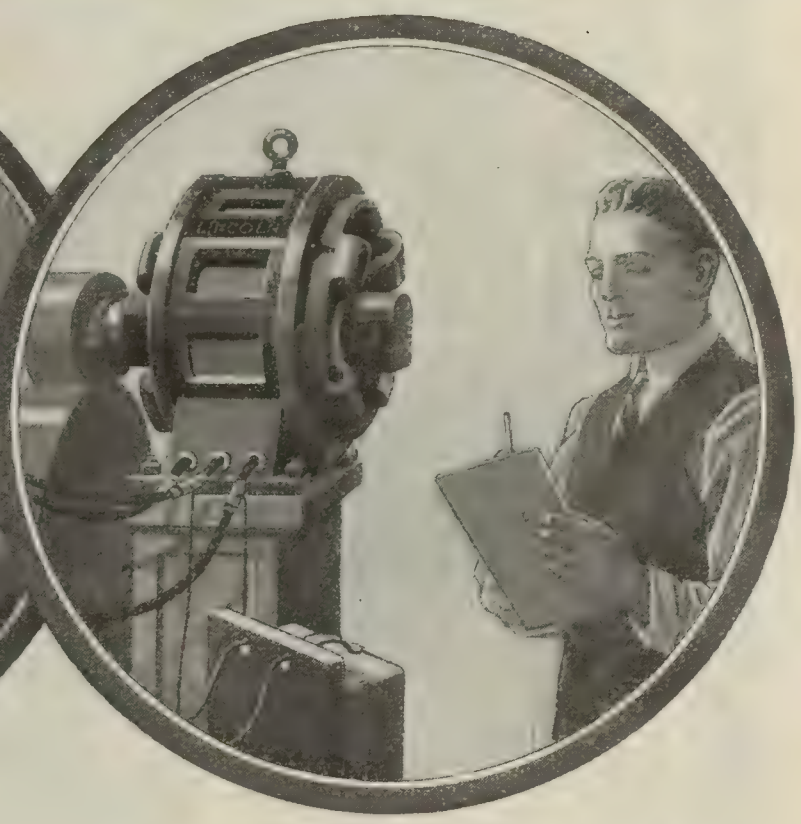

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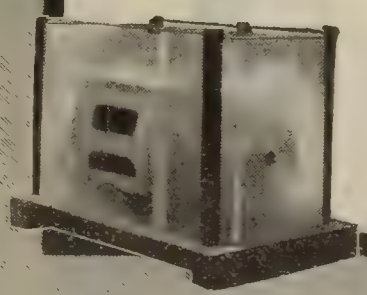

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Dramatized Facts out of The Day's Work

No. 9

Where the facts came from

The great Carolina Flood of 1916 wrought havoc for 30 miles, leaving towns and factories desolate and helpless. Grinnell Company played an important part in the work of restoration. All consulting engineers realize that in such disasters the Grinnell Company can mobilize its field forces, backed by its factories and engineers, to meet the immediate needs of stricken communities.

Coming!—in the hour of desperate need

The Mayor, haggard from loss of sleep since the dreadful night when the flood broke, eagerly scanned the drawn faces about him for reassurance. "With the Power House swept away, the situation is appalling. I tell you we've got to move faster. The city's industries are without lights, or water, or power. The Fire Chief has given official warning that the danger of a conflagration is imminent."

"What more can the public expect?" wavered the City Engineer. "We are salvaging the big pumps from the river bed. I've drafted every mason in town, commandeered all the brick. The walls are going up five feet a day!"

"Hang the walls!" snapped the Superintendent of Waterworks. "We've got more than mere building to worry us. Think of that mammoth piping job! Bends, welded nozzles, hangers—ton upon ton of piping to be put up and fitted—"

"Wait a minute," interjected the Consulting Engineer, one of the biggest in the country.

"What do you gentlemen think I'm here for?—To rush this work through without delay—and that's just what I'm doing. Complete blueprints of the piping job went to the piping people days ago."

"—And just what does that mean?" barked the Superintendent.

"Mean? It means *service*—I guess you don't know what Grinnell Company does in such emergencies as this. It means that four of their plants—Providence, Warren, Atlanta, and North Charlotte—are working together to turn out the piping we need, in record time—condensers, valves, hangers, and all the accessories."

"It means piping hundreds of miles away!" said the Mayor despairingly. "That means weeks."

"No, the pipe is coming! Four cars will arrive tomorrow," was the prompt reply.

"But where'll we get the men to put it up?" inquired the City Engineer.

"Grinnell Company has a road force of 1300 men. They are sending us as many as we need. If the piping job's not complete by the time the roof is on the Power House, I miss my guess."

The Mayor looked his astonishment. "That *will* be service," he said. Then the old frown returned. Almost pleadingly he asked, "Will you stay right here and see that the city's interests are protected?" He was thinking that excuses for big bills won't go at election time, even if the work was properly authorized.

The Consulting Engineer laughed his assurance. "Don't worry. When Grinnell does a job, haste means *service*—not *waste*. Grinnell *guarantees* this piping work and does it in this case on a cost plus basis."

The Mayor for the first time in days smiled a little. "The best news is that cars and men are coming. I want to be on hand myself to see those cars come in."

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Volume 70
No. 14

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1921

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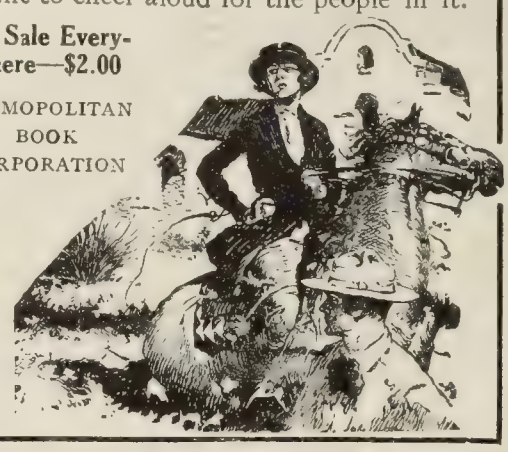

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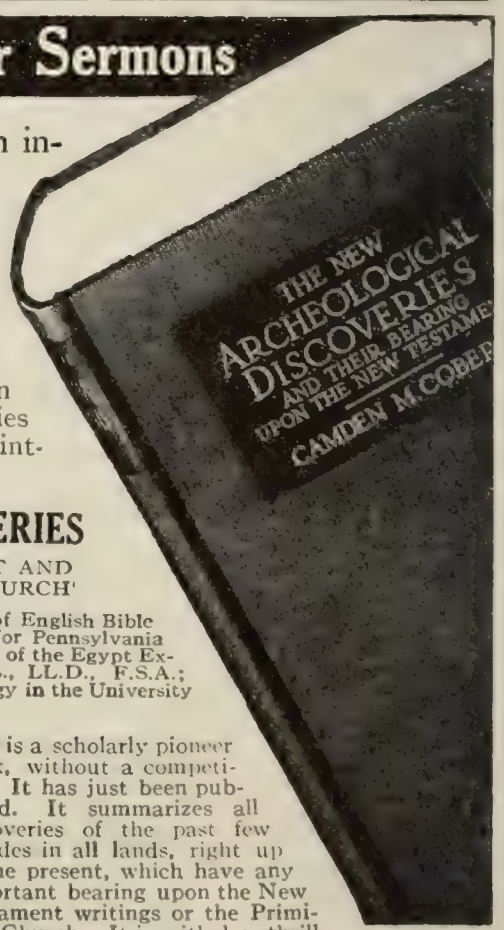

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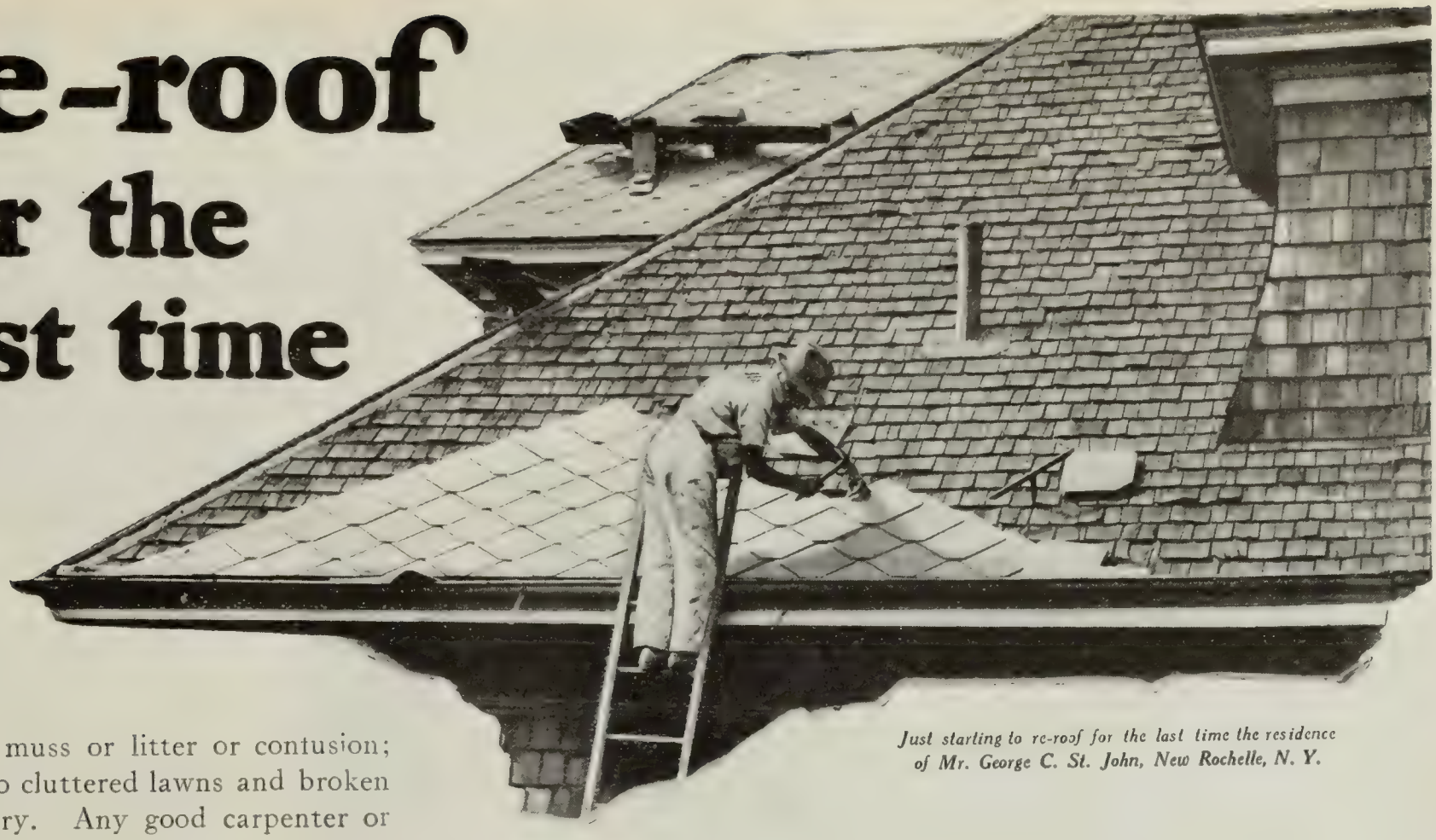

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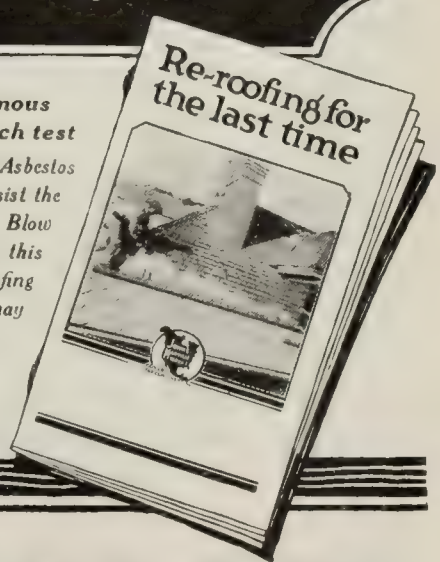

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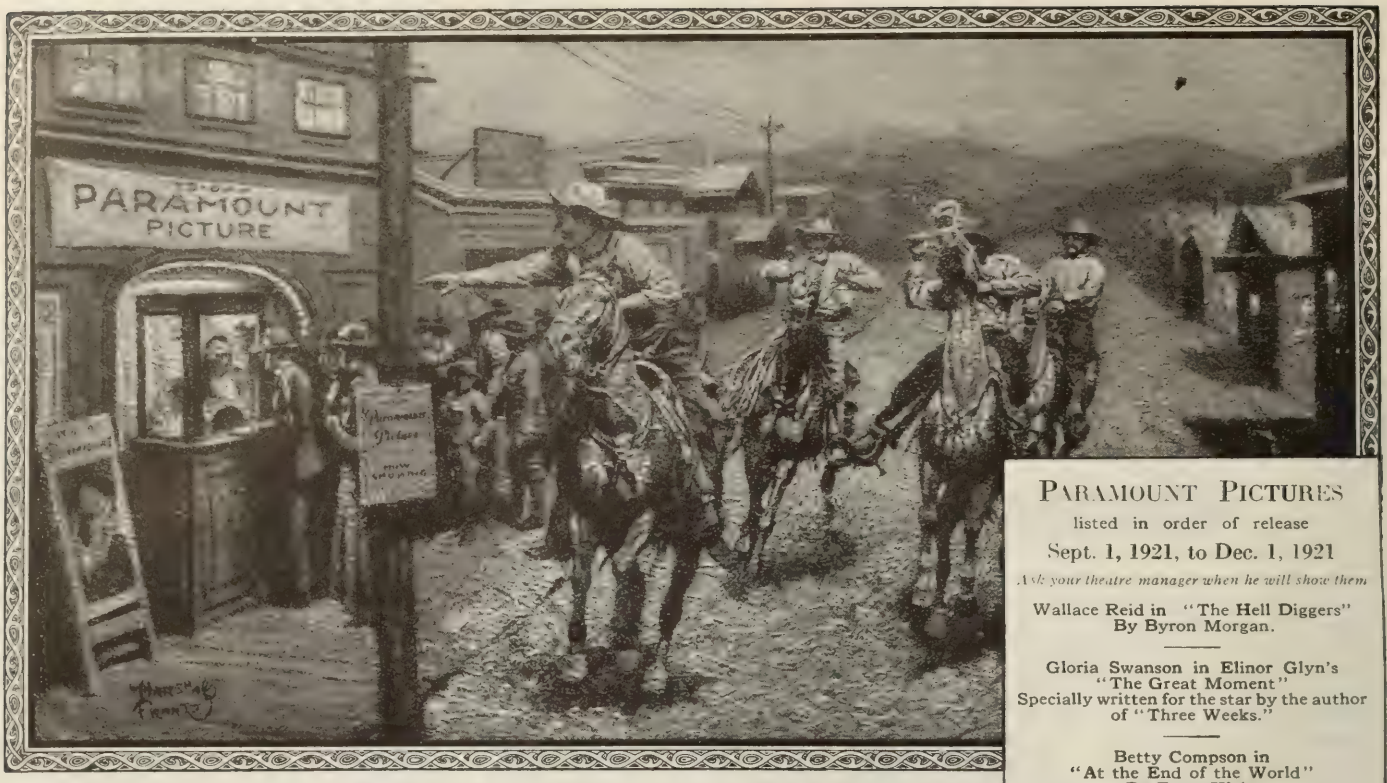

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A unique presentation of the famous story of ancient Prague.

"Dangerous Lies"
With David Powell
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Cecil B. deMille's
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By Jeanie MacPherson
Suggested by Schnitzler's play
With Wallace Reid, Gloria Swanson, Elliott Dexter, Bebe Daniels, Monte Blue, Wanda Hawley, Theodore Roberts, Agnes Ayres, Theodore Kosloff, Polly Moran, Raymond Hatton and Julia Faye.

Elsie Ferguson in "Footlights"
By Rita Weiman, directed by John S. Robertson.

Thomas Meighan in "Cappy Ricks"
By Peter B. Kyne.

George Melford's
"The Great Impersonation"
By E. Phillips Oppenheim
Cast includes
James Kirkwood and Ann Forrest.

A George Fitzmaurize production
"Experience"
with Richard Barthelmess as
"Youth"
By George Hobart.

William deMille's "After the Show"
By Rita Weiman; cast includes
Jack Holt, Lila Lee and Charles Ogle.

Ethel Clayton in William D. Taylor's
Production "Beyond"
By Henry Arthur Jones.

William S. Hart in
"Three Word Brand,"
A William S. Hart Production.

George Loane Tucker's
"Ladies Must Live,"
with Betty Compson;
by Alice Duer Miller.

"The Bonnie Briar Bush,"
by Ian MacLaren.
A Donald Crisp Production.

George Melford's Production
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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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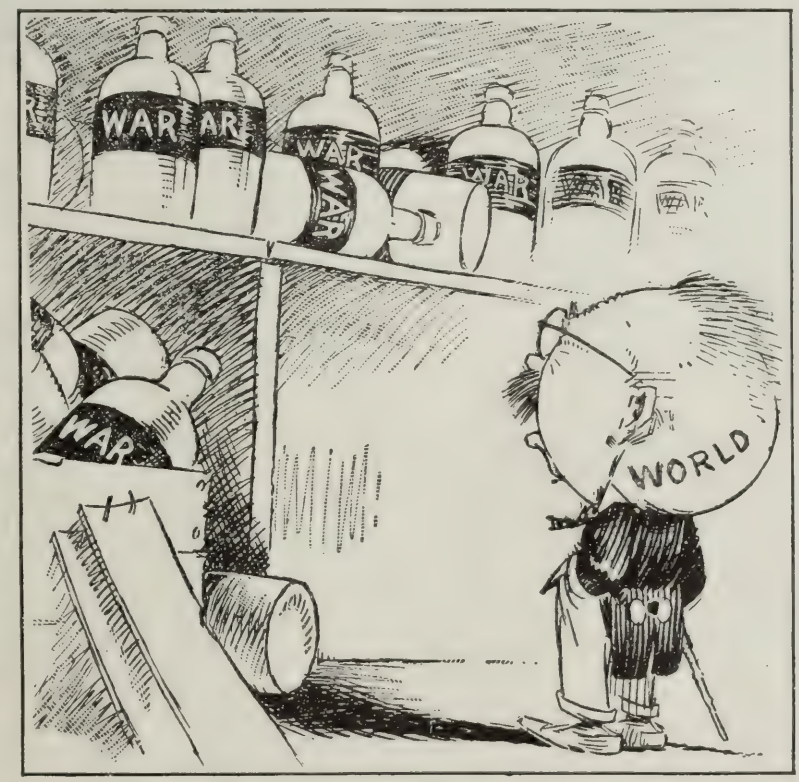
Vol. LXX, No. 14 New York, October 1, 1921 Whole Number 1641

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(Title registered in U S Patent Office for use in this publication and on moving picture films)

THE ARMS PARLEY AND THE LEAGUE AS RIVALS

WITH TWO RIVAL BODIES trying to save the world from war and ruin, one working from Geneva and the other from Washington, fear is beginning to be felt that their efforts may interfere with and weaken each other and prevent the highest success that might be hoped for. Thus the Springfield *Republican* is imprest by the fact that it is the correspondent of the pro-Harding Chicago *Daily News*, Paul Scott Mowrer, who reports that anti-American feeling is now running strong among the League delegates because they suspect our Government of a "silent struggle" to kill the League. According to Mr. Mowrer it is felt in Geneva that the coming conference at Washington was designed to steal the League's disarmament thunder, and also to lay the foundation for a new association of nations that would put the existing League underground. "The people of forty nations are being told by their correspondents that the League can not make disarmament progress because America will not work with it," cables Edwin L. James from Geneva to the New York *Times*, and he adds: "All the countries of the League are being told that America is killing the League because she wants her own league." The League and the Washington Conference "cannot both live," affirms the Fresno *Republican*, which goes on to say:



LOSING CONFIDENCE IN THE OLD NOSTRUM

"I've taken a lot of that medicine without getting rid of my troubles."

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.

"The existence of either of these assemblages is inconsistent with that of the other.

"If the assembly of the League of Nations were really a functioning body, there would be no need for a disarmament conference. The calling of the conference is in some sense an aspersion on the League of Nations, or of the way it was formed or constituted. The disarmament conference is the vital body, at least for the present. The League of Nations is marking time."

Already, the correspondents report, the League of Nations Assembly has found it expedient to "shelve" the question of disarmament until after the Washington Conference; and a dispatch from Buenos Ayres suggests that South American countries would be willing to withdraw from the League and join an association of nations to be sponsored by President Harding.

But the League itself, and a majority of our editors, seem to take a more optimistic view of the situation. As the Topeka *Capital* expresses it, "There is a certain rivalry between the two efforts, yet neither is necessarily obstructive of the other, and the cooperation of both is not impossible." And it adds:

"These two distinct attacks on the problem of armament rivalry of great Powers deserve popular support in every part of the world. The success of either or both should be universally desired. Failure in a matter of such dire importance should not be accepted by the peoples who pay the bills of armament rivalry and of the wars thereby inflicted upon them."

Some months ago Mr. Viviani, the president of the League's Temporary Mixed Commission on the Reduction of Armaments, publicly exprest his own great satisfaction at President Harding's initiative, and declared his belief that the work of his commission would be of use to the Washington conference. In its report to the League Assembly, published on September 19, Mr. Viviani's commission finds that the Washington conference can better deal with the question of naval disarmament than the League. On this point it says: "The limitation of naval armaments, which presumably will be one of the principal problems discust in Washington, can indeed be most effectively secured by common agreement among the Powers." But meanwhile, the report adds, "a field of useful work remains open to the League of Nations. The financial position of the European states imperiously demands further reductions of military expenditures and indeed it is not too much to say that the economic revival of Europe depends largely upon such reductions being

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TAKING MOST OF THE BEDCLOTHES. —Darling in *Collier's Weekly.*

effected." The report states in passing that America's failure to ratify the arms convention, which she signed at St. Germain, has prevented world-wide application of the principle, since Great Britain, France, Japan and Italy, altho willing to ratify, are holding off because of the attitude of the United States. In its discussion of the question of the private manufacture of arms, the report enumerates the following grave charges against arms manufacturers:

"First—That the armament firms have been active in fomenting war scares and in persuading their own countries to adopt warlike policies and increase their armaments.

"Second—That the armament firms have attempted to bribe Government officials, both at home and abroad.

"Third—That the armament firms have disseminated false reports concerning the military and naval programs of countries in order to stimulate armament expenditure.

"Fourth—That the armament firms have sought to influence public opinion through the control of newspapers in their own and foreign countries.

"Fifth—That armament firms have organized international armament rings through which the armament race has been accentuated by playing off one country against another.

"Sixth—That the armament firms have organized international armament trusts which have increased the price of armament sold to governments."

The document ends as follows:

"The inevitable conclusion to be drawn from the present report is that mankind at the present time is still too far removed from the ideal of peace towards which, however, all the efforts of the League of Nations, whose supreme object it is, must lead it.

"The delays, difficulties and cruel anxieties which beset us arise from the fact that while the League of Nations aims above all at maintaining peace, the fires of war are still smoldering in, alas! too many quarters of the globe.

"Nevertheless, the commission feels justified in the confidence that its labors will not have been without value in furthering the realization of this splendid ideal. It would be cruel injustice to reproach it with not having completed its task. The League of Nations after two brief years of existence could scarcely be expected to have solved all the problems which have perplexed the world for so many centuries.

"But even in this vital question of disarmament it may pride itself on having opened up to men of good-will a road which will lead them to realization of a less primitive ideal than that which has guided them since the dawn of history."

Of the five great Powers that will meet in Washington on Armistice Day to discuss the limitation of armament, four are members of the League of Nations. Will they be conscious of a divided loyalty? No, thinks the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, which goes on to say:

"The covenant of the League declares that 'The members of the League recognize that the maintenance of a peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations,' and it prescribes that 'The Council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each state, shall formulate plans for such reduction for the consideration and action of the several governments.' In accordance with that provision the Council appointed, a year ago, a permanent Advisory Armaments Commission to study the problem, and in December the United States was invited to name a representative with advisory powers to sit with this commission, an invitation which President Wilson declined, inasmuch as the United States had refused to enter the League.

"It was generally conceded that an effective program for the limitation of armament could not be agreed upon unless the United States was a party to it. The richest and most powerful country in the world, with the largest navy save one, and with a navy-building program that would soon give it first rank in naval power, no government of the first class felt free to contemplate a material reduction of its military equipment without some definite knowledge of the attitude and purposes of the United States in this matter. Our Government not only refused to enter the League, but refused to have any communication with the League, thus making it impossible to reach any understanding through League agencies upon which a program of disarmament could be established. This country, in short, stood in the way of the most important step toward permanent peace that it was possible for the nations to take. That obstacle has been removed by President Harding in the call for a disarmament conference, to which the nations most vitally concerned, and no others, are invited, have responded with alacrity.

These nations could not bring America into active cooperation with them, because of the political circumstances that had prevented us from becoming a party to the League in which they are associated, but this Government could bring them into cooperation with it, by means of a conference outside of and independent of the League, for the accomplishment of the same purposes. In this matter the aim of the League and the aim of the conference are identical. It should make no great difference to the League, how or by what agencies the thing is done if it be done. Any action by the nations for the promotion of peace is in accord with the principles of the League and a furtherance of its designs."

Nor will successful action by the Washington Conference weaken the League or lesson its usefulness as an agency for peace, declares this St. Louis paper:

"On the contrary, we are inclined to believe that effective accomplishment at the Washington meeting will remove the greatest obstacle that now exists to the achievement of the League's purposes. It was from the beginning plainly recognized that limitation of armaments was one of the most important and at the same time one of the most difficult tasks intrusted to that organization. Even if the United States had been an active member it would have been hard for the League, with its powers limited to inquiry and recommendation, to have established an agreement among the nations on this matter. It will be exceedingly difficult for the coming conference to do this, but composed as it will be of special representatives acting directly on behalf of their respective governments, with these governments deeply concerned in the success of the conference and prepared to accept its conclusions, it is reasonable to expect that the difficulties will be cleared away and agreement accomplished. That being done the way would seem to be open to a larger field of usefulness for the League than would be possible to it so long as the armament problem remained unsolved. The American Government may continue to ignore this great organization, but none the less it exists, and it is operating to carry out the purposes of its creation. With the establishment of the International Court of Justice it will have completed its equipment for the promotion and application of principles of international law that are founded upon justice, and will have set up the machinery for the impartial consideration of international dispute as a means to the maintenance of international right and international peace. It may be that somehow we shall absorb the League, it may be that willy nilly it will absorb us, but one thing is sure, the essential principles upon which it is founded are American principles, and in it or out of it we shall have to walk in step with it or be untrue to ourselves."

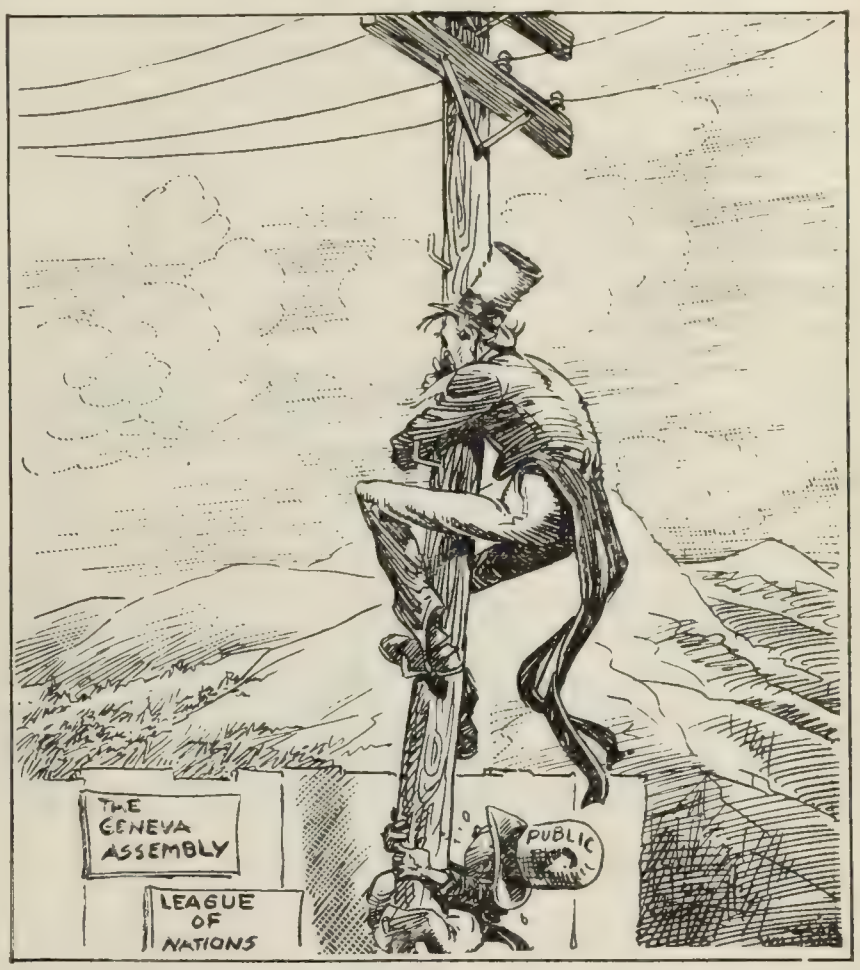
"Lamentable as it is that the League of Nations has been crippled by the antagonism of the United States and hampered by the continued functioning of the Allied Supreme Council," says the New York *Times*, "the fact remains that to-day the center of hope for limiting armaments lies not at Geneva, but at Washington." "The principal reason why the conference offers better prospects for immediate results than the League's commission is that the United States will be represented in the conference, and under the present Administration the United States will not even receive or reply to communications from the League," remarks the Philadelphia *Record*, which adds:

"The United States has succeeded, so far as this matter is concerned, in thwarting the League of Nations. It is not creditable to the United States that it has done this, but as it has called the limitations conference the end may be attained by a different process.

"There is no indication that the limitation of armies will be considered at the limitations conference. This subject which is hardly second to the limitation of navies, will remain for the League's commission to deal with. The League is still the only organization that can deal with the causes of war and means to avert war. The International Court of Justice has been selected, and will soon organize, and will have a powerful influence, even without us, in moving nations to settle their controversies by negotiation or litigation or arbitration. In case these methods are refused, or fail, the League remains the only '*posse comitatus* of nations' to prevent war, which Mr. Roosevelt insisted upon repeatedly between 1910 and 1915, and for which Mr. Taft created his League to Enforce Peace."

As the Newark *Evening News* sees it, the League "does not expect much from the Harding conference," but "will await the outcome with impatience and, if it fails of substantial results, resume its own efforts more vigorously than ever." "America," says the Boston *Herald*, "is at one with the League of Nations in its aims, while differing in its methods." And in the New York *Journal of Commerce* we read:

"There would have been no need to hold a special conference on disarmament had the United States subscribed to the Covenant of the League of Nations. That instrument provides fully for the main purpose of the Washington Conference, inasmuch as the members of the League formally recognize that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety, and the enforcement by common action of international obligations.



AND WE MIGHT HAVE HAD SEATS WITH ALL THE REST OF THE FOLK.

—Williams in the Indianapolis *News*.

"But, with the United States standing outside of the circle of the League, it would be folly to attempt to formulate an international rule of armaments. Hence, President Harding's proposal comes in most opportunely to enable the League to function in a matter which constitutes one of the determining reasons for its existence. In regard to the problems of the Pacific, with which it is specifically charged to deal, the conference will have an obvious advantage over any mechanism that could be provided by the League of Nations. That is to say, it can act promptly, and with a degree of authority inherent in the limitation of its membership to the Powers immediately concerned."

Meanwhile, the popular demand for a solution of the disarmament problem is growing, particularly in the United States. When ninety-six United States Senators and four hundred and thirty-five Congressmen returned to Washington after a month's recess spent in renewing contact with their home communities, a Washington correspondent tells us, they were nearly unanimous in reporting disarmament the most popular issue "back home." Among the electorate of the country as a whole "the concern about reducing armaments is even greater than the concern about unemployment," we are told; because "to the sentiment based on the old League of Nations idealism is added a hard practical sentiment in favor of disarmament, based on the wish for lower taxes."

TALKING IRELAND INTO PEACE

ALL SUMMER LONG the Irish people, relieved by the truce from the terror of noonday riots and midnight assassinations, have been soothed into security by the almost daily interchange of statements between their representatives and the eloquent Welshman who speaks for the British empire. So grateful is the peace that editors and correspondents, while perplexed by successive deadlocks and ultimata, do not see how any sane leader will dare break the soporific charm of the cross-channel conversations by renewing the clash of arms. But whatever the final outcome, the diplomatic correspondence that has been going on these three months between the British Prime Minister and the Sinn Fein President has, as viewed objectively by our press, "all the fascination of a brilliant and dramatic matching of wits." "What a weaving of words and what a correspondence!" exclaims the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. "The epistolary gladiators wield words as rapiers with a subtlety and skill that can be admired. No sooner do the spectators applaud the thrust of the Welshman than they are compelled to give plaudits to the parry and reposte of the Irishman." So remarks the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, noting that in the meanwhile, "as a witty cartoonist has depicted it, the door of Irish negotiations is left open because it is revolving." We have all of us learned not to take the notes of the negotiators at face value, the Chicago *Evening Post* observes, for "when the letters sound most hostile Dublin and London are most hopeful." The New York *Evening Post* finds "as much tragedy as comedy" in the situation, and comes to the conclusion that the fundamental of it "is apparently the need of a minute's recess in which Ireland shall declare herself independent and taste of her independence and then proceed to apply for admission into the British Empire."

When Celt meets Celt the verbal tug-of-war is likely to be

THEY ALWAYS LEAVE THE DOOR OPEN.

—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

interesting and long-drawn-out. At least our newspaper writers are sure it's so in the present case. Here it is October and the debate which has been substituted for murders and reprisals and counter-reprisals has been going on since July 8. In fact, it really began two weeks earlier. The New York *Tribune* presents this brief résumé of the negotiations between Premier Lloyd George and Mr. De Valera:

"June 24—Premier Lloyd George invited Eamon de Valera, 'president of the Irish republic,' and Sir James Craig, premier of Ulster, to a conference in London, looking toward peace in Ireland.

Photograph by International.

WITH A DUKE AT HIS BRIDLE REIN.

David Lloyd George, who has been called "the most remarkable Prime Minister of England since the time of the elder Pitt," thinking about his next note to De Valera as he rides over the Scottish moors attended by his host, the Duke of Atholl.

"July 8—De Valera accepts the invitation and a truce is declared.

"July 10—Lloyd George asks De Valera to set a date.

"July 11—De Valera sets July 14.

"Aug. 11—De Valera, after conferences with Lloyd George in London, resulting in Great Britain offering dominion home rule, sends note to Lloyd George refusing the proposals on the ground that British reservations in them offset the advantages, and arguing for full independence and absolute separation. De Valera also suggests referring the issues to an arbitration committee composed of one representative on each side and the President of the United States.

"Aug. 14—Lloyd George in a note to De Valera refuses to compromise on the question of the right to secede, or to submit to foreign arbitration, but expresses the hope that Ireland will accept the terms, the best England can offer.

"Aug. 24—De Valera informs Lloyd George that the Dail Eireann has rejected the terms unanimously, but is ready to appoint representatives to negotiate peace on the principle of government by the consent of the governed. He adds that Ireland is ready to defend herself by force.

"Aug. 26—Lloyd George replies that further negotiations would be futile and dangerous until the Sinn Fein can comprehend the extent of the government's concessions. He offers to meet De Valera again, but is not willing to discuss the principle of government by the consent of the governed.

"Aug. 31—Ireland again rejects Lloyd George's terms, but offers to meet the Premier once more if he will discuss government by the consent of the governed. It declares that the people of Ireland acknowledge no voluntary union with Great Britain

"Sept. 8—British Cabinet invites De Valera to send delegates to a conference at Inverness, Scotland, September 20, with the sole condition that Ireland must remain within the Empire.

"Sept. 16—De Valera's reply is made public in Dublin, accepting the invitation, but insisting that Sinn Fein delegates can sit only as representatives of an independent state.

"Sept. 16—Lloyd George cancels Inverness conference, declaring this would amount to recognition of the Irish republic,

but says he will consult with Ministers as to his future course.

"Sept. 16—De Valera telegraphs his surprize at Lloyd George's decision, and explains that if Ireland did not make clear the status of her representatives her position would be prejudiced.

"Sept. 17—Lloyd George reiterates and amplifies his refusal to confer on the basis of an independent Ireland.

"Sept. 17—De Valera telegraphs that he accepted the invitation without calling on Great Britain to abandon any principles, and adds that 'we can only recognize ourselves for what we are.'

"Sept. 18—Lloyd George telegraphs De Valera that he is ready to meet Sinn Fein delegates as the representatives of their people, but that the claim to represent a sovereign state must be withdrawn."

In this interchange "Lloyd George, master of Old World diplomacy, has been vanquished by De Valera," so Frank P. Walsh thinks. This zealous American upholder of the Sinn Fein position adds, in a statement made for the Universal Service after a visit to Ireland and printed in the New York *American:*

"The Talleyrand-Metternich style of slippery indirectness and craftiness was met by forthright truth and naked statement, and went down in defeat before them.

"The notes of Lloyd George have been wordy and vague, while those of De Valera have been models of terseness and lucidity."

"The Irish unquestionably have the best of the verbal argument," agrees the Socialist New York *Call*, and the Irish insistence upon entering into negotiations as a sovereign state does not seem to the *Minnesota Daily Star* any mere technicality. Americans find something bold and fine in Patrick Henry's "Give me liberty or give me death," and it is difficult for the Minneapolis labor journal "to discover any reason why the words do not as well become an Irish Republican leader as they did our own Patrick Henry."

Taking "a merely sporting view of the wordy duel," most

FED UP.

—Gale in the Los Angeles *Times.*

thinking readers would, however, in the opinion of the New York *World*, "adjudge the honors to the shrewd Welsh attorney." That is,

"Lloyd George has accomplished his main purpose of uniting behind him practically all shades of English opinion. Not even the English Labor Party can as a whole accept the De Valera premise of a sovereign Ireland, including Ulster. On the other hand, Mr. De Valera, urged on by fanatical Sinn Feiners, chiefly in the United States, out of the dust and heat of conflict, has been maneuvered into a position where it is doubtful if he can command a united Irish support."

HARMONY OR BUST.

Morris for the George Mathew Adams Service.

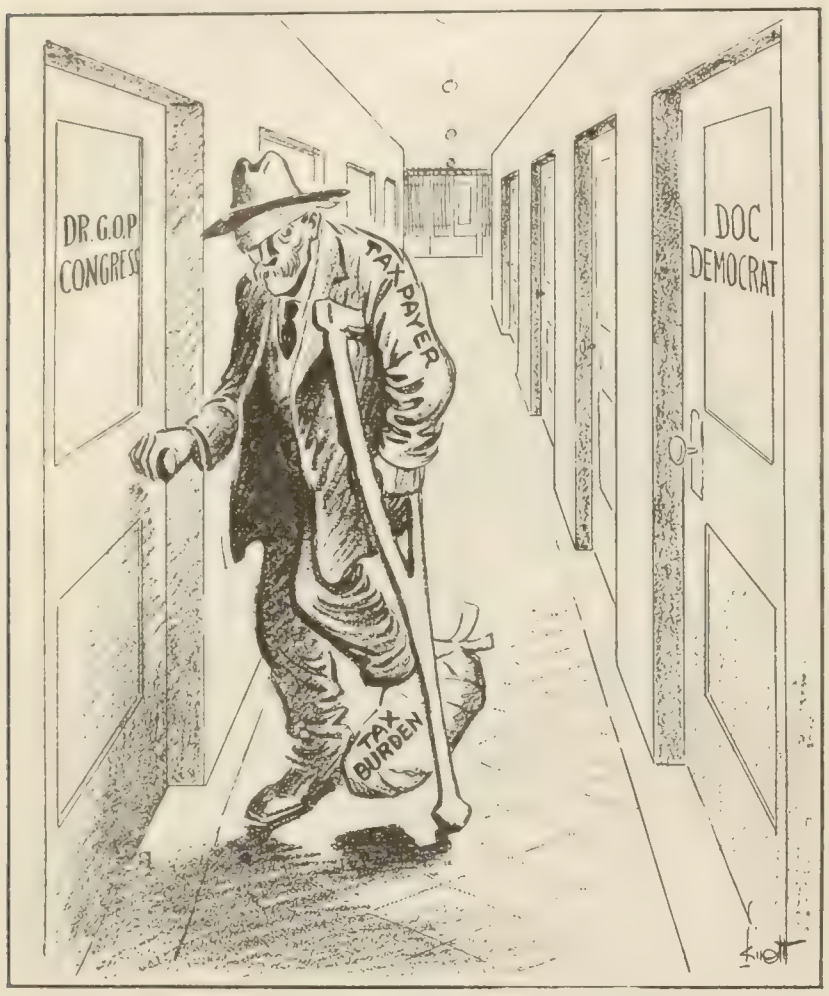
That "Lloyd George has shown himself a shrewder controversialist than De Valera and has pushed the Irish leader from one position to another until at last the Premier has got all that he need ask," is also the opinion of the New York *Times*. "Mr. De Valera and the Irish republic have been put in the wrong," flatly declares the Boston *Transcript*. De Valera's apparent belief that Irish independence can be won by rhetorical subtlety "would be amusing if it were not so damaging," says the New York *Evening Post*. Such tactics, it believes, have harmed his case and "when a journal which has fought for Irish freedom, as *The New Statesman* has fought for it, can speak of 'the impossible Irish' it is time for level-headed Irishmen to ask themselves whether De Valera has not been suffered to go too far." The trouble with the Irish, according to the London weekly, is that they are "an intensely 'political' race; they love caucuses and secret societies and shibboleths; but they have almost no capacity at all for 'getting to business.'" As the British editor further discourses on Irish "impossibility":

"In politics, the English habitually think in terms of realities. We employ all sorts of resounding phrases, and political abstractions and pretenses, but we do not think in them—whereas the Irish do. They care more for a phrase than for a fact, more for a verbal admission of their 'independence' than for the realities of freedom. . . . How are we to conduct serious negotiations with such a people? Inevitably we must get at cross-purposes."

But *The New Statesman* does not believe that there can be an absolute deadlock, for the Irishmen "do not want to go on fighting us any more than we want to go on fighting them." But English opinion, it concludes, is an extremely important factor, and "if Mr. Lloyd George should appeal to the country on the basis of the published correspondence between Mr. De Valera and himself and General Smuts, he will win hands down. And he will gain a new mandate."

The diplomacy over Ireland, observes the Dallas *News*, has

certainly been open enough." The British and the Irish leader each feels obliged to keep his own extremists in line. Thus the discussion "becomes a sort of contest in shouting from the housetops that the mountains will level with the plains and snails will run over pedestrians before either side will give in an inch." While "this sort of parley is good for the lungs, unfortunately, it doesn't seem to get anywhere." And the Texas editor finds it a valuable index of the value of "open covenants openly arrived at":



"WELL, I CAN ALWAYS CHANGE DOCTORS."

— Knott in the Dallas *News*.

"We speak of open covenants openly arrived at—and there is an interpretation of the phrase which can be made to stand the test of common sense. But taken literally and applied as many seem to desire, the method defeats its own ends, assuming that it were enforceable. Manifestly, the holding of caucuses and conferences from which the nimbus of public clamor and prejudice is shut out must be possible if an agreement is to be reached which can be formulated into a covenant at all. The Irish situation thus far seems to illustrate this."

But right here another Texas paper begs to differ. It does not agree with those who say that a quiet talk behind closed doors would wind the business up more quickly. It has the idea that "these secret agreements which satisfy because of the speed by which they can be arranged only serve to postpone the real issue." For, observes this daily, the Houston *Chronicle:*

"If the Irish and English people are not brought together in spirit, a contract entered into by two men or by 200 men will not count for much in the long run.

"We think the publicity of this correspondence, tho it seems to retard the immediate result, serves a good purpose.

"It will certainly define and clarify the various issues involved.

"It will permit people on both sides to understand each other's position in a more thorough manner.

"It will remove the possibility of snap judgment, as well, as any misapprehension of the consequences.

"Undoubtedly the British premier and Mr. De Valera could have concocted some kind of a makeshift by pussyfooting around in secret.

"Would it have stuck? Would it have removed the fundamentals of the conflict?

"Of course, it takes more time for millions to come to an agreement than it does tens, or even hundreds, but isn't an agreement so made apt to last longer?"

NEW MEXICO'S ELECTION AS A STRAW

THE "SHOW-DOWN" IN NEW MEXICO, as the Savannah *News* (Dem.) calls the special election which resulted in the victory of a Republican Senator last week, is interpreted as "a conditional O. K. of the Harding Administration," by the Albuquerque *Journal*, an independent Republican paper of New Mexico, which is in a position to size up State sentiment. That the special election was a "referendum" is, in fact, generally conceded by both Democratic and Republican editors; as Mark Sullivan, Washington political correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, writes, "it was the first election of a national official since the Republicans came into power, and because of this, politicians of both parties look forward to proclaiming the result as an index of any change or lack of change in public sentiment."

Nationwide interest in what ordinarily would have been a purely local affair was first aroused by President Harding's letter reviewing the accomplishments of the first six months under the Republican régime. This, complained several Democratic papers, was clearly a campaign document to aid in the New Mexico election, and thereupon, says *The Post's* correspondent, the Democratic and Republican National Committees made the election an important matter. Senators and Congressmen from surrounding States, and well-known women speakers were prest into service.

Running against Senator Bursum, Republican, who won, were a Democrat, Judge Hanna, who aspired to the governorship in the last election, a Socialist, and an Independent Republican. The election was to choose a Senator to serve out the unexpired term of Albert B. Fall, now Secretary of the Interior, who, as the New York *World* points out, was not in New Mexico aiding in the election of his Republican successor, but "rounding up cattle and buffalo in Montana." As the Democratic Roswell (N. M.) *Record* sums up the results of September 20:

"The election was won by the Republicans for two main reasons. First, the majority of the voters of the State felt that the National Administration as represented by Mr. Bursum should be given further time to develop its plans. Second, New Mexico normally has a Republican plurality and there were no outstanding reasons why any large defection should go to Mr. Hanna. The vote that might have elected Mr. Hanna to the Senate went to Senator Bursum largely because of the disposition to give the party represented by Senator Bursum a fair opportunity to make good

"The great lesson that must be drawn from Tuesday's election is that the voters are waiting to see how the Republican party handles the situation that confronts the country. If the New Mexico election means anything, it means that further time will be given the Republicans. On the other hand *The Record* is firmly convinced that the voters will demand some material results by the time of the Congressional elections next fall."

The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), the Springfield *Republican*, and other papers of similar political belief, find it hard to forgive President Harding for inditing the aforementioned "campaign document." President Wilson was furiously denounced for "dragging the Presidential office into politics," as *The Republican* puts it, while President Harding now congratulates the new Republican Senator from New Mexico and looks upon his election as "heartening." Which causes *The World* to remark in sarcastic vein:

"During the Senatorial campaign in New Mexico the Republicans took great pains to explain that the campaign was only a local issue. Merely for form's sake President Harding appealed for mercy for Bursum in a letter to Senator McCormick.

"But now that the election in New Mexico is over and Senator Bursum has been elected, a wave of enthusiasm sweeps the Republican Party. After all, it seems that the election of an obscure candidate in the Southwest was a great national issue. The Harding Administration has won a great victory. Its policies have been triumphantly vindicated at the polls."

YANKEE CAPITAL INVADING EUROPE

OF FAR-REACHING SIGNIFICANCE, thinks the Springfield *Union*, is the acquisition by an American syndicate of a one-third share in the vast properties of Archduke Frederick of Austria. These consist of part of the Teschen iron mines and steel works, employing 20,000 workers; hundreds of thousands of acres of valuable forest lands, many fertile farms, the dairies that supply Vienna with milk, lumber mills, beet-sugar plantations and mills, chateaux, villas and historic castles scattered throughout Italy, Austria, Roumania, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Hungary and Jugo-Slavia. In addition, many Vienna apartment buildings and a museum containing approximately a million art objects were acquired. On the very day that this singular information was published, William M. Wood, head of the American Woolen Company, announced that a subsidiary concern had obtained options on the output of thirty-five worsted, woolen, and yarn mills in Germany, Czecho-Slovakia and Austria. The plan of the American concern, we are told, is to provide credit, and furnish raw materials and semi-finished products to some of the mills for a percentage of their output, according to the New York *News Record*, an authority in the textile trade. Thus a large amount of American capital is placed behind foreign resources and labor. As the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* remarks, "It is all very dramatic and unusual. For a century European capital crossed the Atlantic to develop the New World; now the New World's capital flows back across the sea to rehabilitate a broken Europe."

The investment of American money in foreign enterprises, and the employment of American brains in the economic restoration of Europe will be "for the great advantage of this country, as well as of Europe," believes the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, for "every such investment will do its part toward relieving the present unstable conditions of world business." And surely we can afford to make such investments, point out other editors, for at the present time we have about half the gold of the world.

The action of the American Woolen Company's subsidiary concern will make the United States a formidable rival of Great Britain as an investor in the textile enterprises of other nations, declares the *News Record*. Whether the company will import foreign-made woolens into the United States remains to be seen, however. It is well known that Germany, for instance, is making goods at prices far below ours, and it is only a question of time, thinks the head of the American Woolen Company, when "these goods are going to come into this country, anyhow." Why should not American business men reap the profits, asks Mr. Wood. As *The News Record* tells us:

"Why American textile men should have withheld so long from mill investments abroad was a question that puzzled even those American textile men who were in a position to make such investments. There were examples right in their own mill communities of foreigners owning and operating mills in direct competition with their own. Yet there was no effort made to depart from their defensive attitude and carry the competition right into the foreigners' own lands.

"The weaving industry, next to pottery perhaps the oldest in civilization, had lent itself peculiarly to the talents of American organization, and in its allied branches America had long ago taken the lead of all other nations. But American enterprise was confined within American territorial limits and no inducement abroad was sufficient to interest American capital.

"It was said that American capital had all it could do to erect plants and furnish the operating expenses for the rapidly growing industry at home, and this, in a measure, was true. But it is now realized that the war has changed conditions and that American textile interests enjoy unequaled opportunities to expand abroad."

Now, explains the Boston *News Bureau*, gold "has become with us a veritable embarrassment of riches, but the flow remains insignificant compared with the debit balance against the rest of the world." Continues this financial daily:

"Under a war-transformed relation, we already hold a paper or security stake in Europe generally estimated around $16,000,000,000—with predictions common that it will exceed $20,000,000,000 before the peak is reached. We are quite disinclined to increase the governmental accommodations, but we may have to extend further the commercial credits before the trade tide has definitely turned.

"Already a good many mills and foundries in the Old World are reputed to have passed into hands of such American buyers, just as a good many more are understood to have arranged to operate practically as agents for American or English principals, supplying them with raw material. The outright sales of such

SAME OLD WAGE SLAVES, BUT A NEW KING.

Hapsburg holdings acquired by a U. S. syndicate.—News Item.

—Walker in the New York *Call*.

properties mean a transfer of American principal on a large scale that, in respective exchange terms, means a big dent in the collective European debit account."

"Business is proverbially unsentimental," as the Kansas City *Journal* reminds us, "therefore mere sentiment will not retard the expansion of commercial relations between the United States and her late enemy nations." Transactions of the kind already noted "indicate the way in which events naturally turn when a country long a debtor suddenly becomes the chief creditor nation of the world," notes the Springfield *Union*. It adds:

"It may be said that this is transferring to Europe capital that could be used in our own industries, but it is not a transfer of capital now at the disposal of this country. The money used is money that we can not at present collect in other ways; the whole American payment can be completed in the exchange market without the movement of a dollar. It may also be said that such a process, if carried out to any great extent, would result in the employment of foreign labor to the exclusion of our own. But the situation is such that the needs of Europe can be supplied only by increased production based on the depreciated currencies in which purchases must be made. A large part of Europe has nothing with which to buy goods on the present American basis of wages and costs. But American capital can employ foreign labor on its own soil with its own currency for the supply of its own needs, and at the same time establish a more workable relation with American industry and markets.

"This American syndicate's purchase is not an isolated or unique instance. Others less dramatic are taking place, without attracting special attention, and the tendency is likely to become more and more apparent. It should have a remarkable expansion whenever Russia with her vast resources regains a workable political and economic connection with the rest of the world."

THE WORLD'S UNEMPLOYED

WITH THE EXCEPTION OF GREAT BRITAIN and the United States, both of which are facedwith critical unemployment problems, other nations throughout the world are comparatively well off, according to the figures of Ernest Greenwood, American representative of the International Labor Organization of the League of Nations, in a New York *Times* article. In fact, Spain does not seem to have felt the unemployment crisis to any extent, he says, while in Italy, where conditions are improving slowly but surely, the number of workers out of employment in May of this year was estimated to be only about 250,000. Japan also is rapidly recovering from her wide-spread depression of last year. But "unemployment has been increasing rapidly in Great Britain," Mr. Greenwood tells us, "and that country is facing a crisis as serious, if not more serious, than our own." Of 12,000,000 registered workers, there were in June 2,127,400 unemployed, despite the British Government's extensive program for the organization of public works. In France conditions seem to have improved. In one industry, however (the textile industry), there was a falling off of production last summer ranging all the way from 15 per cent. to 75 per cent. in some districts. And while this year's figures of the Ministry of Labor are not available, the central employment offices of that body placed 1,078,000 workers last year in transient and comparatively permanent positions.

The principal measures which have been taken by the various countries to alleviate unemployment are unemployment insurance, a national system of free employment exchanges, the organization of public works to furnish employment, and the coordination of all three of these systems. It is perhaps in the latter that the ultimate solution of the unemployment problem will eventually be found, thinks Mr. Greenwood. In Italy, for instance—

"The present measures for dealing with unemployment are compulsory insurance against unemployment and the establishment of free public employment exchanges. The Italian law for unemployment insurance does not stop at a mere organization of insurance nor confine its activities to the collection of contributions and the payment of benefits. It goes further, recognizing the principle that any wisely conceived plan of insurance ought not only to provide for the repair of the loss, but also to prevent or at least reduce the risk of its recurrence."

Early in 1919 there were more than a million workers in Germany out of employment, but at the present time their number is estimated to be only about 300,000. In 1920, 400,000,000 marks were spent by the German Government for productive work for the unemployed. Belgian trade unions reported in February of this year that 22.7 per cent. of their membership of 621,000 were unemployed, the textile trades suffering more heavily than all other trades combined. The Belgian Government is endeavoring to meet the crisis by entering upon a number of public works.

In Denmark the unemployment figures in February were 23.2 per cent., and in the Netherlands the total number of workers out of employment last January was 81,743, while Czecho-Slovakia now reports only 50,000. In Poland there were about 88,000 unemployed on April 1, while in February 20.8 per cent. of Sweden's trade unionists were out of work. Although the total population of the Austrian Republic is 6,667,430, according to Mr. Greenwood's figures, only 19,000 were without employment in May of this year. The ninety free employment agencies throughout Canada placed 600,000 persons in positions during the first fifteen months following March, 1919, but early in this year the percentage of unemployed reported by trade unions had increased to over 13.0 per cent.

It is Mr. Greenwood's conclusion that "the judicious release of public contracts in such times as these would have a tonic effect upon the whole labor market," and that "the tendency to unemployment would therefore be considerably lessened." However, he considers it unlikely that there will ever be a return to the economic conditions which existed prior to July, 1914:

"The relation of countries has been altered materially. Some industrial nations have fewer exports than in 1914. Transportation systems are changing. There are enormous public works to be undertaken, large government loans, a large amount of paper money and fluctuating exchanges. Rates of wages and prices of the war period show indications of surviving for many years in all countries. These are totally diverse from those of the pre-war period. The casualties due to the war, partial cessation of immigration, the decrease in birth rates, and conditions of military service will all certainly affect employment in many countries for years to come."

OUR "3 PER CENT." IMMIGRATION SNARL

THE FIRST TWO MINUTES OF AUGUST found two ships lying quietly off New York, just outside the three-mile limit. And these particular ships were not "bootleggers," either; they were carrying immigrants from Europe. The reason for hovering outside the jurisdiction of the United States—with steam up—was that the July quotas allowed several European nationalities had been exceeded. When the new month was ushered in, however, a race for shore began, with the result that the winner (by two minutes) filled the quotas, and nothing but deportation remained for scores of immigrants on the losing vessel. In the wee sma' hours of September 1 a similar race occurred in which six ships participated, and it is predicted that the same thing will happen around midnight of September 30.

Happenings of this sort—"attempts to evade the law," the Cleveland *News* calls them—throw the searchlight on the "3 per cent." Emergency Immigration Act, which limits immigration to 3 per cent. of each nationality already in the United States, as determined by the census of 1910. Many editors declare that it is "unworkable," and that it visits hardships on those who come here expecting to find a home, even in some instances separating families of a certain nationality when the quota of that nationality is filled. The New York *Globe* finds the new act "stupid"; *The World*, "asinine" and "idiotic"; *The Evening World*, "oppressive, absurd and illogical." "We have had foolish experiments in immigration control, but none to compare to this," avers the last-named paper. "Stupidity in framing and administering this restrictive immigration act seems to have gone the limit," agrees the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, while the Syracuse *Herald* informs us that "it is the testimony of all who know that the new law for regulating immigration is working badly."

President Harding, however, in replying to representations by a New York Congressman of cruelties in the enforcement of the new law, declares that, if the case has been correctly presented to him, "the difficulty must be charged to dishonest steamship agents who have brought to this country innocent immigrants in spite of our continued warnings." "And Mr. Harding was not far wrong," believes the Washington *Herald*, which remarks that "it is hard to teach an old dog new tricks." "These steamship companies," adds Mr. Hoover's paper, "have sinned so long in immigration transportation that it is hard for them to reform."

"There is no fault to be found with the method of admitting a specified number of aliens of any one nationality each month, but Congress left the method to be applied in a blundering and inhumane way," maintains the Troy *Record*. As the Syracuse *Herald* explains:

"The majority of Congress evidently believed that the plan of opening our gates to 3 per cent. per annum, averaged by months, of the total number of aliens from any given country enumerated by the census of 1910 would be a happy way out of our immigration difficulty. But it has not proved to be happy; and we have reason to doubt whether it is sensible or just.

"The longer the new expedient is tried, we believe, the more clearly it will appear that a rationing yardstick is not the best gage for measuring the inflow of immigration."

"The spirit of the law, not the letter, is violated in the way it is enforced," complains the Indianapolis *Star*. Moreover, says the Minneapolis *Journal*, "it works injustice and hardship." But the net effect of the new immigration policy, thinks the editor of the bulletin of the Associated General Contractors, will be to "prevent the immigration to this country of the most useful class of immigrants—the common laborers who come here to work in the construction industry."

But in the opinion of the Los Angeles *Times*, all this "clamor about the iniquities of the new immigration law is assuming such proportions as to lead one to suspect that propagandists are back of it." As this paper sees it, "undesirables are kept away from our shores at a time when the number of unemployed is probably as great as at any time in our history." It is no secret, says *The Times*, that "representatives of the trans-Atlantic steamship companies have been busy in Washington, calling for conferences and buttonholing Congressmen, with the intent of securing modification of the present restrictions." The Cincinnati *Times-Star* even declares that recent incidents "have been seized upon by people who oppose any restriction of immigration as part of their campaign to discredit the new immigration law." "Who pays for this effort to depopularize the new law," asks *The Times-Star*. And it goes on:

"The fact is that the new immigration law, from the date of its enactment, has been subjected to organized attack by individuals, racial groups and newspapers who are intent upon bringing about its repeal and who, at the bottom of things, are against any action by the American Government to protect this country from practically unlimited immigration."

While a portion of the surplus immigrants may be permitted to enter the United States under personal bond, and be charged to the year's totals, it is pointed out that at the end of this year "the day of reckoning must come." Under the provisions of the new act, the quota divisions of the 71,163 immigrants which may be accepted in any one month are as follows:

Albania	57	Portugal	454
Austria	1,489	Roumania	1,483
Belgium	311	Russia	6,349
Bulgaria	60	Spain	133
Czecho-Slovakia	2,854	Sweden	3,991
Danzig	57	Switzerland	749
Denmark	1,129	United Kingdom	15,441
Finland	778	Other Europe	17
Fiume	14	Armenia	318
France	1,138	Palestine	11
Germany	13,608	Smyrna district	88
Greece	657	Syria	181
Hungary	1,127	Other Turkey	43
Italy	8,404	Other Asia	16
Jugo-Slavia	1,281	Africa	24
Luxemburg	18	Australia	54
Netherlands	720	New Zealand	10
Norway	2,423	Atlantic Islands	12
Poland	4,004	Pacific Islands	4
Eastern Galicia	1,156		

After the steamship companies have been compelled to carry back (at their own expense) a few hundreds of the surplus, "they will begin to cooperate with each other and the law will be found entirely workable," thinks the Washington *Herald*. At present, points out the New York *Tribune*, "the new law provides no fine or punishment for steamship companies which disregard its provisions." Nor is the company required to refund the returned immigrant's passage money, adds the Commissioner General of Immigration in a New York *World* interview. The only recourse left to immigration officials is to obey the law, explains the Detroit *Free Press*, which believes the law was enacted "because this country now has more workers than it can employ." At any rate, argues the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "immigration officials should not be allowed to strain

IN THE LAND OF LIBERTY.

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

the law and admit surplus immigrants. There is too much law enforcement already at the discretion of the enforcing authorities."

What, then, is the remedy for the situation? Whatever the merits of the law, and however it is being enforced, "it is plain that if we are not to have a constant process of 'quota' congestion at this end, the flow of immigration must be regulated in Europe," declares the New York *Evening Post*. "There are both humane and economic reasons" why this should be done, agrees the New York *Tribune*, and the Philadelphia *Record* is authority for the statement that "it not only would be more efficient, but cheaper in the long run than our present system." Canada eliminates the unsuitable immigrant at the source, points out a writer in *The Outlook* (New York) and "this is much to be preferred over rejection upon arrival at a Canadian port, which may involve hardship to this immigrant, unnecessary transportation expenses, and vexatious delays." Our consuls abroad could visé the immigrant's passports after thorough medical and other examination, maintains the New York *Tribune*. In the belief of this paper:

"That there should be such examination goes without saying. We are now practising it, in difficult and unsatisfactory circumstances, at Ellis Island. Certainly it would seem to be to the advantage of all concerned to have it done on the other side. It would cost our Government less. It would be better for the immigrants. It would be better for the steamship companies, for it would mean fewer to be taken back at the companies' expense.

"With a competent consular service nine-tenths of those who are now rejected and excluded at Ellis Island would be rejected on the other side, and would thus be saved a fruitless journey."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

ALLEGED prohibition is the cause of alleged liquor.—*Fresno Herald.*

LIQUOR is hard on the constitution and vice versa.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

POLITICAL gas is not of the illuminating variety.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

NIAGARA isn't the only roaring flood on our northern border.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

THERE are some German marks which can never be wiped out.—*Wall Street Journal.*

IN West Virginia it took armament to force disarmament—and the world is just an enlarged West Virginia.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

TARIFF tinkerers usually have a high conception of duty.—*Rochester Times-Union.*

PROHIBITION has a hard time trying to compete with an inventive people.—*Charleston Gazette.*

THE disarmament conference is to establish non-communication with Mars.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

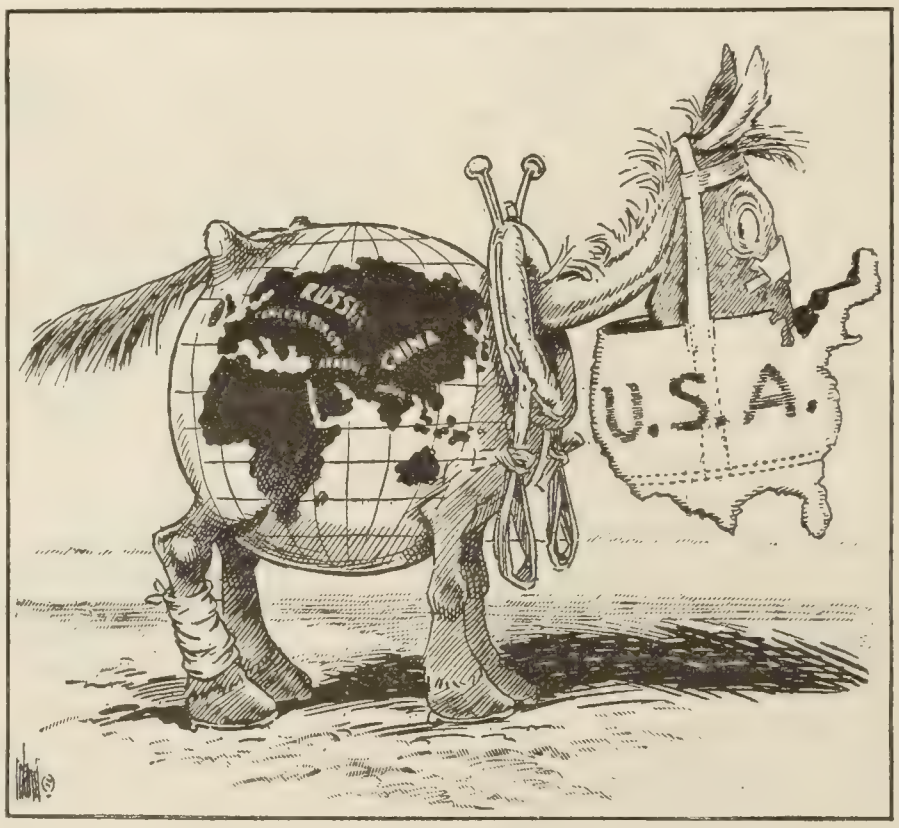
THE only time the Spanish cabinet breaks into the news is when it resigns.—*Honolulu Star-Bulletin.*

IN 1916 Germany planned on making America pay for the war. Well, we are.—*Marquette Tribune.*

FOOTBALL will be popular this year because it has so much kick in it.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

ONE American book is supremely popular in Europe—Uncle Sam's Pocket-book.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

WE always thought the Irish wanted freedom until they began to insist on having a republic.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*



THE NOSE-BAG.

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch.*

WE wonder if Ireland does form an independent republic whether it will include New York City.—*Charleston Gazette.*

MONEY goes a little farther now, but it is still unable to go quite as far as next payday.—*Indianapolis Star.*

THE man who first called it the "easy" payment plan was mighty careless with his adjectives.—*Roanoke World News.*

MADAME CURIE says the earth is not cooling off. Certainly not where the Irish question is discussed.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

THE Bolshevists may not be strong on providing food for Russia, but they are experts at making a hash of things.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

THE difference between an Irishman and an American is that the Irishman thinks he isn't free and the American thinks he is.—*Minnesota Star.*

"PIKE'S Peak or Bust!" said the pioneers.
"PRICE Peak and Bust!" say the profiteers.
—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

ASTRONOMERS can explain almost everything except the odd circumstances that moonshine is more abundant on dark nights.—*Indianapolis Star.*

THE Chicago telegraph messenger recently arrested for speeding shouldn't be punished—he should be sent to Congress.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

GEORGE HARVEY and Charlie Chaplin Vie for News Space in London.—Headline. Who says the Londoner has no sense of humor?—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

A BRITISH psychologist says that one way to avoid apoplexy is to tell the truth. But if we told the whole truth it might give some other people apoplexy.—*Philadelphia Record.*

"PROSPERITY," says Brother Williams, "makes us all feel like dancin' a jig, an' w'en we gits done dancin' and payin' de fiddler, we ain't got no prosperity!"—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

WE are tickled most to death with a government that can build forty-million-dollar battleships for the junkman and can't afford to buy a home for its Ambassador to France.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

THESE are anti-bellum days.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

SOME representatives in Congress are only fairly so.—*Charleston Gazette.*

HUMAN nature can't be altered by being haltered.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

LIMITATION of armament should have no limitation downward—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Is the legacy of national prohibition to be bootlegacy?—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

SAMSON had the right idea about advertising. He took two columns and brought down the house.—*Charleston Gazette.*

DOVE of peace hovering over Ireland is taking awful chances.—*Wall Street Journal.*

EVERY time Hoover takes his eye off it, the cost of living goes up again.—*New York World.*

WHEN we feed Russia, we can omit the soup. She's already in that.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

THE Greeks are pushing the Turk hard, but have not yet got his Angora.—*Boston Herald.*

THE new heads of Alaska and the Philippines are Bone and Wood, respectively.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

NEWS item: "Ford cars have taken another drop." Where'd they get it?—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

IF the nations ever bill and coo it will be because thought of the bill teaches them to coo.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

THE German cry has been changed from "Hoch, der Kaiser!" to "God save the mark."—*Columbus Dispatch.*

MR. GOMPERS can boast that the union workers who proclaimed "No beer, no work!" had both demands conceded.—*Wall Street Journal.*

REDUCTION of navies should proceed on the theory that the Dove of Peace is not a fleet bird.—*Norfolk Virginian Pilot.*

THE premier of Britain is willing to turn the policing power over to the Irish. Most American cities did that long ago.—*Manila Bulletin.*

THERE is a growing suspicion that an underselling Germany is about as much of a menace as an overbearing Germany.—*Canton Repository.*

WHAT this country needs from the miners and operators is more underground operation and fewer field operations.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

AMERICAN sportsmen have taken the other cups from Europe. It only remains for the Anti-Saloon League to take the hiccup.—*Richmond News Leader.*

THE kickers forget that the only liberties that have been taken from the American people have been taken by the American people.—*Akron Beacon-Journal.*

THE Germans are planning a new offensive against the world; they are talking about exiling all the Hohenzollerns from Germany.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

IT strikes us those Greeks would make much better headway against the Turks if they charged as they do in some of their fruit stores over here.—*Philadelphia Enquirer.*

ONCE again Mars is reported to be trying to communicate with us. If the Martians knew more about us they wouldn't be so curious.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

IN the heart of the New York financial district there is an animal hospital.—News Item. We didn't know New York's financial district had a heart.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

RELIEF workers say that if Russia pulls through the coming winter it will be by a close shave, but it will be hard to make the world think Russia will resort to this.—*Manila Bulletin.*

"LEAGUE OF NATIONS Takes Slap at U. S." says a headline. Uncle Sam is in a good-natured mood, and probably would turn the other cheek if he knew which one he had been slapped on.—*Kansas City Star.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

JAPANESE DOUBTS OF THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

THE SPECTACLE OF JAPAN accepting the invitation of the United States to confer at Washington inspires many Japanese editors with suspicions resembling those which the fly may have felt when invited into the spider's parlor. "The Paris conference threw the world into great complications," doubtfully observes the *Yorodzu* of Tokyo, one of the most strongly nationalistic of Japanese journals. "We do not know whether the forthcoming Washington conference is auspicious or inauspicious. We only hope that it may turn out auspicious." One of the difficulties, the *Yorodzu* believes, is the fact that Great Britain and the United States "are as unfriendly as a dog and a monkey over oil concessions and other interests," and, this Japanese authority suspects, if any agreement is possible between them, "it will be confined to cases where the two countries are jointly to obtain interests from a third country." The editor hints that this "third country" may be China or Japan. Finally—

"To ensure that all the countries make only just claims, it is necessary that the proceedings should be opened to the public. At Paris the General Conference was open, but the conferences of Big Five and Big Three were all secret. With regard to the Washington Conference, the American Government does not intend to open it to the public. This causes in our minds doubts concerning the objects of the conference. If the American Government is really solicitous for the peace of the world, why not arrange for the discussion of all questions in broad daylight? Can we hope for the success of the conference without doing so? We venture to ask this of the American Government."

This fear lest the conference will devolve into a star chamber proceeding where Japan will be quietly but thoroughly "trimmed" by America, with British connivance, is not uncommon among the Japanese editors. Small reliance is placed upon the friendship of Great Britain. "For fear of offending America, Great Britain has sacrificed the Anglo-Japanese alliance," says the *Kokumin* (Tokyo), which believes that, due to the labor troubles in England and the "bad statesmen" in Japan, "America alone" is allowed to be "wayward and selfish." The present state of affairs, believes this journal, "is calculated to make America a second Germany." On the other hand, the *Jiji*, possibly the largest and most influential of the Japanese dailies, finds reason to hope that "America may be sincere and courageous enough to remove any obstacle to the realization of a reduction of naval armaments." Japan, should, of course, it asserts, "consent to restrict or abolish her defense work which in American eyes may appear to be a menace, or appear to be unnecessary." At the same time—

"Japan may advise America to restrict or reduce her naval bases in the Pacific so that an agreement to this effect may be reached in the interest of peace. From Japan's point of view, Pearl Bay, Guam, and Manila constitute bases of offensive operations, and if equipment in these islands is further extended, with increased accommodation for warships and increased capacity for supplies, it will mean a great menace to Japan. In this case, it will be clear that Japan should not be content with an agreement merely concerning the number of major ships."

The *Asahi* of Osaka pleads for compromise even while expressing doubts of the legality of America's attitude in the Yap case. "It

A GERMAN VIEW.

"To keep his balance against England and Japan, Uncle Sam must have this make-weight." —*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

JAPANESE SKEPTICISM.

"Is Sam attempting the impossible?" *Asahi* (Tokio).

AMERICA'S DISARMAMENT PROJECT UNDER SUSPICION.

should be considered whether it is advisable from the view-point of actual interests for Japan roundly to repudiate America's contention on the ground of legal reasons," argues this daily, and concludes:

"Diplomacy does not go beyond the rule of give and take. Japan's policy should be to carry her point in reason, to assume a generous attitude in fact, and thus to remedy the whole situation with a view to attaining the real object of the reduction of armaments."

The Tokyo *Nichi Nichi*, agreeing that the important end to be sought is the reduction of armaments, adds that it is doubtful how far this object can be achieved, if other matters, such as the question of the international control of China, are introduced. This journal, like the *Jiji* of Tokyo and *Asahi* of Osaka, rejoices that America has disclaimed any intention of putting China under international control.

China is considered as both a danger spot and a possible solution of the conference by the *Yomiuri* of Tokyo. The regulation of Chinese commerce is closely bound up, in the view of this paper, with the Japanese density of population. Further immigration to the United States and Australia, whether possible or not, "can not actually solve the problem." The only remedy is said to be "to develop home industries and sustain our surplus population by exporting our products." "As to the opening of the Chinese continent," we read:

"Japan stands in the same position as the United States and their interests are identical. The only point of difference between the two refers to Shantung and Manchuria. Apart from the question of Shantung, it is to our interest to open Manchuria as much as possible from the above-mentioned point of view. The only question is where the line should be drawn. Up to this limit we should take the initiative in declaring the new policy and endeavor to realize it, and beyond that point, we should sincerely try to reach an understanding with America and the other Powers as well as China. So far as our policy relating to the Chinese continent and Manchuria is concerned, we believe that if Japan attends the Pacific Conference with the above-mentioned determination, it will convert the so-called national peril into a national boon."

Nobody seems to remember that Mexico has a coast in the Pacific, remarks the *Yorodzu*, which suggests that as China has been invited to the Pacific conference, "there can be no reason why Mexico should not be invited" and it continues:

"American action in the past toward Mexico has been characterized by much unscrupulousness, and Japan may call America sufficiently to task. Let us make it brought home to America that before criticizing Japan's action in China and Korea, she should reflect on her action in Mexico. There are also problems relating to South and Central America, nor are materials in Europe for censuring America scanty. America should be held to accountability as frequently, as strongly, and as persistently as possible so that she may be practically silenced. This is the only policy which Japan can take at the Washington Conference. If the Japanese delegates attend it with this determination, they may be able to avoid such humiliation as was experienced in the past."

FRANCE DEMOCRATIZING SYRIA

A FEDERALIZED REPUBLIC on the Swiss model is being made out of Syria, and it seems that some of the Syrians don't like it, to judge from the harsh criticism of French policy in sections of the Syrian press, where it is felt that France purposes by the division of the country into autonomous states to insure French domination. But the French insist that this arrangement is entirely in the best interest of the Syrians themselves, and the Paris *l'Europe Nouvelle* declares that the policy of France in the Levant is "incarnated of clear and just ideas." The attempted assassination of General Gouraud, the French High Commissioner in Syria, stirs the Arabic press there and in the United States to a lively discussion of what France has "accomplished so far in Syria." The attempt on the French High Commissioner's life was made during one of his frequent inspection tours, when he was on his way to visit a certain Arab chieftain, near Damascus, who in the early days of French occupation had proved a thorn in the flesh. But after the fall of Prince Faysal, this chieftain was "chastised and forgiven" by the French.

THE FRENCH FOUNDER OF INDEPENDENT SYRIA.

General Gouraud, French High Commissioner in Syria, who is forming an independent Syria on the model of the republic of Switzerland and of the United States.

According to the Syrian papers, the assassins were not Syrians but Bedouin Arabs, from the province of Eastern Jordan, which is under the jurisdiction of Prince Abdullah, brother of Prince Faysal.

Everywhere the French General went after that fateful event, in which one officer was killed and the Governor of Damascus, Hakki Bey al-Azm, was wounded, people hurried to meet him and impress upon him their loyalty to his person and their devotion to France with monstrous public celebrations of joy and elaborate and ornate speeches. At one of those occasions, in Beirut, it is reported by *al-Bashir* that a certain Bishop addrest the General thus: "You have come with your glory as your guide and pole-star to finish the mission of the material and moral civilization of Syria, a civilization which has attained such a high mark in France." To this the sarcastic columnist of *al-Bayan*, Mr. Ibn Malek, retorts with the remark: "Has not his reverence heard, if he has not seen with his own eyes, of the degradation of morals in Syria since the French occupation?"

The suppression of the Syrian press is another favorite subject of the immune Syrian Nationalist papers in the United States and South America. Four papers in Syria have been discontinued for varying lengths of time and their editors confined to prison either for "embarrassing" the French Government by their criticism or for printing news which harasses the French mandate in the Near East. On the occasion of suppressing *al-Ahwal* for printing a "false report" that Kamal Pasha was preparing to attack Aleppo, *Mirat ul-Gharb* rages against the French authority in Syria. Thus it says in its defense of the editor of *al-Ahwal:*

"The Government itself indulges in lying, for it has never ceased announcing, through its officials and through its reports in the papers, that security and peace have returned to the land, whereas terrorism and insecurity are rife from the one end of the

country to the other; and the greatest proof of that is the continuance of the French expeditionary force, which numbers eighty thousand warriors! The Government forgets, when it declares that peace and safety have been established, that General Gouraud himself came near being a victim of assailants."

A more constructive note is sounded by *al-Sayeh*, a liberal Syrian paper in New York supporting the French mandatory in Syria, for it says:

"The hopeful is ever fond of his hope, looking in the direction from which his sun shall rise. So are we in our fondness of Syria, and our hope in its brilliant future."

This paper does not exonerate the French authorities of every fault, and frankly admits that they have committed certain mistakes, but adds that man is never aright except after trials. The editorial goes on to compare France to a wise teacher who entices his little pupil by petty cajolery and bribes and says the French Government was only conceding to local popular prejudice when it dissected Syria into small semi-independent provinces, contrary to the aspirations of all patriotic Syrians. But just as General Gouraud was the first to denounce this policy of decentralization, he was also the first to proclaim his desire for a unified Syria.

In the same spirit the *Syrian Eagle* (Brooklyn) approaches the perplexing and vague question, "What has France done in Syria?" It contrasts the present French rule in Syria with the old Turkish régime and finds much in the new to commend as an earnest of future progress in the line of the democratization of Syria. It asks significantly:

"When was it possible, before, for the papers to write even one word of criticism against the government, or mention the news of a revolution, or the founding of a republic, or the assassination of a king, or like events which were current in the world? Can any one deny that Syria to-day is by far better than it was in the time of the Turks; that it has now a representative government, and a Council which discusses national affairs and determines what is good for the country?"

For an official assurance about the purposes of France, we have the words of General Gouraud, in a speech delivered at Damascus, which is published in *l'Europe Nouvelle*. It runs in part:

"Consider Switzerland, where populations of different religion and language work fraternally in the support of a federation based on the common mind. In centuries past new cantons entered freely into the state, because the federal form permitted them to join the association without abandoning their individual character, and thus they enlarged the Helvetic Confederation. Consider also the United States. Reflection on these examples and their justification in fact led me last year to create the autonomous states of Syria. I may add that in these states of moderate size, where each can more easily govern its own public interests and action, I foresaw the best apprenticeship for the self-government of the nation. But I never have stopped believing that a union should be given to these states by which they would together form that independent Syria which France has always wished to organize."

"THE HARP THAT ONCE . . ."

THE SHOWMAN: "It's now or never, boys! Let's patch up the poor old Harp and have some harmony at last!"

—*The Passing Show* (London)

GROUNDS FOR AN IRISH-ENGLISH COMPROMISE

ARGUMENTS ABOUT IT AND ABOUT, with the emphasis on technical points that suggest political strategy rather than an honest desire to reach an understanding, have disgusted that highly considered defender of liberalism, the Manchester *Guardian*. The English and Irish negotiators remind it of the two Greek armies which met but never fought, "for the man on the extreme flank on both armies kept edging more and more to his right, to secure their unprotected side, and as the movement became general, the two armies gradually faded away out of sight of each other." Taking up the attitude of Ireland, which it has long championed against British aggression, the editor argues:

"Mr. De Valera and his colleagues say that Ireland is not treated as a free and equal nation if she is told that England cannot afford to acquiesce in her separation from the British Commonwealth. Let us suppose that a British Government had said: 'Do what you like; but as a perfectly free people, able to choose its own course, will you come to some arrangement with us to secure our joint safety?' What would Mr. De Valera have answered? Would he have said, 'No; I refuse to enter into any relations with you.' Clearly not, for at the end of this letter he says that his Parliament is prepared to negotiate a peace 'on the basis of the broad guiding principle of government by the consent of the governed,' a peace that will be just and honorable to all and 'fruitful of concord and enduring amity.' Now Mr. De Valera knows perfectly well that, rightly or wrongly, the British people are afraid of the consequences of leaving the Irish harbors undefended, and therefore when he talks of negotiating a peace that will be fruitful of enduring amity he must mean that he is prepared to make some concession to British strategic interests. In other words, Mr. De Valera recognizes that 'geographical propinquity' creates a problem. His letter rather suggests that if the discussion had begun at the other end, if England, in tead of stating her view of her strategical necessities, had left it to Ireland to begin, the discussion might have gone rather farther by this time. As a perfectly free nation the Irish people would perhaps accept what it rejects when England has seemed to use the language of superior power."

Too much importance, believes this editor, is attached by De Valera to "formal independence," and he says:

"Anybody who knows the circumstances of the new small nations on the Continent, the extent to which they are overshadowed by foreign economic and political interests, must realize that it is possible to have complete sovereign indepedence and to be very far from controlling your own life. . . . And we would suggest to those who are conducting negotiations on behalf of Ireland that they should remember that proposals made for securing our safety are not meant to carry with them the implications that are read into them; they are not made in the spirit of empire or for the sake of asserting rights. Cannot Irishmen consider such proposals on their merits, and put forward alternative suggestions? The interests of Ireland, no less than those of England, demand that discussion. Does her dignity forbid it?"

THE FAMINE-TRUCE IN RUSSIA

BOLSHEVIKS, SOCIAL DEMOCRATS, and conservatives in Russia, their mutual animosities softened by the ravages of famine, are now said to be cooperating for the first time since 1917. There is at least a "temporary reconciliation," we are told, between the various political and social factions, which have formed a public committee for the relief of the millions of sufferers from famine and disease. The Russian papers published in Russia, all of them of Bolshevik sympathies since the government suppresses the others, take a somewhat dubious view of the present truce, one of them even declaring that the Allies are taking advantage of the Russian difficulties to prepare a new blow against the Soviet government. The *Posledniya Novosti*, however, a conservative Russian daily published in Paris, putting aside its demand that the Bolsheviks be routed, root and branch, suggests that a coalition government, including representatives of all the present Russian parties, may grow out of the famine relief committee. "The quarrel is not yet settled," admits the editor, but—

THE TRAGEDY OF SELF-SERVICE IN PETROGRAD.

Russian girls waiting their turn in the line at a food depot.

"As to the question of a coalition, there have now appeared, not exactly new considerations, but new facts, and facts of great significance. In Russia a coalition has come into being, although in a limited form. The public committee for the relief of famine sufferers attests to that in a manifest manner.

"It may be the report that this committee will serve as the nucleus of the future government is premature and exaggerated. But those forces which impelled people of different parties to unite for public work will impel them to unite also for government work. The Moscow committee for the relief of famine sufferers united, on the plank of averting Russian ruin, the Cadets (Constitutional Democrats), the Social Democrats, the Social Revolutionaries and a number of non-party men.

"The thing which has united Russian people of most diverse views into a committee with a single purpose, is the consciousness of the catastrophe which has overtaken Russia. When the political workers felt that a great danger was threatening Russia, they found in themselves strength enough to overcome the traditional barriers which divided them, in order to undertake the common task."

This willingness to compromise, almost "to forget and forgive," is not shared by the *Krasnaya Gazeta* of Petrograd, an organ of the extreme Bolshevik faction. The *Gazeta*, presenting the viewpoint of the faction which is in power and intends to stay there, asserts editorially:

"The Moscow papers comment upon the undoubtedly significant fact of the collaboration of representatives of the bourgeoisie, so-called society, with the workers' and peasants' government in the struggle against the calamity of famine.

"Yes, the workers' government has now permitted those who wish to do so to cooperate in the fight against the famine. It does not fear that those elements are not friendly, it thinks itself sufficiently strong not to be afraid of them. That which the White Guards abroad consider a sign of weakness, is a sign of strength. We are sure that we shall be able to cope with this calamity, in spite of all our enemies abroad, who are drinking champagne on the occasion of famine in a great country."

In a somewhat milder vein the editor of the *Kommunistichesky Trood* (Petrograd), also a defender of the Soviets, calls attention to the mixture of radicals and conservatives brought about by famine conditions. The editor observes:

"We do not shut our eyes to the situation, and we know these representatives of the propertied and intellectual classes, who have not changed their orientation, have not become adherents of the Soviet government. They understand that the Soviet government is the only force which can save the country and organize relief to overcome the famine and the disorganization."

"We can only welcome those representatives of the bourgeois class who, without politics," announces the *Krestyanskaya Gazeta* (Moscow), "have decided to join in the relief of a class which, from their point of view, has 'outraged' and 'robbed' the bourgeois class." This Soviet organ proceeds:

"The Soviet government promises all kinds of assistance to those elements of so-called bourgeois society who wish to work for the relief of the famine sufferers. For the first time since the civil war, members of a hostile class consent to work and offer their services, at a difficult moment, to a government which has overthrown the government of their class. Their coming without political demands, is the beginning of their sobering up."

Wide World Photo

FAMINE REFUGEES RESTING BY THE ROADSIDE.

The problem of feeding eight children is not easy in the best of countries and conditions, but famine-stricken parents in Russia find the only solution in flight.

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

HOW TO LOOK WELL IN GLASSES

TO SEE WELL and to look well in glasses are two very different things. One depends on the lenses. But whether the glasses add to the natural beauty of his features or make him "ugly enough to stop a clock," depends not on the lenses, but on the frame that holds them and the device used for fastening both lens and frame to the face. In a pamphlet entitled "Be Beautiful in Glasses," Dr. Frank G. Murphy, who describes himself as an oculist of twenty-five years standing, offers what he calls "a treatise on the art of utilizing optical illusions produced by spectacles and eyeglasses to beautify the face." The illusions to which he refers are chiefly two —that which causes light-colored objects to appear larger than dark ones, and that by which a figure bearing straight lines appears stretched out in the direction of these lines. Glasses, Dr. Murphy reminds us, are primarily worn to obtain better vision, and usually little or no attention is paid to what he calls their "cosmetic effect." To those with an eye for beauty in color and figure it is evident, he thinks, that the glasses worn by most people are not suitable for them. He continues:

PROBLEM OF THE ROUND FACE.

Horizontal lines, as in the spectacles in the first figure, make the face seem broader. The up-and-down lines in the second figure make it seem narrower.

"It frequently happens that neither the patient nor the refractionist is sufficiently familiar with the natural laws governing the effect of color and lines to determine the most suitable frames to be selected and some refractionists even consider it an intrusion on their dignity for the patient to suggest the kind of frame he should wear and are in the habit of prescribing a certain kind of frame for every one regardless of the fact that by so doing many become almost caricatures of their former selves.

"To those whose glasses become them there is a comfort which to some extent is shared by their friends and all who look upon them. The writer feels that a consideration of the subject of optical illusions produced by eyeglasses and spectacles is timely.

"Frames when once purchased practically become a part of the facial anatomy, thereby altering the personality, as they are usually worn for several years and sometimes to the end of life. We seek the knowledge of artists to beautify our gardens, houses and barns, but do not seek expert advice on the ornamentation of our own physiognomies. A comely face surely contributes to the happiness of a community quite as much as does a mansion with all its architectural beauty.

THE LONG, NARROW FACE, WITH WIDE TEMPLE.

Here the curves in the loop spring and ribbon add harmony to the facial lines, while the horizontal lines in the third figure increase the defect.

"A distinct line drawn through an object always makes that object appear longer and larger in the direction of the line. This is why spectacles with temples over the ears and low nosepieces makes a face look broader. Light-rimmed or rimless glasses make the face look wider and those with dark rims make it appear narrower than it is. There is no face so nearly perfect that its weakest lines can not be emphasized by the caricaturist and but few are so handsome that artistically selected glasses will not improve their appearance. The facial features that concern most people are their round or narrow faces and the length and size of their noses. And it is these features of the face that are most modified for the better by frames when a proper selection is made. Even the shadow of frames has more effect on the face than one at first thought might suppose and this is one objection to the very large shell frames."

Cheering news for the elderly, and for all who have doubts about their own pulchritude, in fact, is then given in the following paragraphs, along with the advice on selecting glasses:

"Most gray-haired people are better looking than they were when their hair was of a darker color, because the hair when gray, being more nearly the color of the skin, the outline of the face is softened, is more obscure, and then we imagine the thin face to be more round than it really is and the full face to be not nearly so round. This occasionally enables some gray-haired people to ignore the broadening and narrowing effect of frames. If the skin is white and quite devoid of color it may be remembered that a very light-colored frame adds whiteness to the face and also that dark frames emphasize whiteness by contrast. Gold or light wine-colored frames are more appropriate as they reflect color and the appearance of youth.

"Most people are better looking than they think they are. Commendable efforts to improve the facial appearance are frequently made and, in the attempt, glasses are often secured that defeat the object in view or, if the face is large, cosmetics may be used to whiten it, which makes it appear larger than before; or if the face is short and too round, the brows and eyelashes may be darkened, which makes the face appear shorter and wider.

"It is not always lack of information or bad taste that causes some to select conspicuous shoes for ill-shaped feet, purchase hats and clothing that do not become them, paint their faces unseemly and select glasses that emphasize their defective features, for often it is defective sight that limits their faculty for discerning beauty. It is not possible to be hard of hearing and not know it, but many have defective vision and are unconscious of their own visual imperfections. Most people are more concerned about their noses than they are about their other features. They are too large or too small, too short or too long, and yet these seldom are the qualities that determine the beauty of the nose. Whether its lines are in harmony with other lines of the head, the place and manner in which the lip leaves the nose and the curve of the nostrils are the lines that determine the beauty of most noses, and yet it is not at all from these qualities that judgment is commonly passed upon them. If folk could place upon their faces the kind of noses they imagine they would like to possess we would be a sorry looking people.

"Nature is much more kind to us than we give her credit for being. She knew what she was about when she made the typical negro black and gave him a small nose to harmonize with his receding forehead and protruding lips. His black skin makes his face look smaller and emphasizes his eyes and teeth. He would not be better looking if he had a large nose or was white."

The illustrations, Dr. Murphy tells us, are purposely overdrawn to show the effect of the differently constructed frames. Spectacles always make the wearer look older than eyeglasses do, side-pieces that hook over the ears being responsible. One of the earliest indications of age is the small creases in the skin (crow's-feet) that start just below the outer corners of the eyes and find their way toward the temples. The side pieces of spectacles parallel these and are as effective in producing the appearance of age. He proceeds:

IF YOU HAVE A SHORT NOSE.

The slight defect seen in the first figure is corrected by the eyeglass in the second. The spectacle in the third figure improves the appearance, but may give the end of the nose a seeming upward tilt.

"The drop-eye or leaf-shaped lens possesses no qualities that commend it from a cosmetic standpoint, as its outline is not beautiful and is at variance with the other lines of the face. It may sometimes be advisable to use it when the eyebrows are heavy and the eye sets deep in the socket, that the glass may be sufficiently close to the eye. A skillful operator usually has no difficulty in placing the oval or round lens low enough for desk work.

"Glasses, for their cosmetic effect, as well as for the comfort of the wearer, should be set high or low according to the height of the wearer. They who are tall should wear their glasses low as they look up less and down more than other people do and children should wear their glasses high for they are constantly looking up at people and objects about them.

"Dark-rimmed glasses always make a face look smaller than it really is and light-colored rims larger. This effect is not because black objects look smaller and white ones larger than they are, but because of the perpendicular and longitudinal lines that are added or made less pronounced. If the eyebrows and eyelashes on any face were entirely removed that face would look much longer than it previously did. The brows and eyelashes are horizontal lines that shorten and broaden the face. Of two faces, a brunette and a blond of equal dimensions, the face of the brunette will appear to be the shortest and widest unless the blonde has dark brows and eyelashes. In general, the lighter the hair the less attention need be paid to the widening effect of frames as the outline of the face becomes less definitely defined. When light-rimmed glasses are worn, the brows, lines above the eyeballs, and the lashes are less in evidence and consequently the face appears larger in every direction but increased more in length than in width which effect is in proportion to the elimination of the dark lines. One who has a long thin face with the eyebrows and eyelashes light in color, might wear light-rimmed glasses with a conspicuous horizontal nosepiece and also darken the brows and possibly the eyelashes, all of which will tend to shorten and broaden the face.

"Usually the large face should wear dark-rimmed glasses and the small face light ones. The brunette with a short, round face in which it is desirable to enlarge the face as much as possible, might wear the light-rimmed eyeglasses with loop spring and, in addition, trim the dark eyebrows so that the face will be lengthened by less conspicuous horizontal lines of the brows. The perpendicular sections of the dark rims narrow the appearance of the face tho the horizontal sections of the rims around the glasses do not shorten the face to the same extent as they parallel the other horizontal lines of the face, namely the eyebrows and rows of lashes which already have affected an apparent shortening of the face.

"The very large dark shell frames have been popular with some people in spite of the fact that they are conspicuous. However, they are fairly comfortable and look best on large faces. Those with short noses do not look well in them and those who wish to shorten the appearance of their noses could do so as effectively with the low, dark nosepiece and lighter and less conspicuous rims; the extremely large rims distract the attention from the other features of the face and in this respect they are a boon to those who have been 'cheated of feature by dissembling nature' or think they have. They are comfortable for office and library use and because of the large frame they are not easily broken.

"Whatever size of glasses or style of frame may be in use, their cosmetic effect will ever depend upon the accuracy with which the natural laws governing visual illusion produced by color and lines have been regarded."

WOULD HELIUM HAVE SAVED THE *ZR-2?*

WHAT WOULD HAVE HAPPENED if the airship *ZR-2*, which broke and burst and fell in flames at Hull, England, had been filled with helium, which is incombustible, instead of with hydrogen, which is highly inflammable? If the trouble was started by ignition of the hydrogen, the use of helium might have saved vessel and crew. If the breakage and buckling of the frame came first, the use of helium would not have prevented the disaster, but the airship would not have become all at once a blazing wreck, and more lives might have been saved. An editorial writer in *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (New York), who asks the question stated in our title, says that however the question is answered, anyone who knows the facts must admit that there has never been enough helium produced to have filled the ship, even if all of it could have been assembled for use in the fatal trial flight. He continues:

"Helium is a typically American resource. Numerous natural gas fields are known by the Bureau of Mines where recoverable quantities of helium could be obtained by a process which is already a demonstrated success in the plant at Fort Worth, Tex. No other nation has such helium reserves. Therefore, so long as helium production does not result in export, America will have exclusive advantage of this non-flammable balloon gas."

While officials reserve judgment on the airship wreck until we can learn more of the causes and the significance of the catastrophe, certain fundamental facts are strikingly given by R. B. Moore, chief chemist of the Bureau of Mines, who has been intimately associated with the development of the helium resources and is still in charge of much Government work in this field. He says in effect:

"For the price of one battleship it would easily be possible to maintain and operate permanently six of the most modern helium-filled dirigibles which the best talent of America could design. Included in this program would be adequate provision for reserves of helium-bearing natural gas, adequate facilities for generation of the needed helium, its recovery and repurification, and generous allowance for needed fundamental research in physics, chemistry and engineering. The question therefore is, 'Which will contribute most to American security and defense, one additional modern first-line battleship or an elaborate program in the field of non-flammable, lighter-than-air craft of wide-cruising radius, tremendous powers of offense and almost unrivaled ability in defensive observation?'"

ABOUT BLOOD PRESSURE

HAVE YOU "A BLOOD PRESSURE"? You certainly have, if you are alive—as certainly as you have a pulse or a temperature. But just as a man who says "I have a temperature" really means to tell us that it is above normal, so the man who "has blood pressure" intends to convey the idea that it is abnormally high. Temperature and blood pressure may both be too low, also; but then the complainant says exactly what he means. The importance of blood pressure as a symptom has been understood by physicians only within recent years, and there has been no device to measure it accurately until very lately. The apparatus now generally used ranks, we are told by Robert H. Moulton, in *The Forecast* (New York, September), as one of the most important surgical instruments devised in years, taking a place with the stethoscope, the pulmotor and the clinical thermometer. Says this writer:

"No matter if a man has been pronounced in perfect health by the best of physicians after the customary examination, he cannot be honestly assured by such an opinion unless his blood pressure has been accurately measured. The dictum holds good for all individuals, but particularly for those over forty. In life insurance, blood pressure cuts a very important figure—in fact, a few of the more progressive companies will not accept a 'risk' above the age of forty until the new applicant's blood pressure has been taken by competent physicians.

"It should not be understood by this that blood pressure itself is necessarily something harmful, because every person, normal or otherwise, has it. Only when it is found to be unusually 'high' or 'low' is it to be taken as evidence of something wrong. A comparison, which illustrates the point very clearly, is the pressure exerted by water when passing through an ordinary garden hose. In our bodies the hose is represented by an artery, and the pressure is caused by the heart forcing the blood through this artery.

"Pressure is less where fluid is passing through a flexible tube, because the walls, owing to their elasticity, offer little resistance. But with the same force behind, the pressure is increased if the walls of the tube are unyielding. Tubes of rubber and glass are excellent illustrations of such contrasts. Where hardening of the arteries—due to old age, gout, alcoholism, or other excesses—has set in, the blood pressure, as a consequence, is high. Too much pressure, 'high pressure,' is very apt to break the artery. If this occurs in the brain, apoplexy results.

"A device for taking the measure of blood pressure, an ingenious instrument called the manometer, has recently been perfected and is rapidly coming into general use. The instrument records the pressure of the blood on a diaphragm dial very similar in appearance to a steam gage dial.

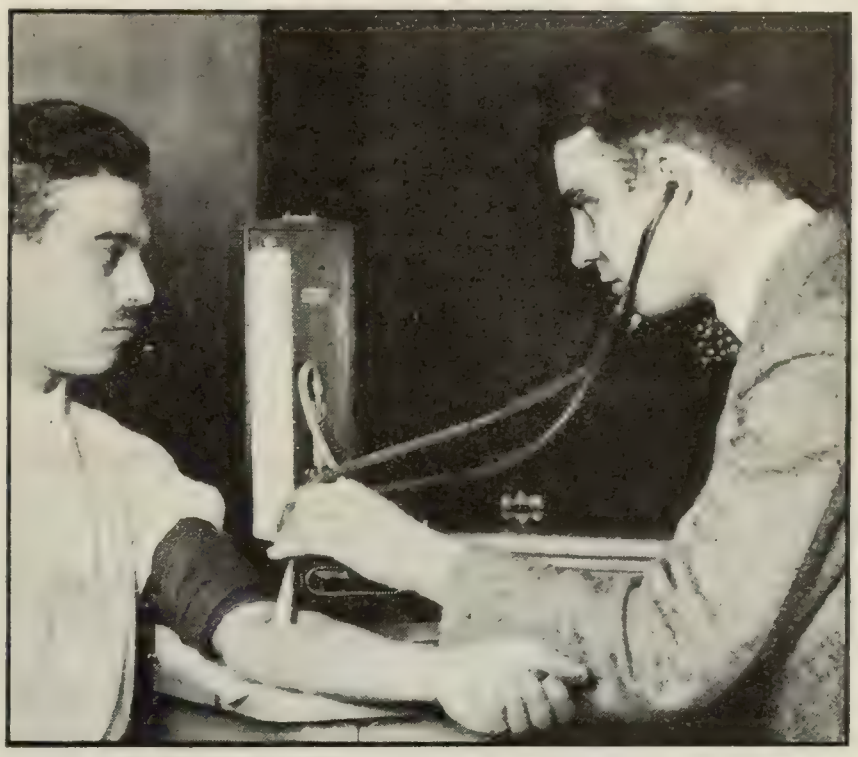
AVERAGE BLOOD PRESSURE AT GIVEN AGES.

Ages	Average Blood Pressure
15-20	119.85 mm.
21-25	122.75 "
26-30	123.66 "
31-40	126.96 "
41-45	128.56 "
46-50	130.57 "
51-55	132.13 "
56-60	134.78 "

An allowance of either 15 above or 20 below should be made as such variations occur in perfectly healthy persons.

"The apparatus, which is the invention of Dr. Thomas Rogers of Rochester, New York, consists of three parts, a small metal case containing several sensitive diaphragms, a dial and an air bag. The air bag is first strapped on the subject's arm over the femoral artery, and is inflated with a bulb attached to it. The operator then adjusts a stethoscope to his ears and finds the pulse, after which he is ready to take his records. The pulse throbbing against the air bag is communicated through a rubber tube to the case containing the diaphragms upon which a vibration is set up. These vibrations, which are simultaneous with the pulse, are translated into millimeters by the delicate needle on the dial.

"In order to make a thorough record both the systolic and diastolic, or maximum and minimum, pressures must be taken. The former is produced by the forward and the latter by the backward stroke of the heart. It is well established that the normal maximum, or systolic blood pressure in adults ranges from 105 to 145 millimeters. Suppose the manometer is applied over the artery of a man still in his twenties. The hand on the dial goes up to about 122. What's the verdict? That young fellow's blood pressure is perfectly normal, and the chances are, even if any other examination by other methods is made, nothing will be found wrong with his heart or kidneys. This test should always be made before any one takes up athletic work of any kind.



Courtesy of the Life Extension Institute.

TESTING THE BLOOD PRESSURE.

"Suppose, on the other hand, that a man a little over forty has his blood pressure taken, and the hand on the dial turns as high as 155 or 160, then the probabilities are that there is some disease hidden away in his system, though he may never have complained of ill health in his life. At the best guess, his state of health would not be above suspicion, and would require a further search by other means.

"Suppose again that some third individual around the age of fifty undergoes examination for his physical condition, and after the usual 'pounding and sounding' in every possible way, nothing is found wrong with him. He beams with satisfaction; so far all is well.

"Then the manometer is brought forth and carefully applied, and the hand moves up to 185. What then? Even with no other manifestation of trouble, the chances are about even that unless he adopts some means to combat this high pressure—which it is possible to do—he will develop in the next year or two either 'hardening' of the arteries, a trouble known as 'heart murmur,' or an actual enlargement of the heart; or, if not one of these, then some kidney trouble, like Bright's disease, or some of the many nervous affections and even, possibly, diabetes. He will also run a more than usual risk of dying sooner or later from either apoplexy or kidney trouble. It is not positive that he will, but certainly his chances of doing so are too great for him not to heed the warning of the little instrument used in ascertaining his blood pressure."

It is interesting and important to note, Mr. Moulton goes on, that in healthy persons the blood pressure will rise under certain circumstances. Those of a nervous, anxious temperament, with worry or nerve strain, have a tendency to increased pressure in their arteries. Exercise and muscular action of any kind will also raise the pressure, especially in the veins. Even posture has an influence, pressure being highest while standing, and lowest when sitting or lying down. He goes on:

"In those between the ages of thirty-five or forty to sixty-five, blood pressure is most frequently caused by nervous reaction from overwork, worry, extreme mental activity with lack of physical

[illegible] or a too heavy diet and lack of exercise. Between the ages of forty and sixty-five the mind is usually more active than at any other period. The average successful American business man of this age is constantly living at high pressure. His entire working day is apt to be just one blood-raising pressure after another.

"The fact that mental excitement and perturbation cause increased pressure of the blood has been taken advantage of lately in connection with a series of interesting experiments conducted by Prof. W. H. Cowing of Harvard University to determine the practicability of using blood pressure machines in detecting crime.

"Professor Cowing's idea is that the machines would not only record the heart-beats, but, to a certain extent, the emotions, of the subject. No matter how stolid a transgressor may appear on the exterior while undergoing the 'sweating' process or cross-examination, Professor Cowing explains, the use of the machine in the court-room will reveal his slightest emotion. The agitation thus disclosed in his mind, which otherwise would be unobserved, may constitute circumstantial evidence which will have a strong bearing on the disposal of his case.

THE RICE OBLIGINGLY PROVIDES THE FUEL TO COOK IT.

Boatloads of rice-straw on a river in China.

"During the experiments conducted by Professor Cowing, the emotions of sorrow, joy, hatred, love, pain and pleasure were all recorded by the machine before they were displayed by the face.

"While considering the evil effects of high blood pressure, it is necessary also to sound a warning against low blood pressure. Dr. W. A. Evans of Chicago in his talks on 'How to Keep Well' states he has no advice to give to old people suffering from low blood pressure, but that he does have much to say to young people suffering from the same malady.

"'There are two great causes of low blood pressure,' he continues. 'It may be due to weakening glands. For instance, a person who is just recovering from an attack of typhoid fever will have a low blood pressure. This can be looked upon as a compensation process, and nothing should be done about it. The heart muscle is weak and a low blood pressure relieves it of some strain. The rule is, in all this group of secondary blood pressures, most of which are temporary, to let them alone. Stimulants of various sorts might prove effective, but they do enough harm to offset any good. Nature is disposed to sing a slender tune for the time being, and why not abide by nature's decision?

"'The other great cause of low blood pressure is more important. It is due to lack of dynamic force. A part of this is due to inheritance and a part to bad training. This group of people includes the whiners, those who drag around, those who lie in bed, and those who never get anywhere because of imaginary semi-invalidism. Most of them are lazy, many are slow mentally and physically, many are under-nourished, and many are given to self-pity. Medical opinion is that they are deficient in some ductless gland secretion. What they need is pep, snap, energy, willingness to forget themselves and to face the world. The cure is training. There is no other. But the training cannot be effected in a few days or by half-hearted effort. The disposition of this group is to do everything half-heartedly.'

"Thus it will be seen that by taking measure of our blood pressure we can measure our life. If our blood pressure registers normal we can postpone old age by avoiding as far as possible those things which cause blood pressure. If it does not register normal we must then look for the cause, and still postpone old age, or avert early death by eliminating the cause."

COOKERY IN THE LAND OF STRAW FUEL

FUEL IS DIFFICULT to obtain in China. How the necessity for strict conservation, and the utilization of every bit that comes to hand, is reflected in the cookery customs of the country, is explained in an article entitled "Influence of Fuel Scarcity on Chinese Cookery," contributed to *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Mich.), by A. C. and F. F. Muhse. In the great deforested areas of China, where the population is densest, wood is so scarce, these writers tell us, that it is practically out of the question as fuel. In winter the people depend chiefly upon padded or additional garments, rather than upon artificial heat.

The problem of fuel in central and southern China is, therefore, to obtain enough for cooking purposes. Lack of transportation makes the cost of coal prohibitive for millions of families, and straw and stubble supply the cooking fuel for the majority of the people, charcoal, coal, wood, and coal-dust balls being used by the remainder. We read:

"In these thickly populated areas, rice is very generally grown, usually as the second crop of the year. In certain parts wheat, too, is grown, especially during the cooler season, but is out of the way in time for the planting of rice during the summer months. The constant supply of green grass meets the needs of the few domestic animals kept in these parts, and only a limited amount of straw goes into the compost heaps to be used as fertilizer. Consequently, when the grain is garnered, most of the straw is bound up into bundles for fuel, and is carried by boat to the cities. Huge bamboo frames are built around the living quarters and out over the sides of the boats, so that when loaded, they appear like floating haystacks.

"Stoves of brick, mortar, and clay, built in as part of the house, are the ones in which straw is used. Such a stove is usually more or less semicircular in the floor plan, and so located in the room that the smoke flue can connect with an outer wall. But it is so placed that the straw can be fed into the straight side—fed in 'behind' we would say—and in such a position, too, that the semicircular or cooking surface projects into the room. Restaurant stoves of this type may have three or four, or even more, holes, each a large opening surrounded by a raised clay collar, over which the cooking utensil closely fits. Such a stove in the ordinary home kitchen has two holes, one for the rice utensil and one for the mixed food utensil, and sometimes an additional tiny hole for a water kettle.

"Straw, of course, makes a quick, intense heat which is soon spent. Accordingly, the stoves are so constructed as to prevent the escape of heat from crevices, and in such a manner as to concentrate a small amount of heat where needed and so distributed as to be completely absorbed. The circular or convex metal cooking utensil universally used is a big factor in fuel conservation. The flange of the utensil that rests closely over the clay collar of the stove is thicker than the perfectly rounded bowl and absorbs the heat in a uniform manner. Water for rice, for example, boils very quickly. The washed rice is then thrown in, and within a few minutes a little straw has brought it to such a stage that the boiling rice can be covered, and within a short time water, heat, and fire are all used up together, with a big fluffy mound of rice as the result.

"The covers used for such cooking are unique, thick wooden

ones, that are excellent nonconductors of heat. They are flat and rest sometimes directly on the metal cooking utensils. But for steaming, a circular wooden frame, similar to a section of barrel six or eight inches in depth, may be placed directly on the flange of the metal vessel, and this in turn covered with the wooden lid.

"In passing, it might be said that smoke flues open as a rule somewhere along the surface of an outer wall, since a strong draft is evidently neither essential nor desirable for a fuel which burns so readily as does straw in these brick and mortar stoves. A bird's-eye view over the roofs of a Chinese city shows very few, if any, projecting chimneys."

Three methods of cooking only are generally employed in home kitchens—stewing, steaming, and frying in oils. Practically all pastry, for instance, is steamed rather than baked. And rarely is any provision ever made in homes for the roasting of meats. Foods of this type are purchased from restaurants. The writers proceed to add these interesting particulars:

"The kind of stove described above is very commonly used throughout China. In a cosmopolitan city like Shanghai, one sees, however, many kinds of stoves or cooking outfits. The Ningpoese, for instance, seem to prefer charcoal braziers, tin-lined clay pots very similar to those used in our Southern States by negro laundry-women. Charcoal is brought by boats to coast and river cities and provides a very satisfactory cooking fuel. Very, very little wood is used, and serves mostly as kindling for the charcoal and coal.

"Coal is used in a flueless type of stove. These are usually plain rectangular masses of masonry, on the upper surface of which are two or more openings with clay rims like those on the stoves before described. The coal is fed into the fire-box through the openings mentioned, and then beneath the fire-box is a grate, and beneath it an ash-box. Such a stove is in use where continuous heat is maintained, particularly in restaurants where water is kept hot throughout the day. It is a common practise for housewives to buy hot water from such restaurants. Very little raw water is drunk by the Chinese; instead, a large quantity of weak tea is made up daily and set aside to be used cold between meals just as we use water from the tap or from wells.

"Coal-dust balls consist of coal dust mixed with camel dung, dried in the sun. A cheap fuel is thus furnished, common especially in the most northern provinces.

"A sort of 'fireless cooker' arrangement used in cheap restaurants, consists of barrel, or tub-like, containers, partially filled with non-conducting material, into which is shaped in clay a thick-walled cavity reaching down about sixteen inches. Burning charcoal is placed in the clay cavity and left there long enough to thoroughly heat the clay walls. After removing the coals, bits of shaped dough are attached to the heated clay and allowed to 'bake.'

"The practise of cutting into shreds most of the food materials before cooking is doubtless due in large part to the desire to conserve fuel. That this method of preparation is not entirely to facilitate the use of chop-sticks is evident at big feasts, where certain dishes are always served in which squab, fish, even small hams, come to the table cooked whole, but so very tender as to be readily pulled apart by one's chop-sticks.

"Practically all cooked dishes exposed for sale in the cheaper eating-places, and many of those served at feasts, are mixed foods which were cut into shreds before cooking Materials cut into shreds cook much more quickly, thus saving heat, and moreover, it does away with the need for reheating left-over foods, thereby consuming additional fuel.

"Still one other fuel-conserving practise in Chinese cookery should be mentioned. Nearly all feasts—formal dinners or banquets as we say—are served by the large restaurants. Either the host invites his guests directly to the restaurant, or he will invite them to his home and arrange with some famous restaurant to do the catering. Feasts given by women for their women friends are invariably served in the home, and usually by a caterer.

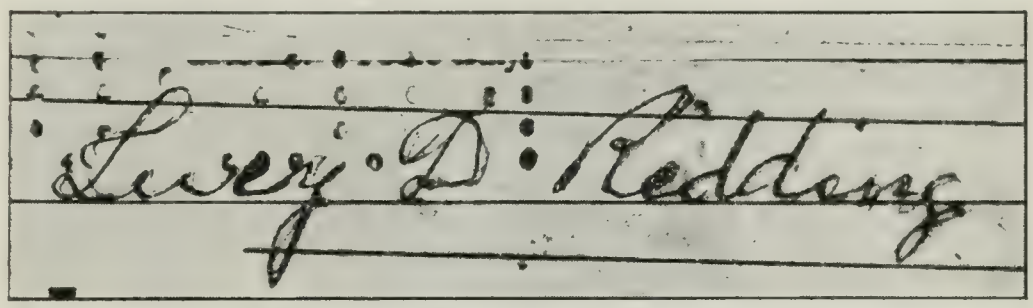
"All that has been here said refers particularly to the inhabitants of cities. In the villages, however, similar cooking practises obtain, the fuel used being of the kind most easily procurable around their homes. Much that would in this country be a total waste is there gathered and stored for cooking fuel by the rural people."

A NEW WAY TO TRAP FORGERS

PRESS DISPATCHES from California tell of the confession of a forger after he had been confronted with photographic evidence of his crime obtained by Chauncy McGovern, a San Francisco handwriting expert, by a method said to have beer employed for the first time on this case. In this method transparent photographs of the forged signature are superimposed over the real one, and the deviations, which thus become apparent, are shown to be in the direction of the forger's own peculiarities of handwriting. A dispatch from Martinez, Cal., to *The Chronicle* (San Francisco, Aug. 23) reads as follows:

"Probation was denied Lester J. Bradshaw, former paying teller of the First National Bank, Richmond, to-day by Judge R. H. Latimer, and he was given an indeterminate sentence of from one to ten years in San Quentin Prison.

"Bradshaw, recently brought back from Australia to face a charge of absconding with $10,000 of the bank's funds, confessed taking the money and threw himself on the clemency of the court.



FALSE AND TRUE WRITING PHOTOGRAPHED TOGETHER.
The faint lines show how the forgery departs from the true signature, revealing the habitual handwriting of the forger.

"Bradshaw's confession came, it was said, after he was confronted with photographic evidence of forgery prepared by Chauncy McGovern, San Francisco handwriting expert.

"In his confession Bradshaw told the police that he took small amounts at first and found it so easy to 'get away with' that he expanded his speculations until he forged five drafts of $2,000 each late in November.

"Two days after obtaining the money Bradshaw resigned his position and married Miss Leone Anderson, pretty Oakland girl, and sailed for Australia on his honeymoon.

"Radio advices to the captain of the steamer *Ventura* resulted in his detention aboard the vessel when it docked in Sydney. He was later brought back by Sheriff R. R. Veale.

"Bradshaw stoutly protested his innocence for more than eight months after being extradited from Australia. Finally he was confronted with the camera-made evidence."

In a letter to THE DIGEST, Mr. McGovern asserts that his method is "a new way to utilize the camera to catch criminals who commit forgeries of the 'traced' variety," and that any ordinary police photographer can duplicate the work done in this case, so simple is the plan. He goes on:

"It consists of making separate negatives of each of the forged tracings—pencil, green ink, red ink, and black, on thick ledger paper. Then a 'film positive' is made from each negative. Next is overlapped or superimposed over the positive of the genuine 'model' signature used by the forger any single one of the positives or transparencies; after which a new negative is made from any two superimposed positives—ending with the making of a 'contact' print from the combination new negative.

"The resultant contact print will furnish a well-defined indication of every tiny point at which the traced forgery deviates from the genuine model. And, finally, a close comparison between each of these combination negative contact prints, and a contact print of any negative of the forger's known writing of letters of the kind, will show, strikingly, that where each of the traced forgeries deviates from the genuine model, the deviation is exactly along the lines of the characteristic way in which the forger shapes such letters in his normal writing."

MASCAGNI'S NEW DEMOCRATIC OPERA

THAT the war has not entirely killed artistic invention seems to be proven in Italy. Mascagni has repeated the triumph of thirty-one years ago when Italy went mad over "Cavalleria Rusticana," and now his new work, "Il Piccolo Marat," has set the populace into frenzies. They speak of "fenomeno-Mascagni," and the king is about to bestow Italy's highest honor upon the composer in appointing him to the Senate.

Courtesy of "Leslie's Illustrated Weekly"

MASCAGNI, THE MUSICAL POLITICIAN.

"One look at the big, broad-shouldered, leonine old fellow that he is to-day convinces you of his absolute independence of spirit."

Mascagni is reported to have said that "should he ever be granted any such legislative opportunities, he will introduce a measure calling upon every Italian composer of note to produce one opera every two years." Then, reflects Gilbert W. Gabriel, writing in *Leslie's Illustrated Weekly*, "every six years, say, there would surely be one great masterpiece for the public to single out and cheer in the parade." This would be turning Italy's musical world into a forcing house, though Mascagni has observed that pace for the last thirty-one years, having produced fifteen major works in that time. Compared to him, "Puccini is a dilettante; Leoncavallo was a mere idler." The latest work of Mascagni is said to be "aimed at the public's conscience as well as at its ear":

"That is one of the elements which have heightened its opportunity. Great operas have always had a way of mixing into national affairs. Many an innocent libretto has helped to overthrow a dynasty. The 'Piccolo Marat' may not be a great opera, but it comes at a great moment. It is set in the French Revolution, but the thunder of that warfare is too connotative to be missed. This is Italy of Socialisti and Fascisti, and it rings with rough-and-tumble choruses, hard-breathing perorations, defiances of Death, Despot and Devil. Toward the end it all goes up in operatics. There are killings all around, and lovers melodious to the end. The revolutionary element capitulates to the purely romantic. But for at least two acts Mascagni has addrest the Italian people openly and hotly through the Italian people's favorite means of grand opera. In only two of his operas has he ever truly had that chance—in his first and his latest.

"Here, in briefest form, is the story of the 'Piccolo Marat': In a little French city on the Loire, in the days of the Reign of Terror, a local old *Tyrant* rules with bloody hand. But the people discover his little niece *Mariella* in the act of carrying food to him of such a luxurious sort that they pursue her revengefully. She is saved by a strange young man who, in shielding her, addresses the crowd so stirringly that it dubs him the '*little Marat.*' Her uncle, equally pleased with the youth, sets him to guarding the prison where unfortunate nobility are incarcerated. This is the youth's great chance: he is in reality the princely son of a noble house, and is only waiting to rescue his mother from behind the bars. Left alone on his rounds he can disclose himself and his plan to his mother.

"The next act is in the fearful sanctum of the *Tyrant. Mariella* is falling in love with her '*Piccolo Marat.*' He confesses to her his real identity and assures her, in the famous love duet (the one which causes the ten-minute ovations and the upturned lights) that rank will make no difference in their equality; that his mama shall be her mama, and she shall be his bride. They commence then to plot the princess's release and their own escape. The *Tyrant* sits in judgment on a number of victims —a scene which, like several others in the opera, must remind the listener of a similar one, quite differently conceived, in Giordano's 'Andrea Chenier,' now a favorite work in the Metropolitan repertory. A deputy from the chief council in Paris arrives with orders, only to be seized and pummeled by the people in a fury of choral invectives. A crazy carpenter arrives, maddened by the fact that the *Tyrant* will not accept his new patent for a Boat of Death—a rowboat which could carry condemned prisoners out into midstream, then scuttle itself and drown the prisoners with a pretty efficacy. The *Tyrant* laughs it all to scorn.

"In the last act the young lovers are putting their plot into action. They have succeeded in making the *Tyrant* drunk. They can truss him up, release the noble mother and fly off. But the *Tyrant* breaks away to his weapons and mortally wounds the *little Marat* just at the end of the sortie. He himself is finished off by the mad carpenter who comes in and crushes his skull in revenge for not accepting the patent rowboat. The *little Marat* begs *Mariella* to fly with his mother, and the opera ends with a tableau which shows the 'boat of death' sailing down the Loire, deeply laden with catastrophe."

One comes away from the "Piccolo Marat," says Mr. Gabriel, with a "sense of stormy times stormily described." It is called "as direct an expression of Italian democracy of today as 'Boris Godounoff,' a much greater opera, was of the Russian people of Moussorgsky's time." To understand this element in the "Piccolo Marat," we are told, it is necessary to understand Mascagni himself. We read:

"He has preserved the best Wagnerian traditions in casting in his lot with the revolutionists. He did not hesitate to address the Socialistic workmen about a year ago and tell them that their cause was right. He publicly promised them that he would write them a hymn of their own—and you can take your choice of at least two of them which would do Socialistic service if lifted from 'Il Piccolo Marat.' This all happened in the troublous north of Italy. It caused a tremendous sensation southwards, toward official Rome. But Mascagni did not mind. One look at the big, broad-shouldered leonine old fellow that he is today convinces you of his absolute independence of spirit. He has a burning eye; his hair is grayer than it may have been ten years ago but it still lifts away from his huge forehead in a wave of anger. And he has wit, a ready, droll, rememberable wit, and a tongue to speak it with. Whether he makes music or speeches, Italy listens. He says what he pleases, writes what he pleases. He makes his audience wait almost two full acts until he gives it that panacea for all operatic ills, the love duet; they appreciate it the more for the waiting. He launches his première of a ticklishly revolutionary libretto in Rome itself—Rome, the stronghold of Nationalism; and royalty vies with rowdies to crowd the house. Bluntly, courageously, he has seized the Italian heart once again. His picture is in every shop-window. His opera is in every music-store. He tours the country with a 'Piccolo Marat' company under his own direction and fills big amphitheaters and arenas. For the first time since 'Iris' he is the master of operatic Italy."

GERMAN POETS TURNING TO POLITICS

GERMAN POETRY IS REVELING in politics now that no longer the menace and blight of *lèse majesté* hangs over the makers of it. "It is as if a reaction had come," says *The Nation and The Athenaeum*, (London) "after so many years of repression, when the excursions of poets, novelists, and dramatists, if their sentiments were at all unfavorable to the Imperial régime, were liable to be visited—in Prussia, at least—with severe reproof or actual legal penalties." Moral and religious heterodoxy, before the war, was far commoner in Germany than anywhere else in Europe, but politics was a land tabu. Now they have obtained their right of entry, the poets are exercising the privilege with remarkable thoroughness. A recent volume with the formidable title of "Menschheitsdämmerung" (Twilight of Humanity) has recently appeared in Berlin, containing a collection of poems by most of the younger German poets, "particularly of those whose political inclinations are to the Left." In an editorial paragraph the editor, Kurt Pinthus, "explains and justifies the method of these poets":

"Never was the esthetic principle, the principle of *l'art pour l'art*, so despised as in this poetry, which is called the 'youngest,' or the 'expressionist,' because it represents eruption, explosion, intensity—qualities it must possess to break through the hostile barriers opposing it. It avoids the naturalistic representation of reality, and . . . is produced by the powerful means of expression it is able to draw from the spirit. . . . Social conditions are not reproduced in realistic detail, as was the case with the literature of the 'nineties, but are transferred entirely into universal human ideals. Even the Great War, which crusht out the existence of many of these younger artists, is not rendered realistically. It is—and was long before its actual outbreak—constantly before their minds as a vision of universal terror, as the most inhuman of evils, which can only be driven from the world by the triumph of the ideals of brotherhood among men."

Thus the younger poets are "not esthetic, still less are they naturalistic writers after the style of Arno Holz, Johannes Schlaf, or the earliest Hauptmann." On the other hand:

"They generalize the social problem, endeavor to take it into their imagination and there transform it, making of their work not a mere picture of evil political or social conditions, but a kind of spiritual delineation and protest.

"The result, one must confess, is scarcely more inspiring than that achieved by the naturalists of the old school. It is pessimism in both cases: with the Hauptmanns an objective pessimism—so we might distinguish one from the other—and with these younger men of our own day a subjective pessimism. The ultarealistic dramatists and poets of the 'nineties made their audience deprest by actual concrete cases of social misery and injustice; the new men make their audience equally deprest, but rather at the sight of the poet's own depression and despair. Thus

IN THE FIRST HEYDAY OF FAME

Mascagni as he looked when the world was singing "Cavalleria."

Paul Zech, in a short poem entitled 'Fabrikstrasse,' gives a vivid but fleeting impression of what a road leading to a factory looks like, and then crushes the reader with the spiritual weight it has placed on his own mind. The achievement may be salutary in its effect, the means by which it is produced may be employed with considerable talent. What can not, surely, be admitted is the claim that this constitutes a tremendous advance over the art of, say, 'Die Weber.' There is a difference of method, that is all, and imaginative exaltation is scarcely more in evidence in the one case than in the other. A worse case is Walter Hasenclever, who seems to be more under the hopeless influence of actualities than any of his colleagues. During the war this young writer wrote a kind of modernized 'Antigone,' which, although an ill-disguised dramatic sermon against the war and the German Emperor, nevertheless contained several beautiful passages. In 'Der politische Dichter' he has got together a number of his political poems—among them 'Jaures Tod—Jaures Auferstehung,' a poem on the suppression of the Spartacist revolt, dedicated to the memory of Karl Liebknecht. They have emphasis, a certain melodramatic energy—as has his symbolist dramatic poem 'Der Retter'—but scarcely any other element of greater vitality than is possest by a newspaper article. There is, one feels, the stuff of true poetry in Hasenclever, but it will hardly find expression so long as he confines his attention to or draws his inspiration exclusively from current German politics."

Exceptions are to be found in "poets who do not withdraw from the events and emotions of the time—on the contrary, plunge right into them—and yet preserve imagination, which is timeless." We find that—

"It is all a question of comparative values. With Hasenclever and so many of his colleagues it is, first of all, a matter of produc-

ing a political effect—the means employed are beside the point. With Werfel, and now and then with other poets of the same group—Johannes R. Becher, for example—the transformation of political or social sentiments into imaginative experience is complete, the indefinable and infinitely deep abyss between propaganda and poetry is bridged. Several of the poems of Werfel printed in the "Menschheitsdämmerung" collection stand out from among the others by reason of this quality. Poems such as 'Wir sind,' 'Herz, frohlock,' even 'Der Krieg,' written on August 4, 1914, can be detached from their age and its strivings with greater ease than the work of any of the other poets. A few of the best will hardly appear old-fashioned when the German Revolution, with the motives behind it, has passed into the mists of history. The next generation of readers of poetry will not turn to even the 'political' poems of Werfel—as, on the whole, it will turn to those of such poets as Ludwig Rubiner, Wilhelm Klemm, René Schickele, Alfred Wolfenstein—merely for historical guidance as to what the younger men thought and said during the Great War and on its catastrophic culmination. It will turn to them for their poetry, and nothing but their poetry."

AN AUTHORS' BATTLE

MR. HENRY ARTHUR JONES has been hitting Mr. H. G. Wells on the raw, and the result is a literary quarrel worthy of the best vituperative pamphleteering days of the eighteenth century. With the safe distance of an ocean between, the New York *Times* looks on and observes that "when Mr. H. G. Wells likens the controversial Mr. Henry Arthur Jones to a mud volcano, a sewing machine and three pennyworth of cat's meat, the cisatlantic reader, unaccustomed to the delights of such argument, would have him write so always." But Mr. Wells doesn't do quite this, even though Mr. Jones persists in taking him in such a light. Mr. Wells is annoyed because Mr. Jones lines him up among the "haters of England," as shown in the Wells book called "Russia in the Shadow" and the already famous "Outline of History." Mr. Jones has addrest to his compatriot what in its author's words is "a carefully reasoned analysis of your collectivist and international theories and of your social philosophy generally, together with some playful coaxings which I hope may lead you to examine the political doctrines you are advocating so profusely." This book, to have been called "My Dear Wells," is held up on the threat of a libel suit. To Mr. Wells the "playful coaxings" are otherwise described in his letter to the Chicago *Tribune:*

"MY DEAR WELLS,"

Who does not relish the overtures to controversy forced on him by Mr. H. A Jones.

"His campaign is a great nuisance to me, for these articles not only crop up here, there and everywhere where there is a paper in need of cheap copy, but, also, he supplements it by a stream of private letters to me. The thing is as tiresome as being shouted after in the streets or having some one without rhyme or reason perpetually banging at one's door knocker.

"The stuff he writes about my opinions is too incoherent and extravagant for notice. . . .

"But he has one or two weaknesses that call for a word or so from me. He has a curious inability to understand what is honest quotation. For example, I wrote that Lenin was beloved by the energetic people in Russia. He has seized upon the word 'beloved,' and for the last year, whenever he could get it into print, he has tried to persuade his readers that I have written of Lenin in terms of personal endearment; he has twitted me again and again with my 'beloved Lenin.' This is out and out lying. But he is mentally and morally incapable of understanding that, and so this nuisance goes on. It is a petty point, but it puts me wrong with the public.

"Another thing he does is rather more amusing.

"Like Dogberry, he has a passion for abusive terms. He clothes himself with cursing as with a garment. He desires me to call him names. It would be a very natural thing if I did so, but I don't, and so he is forced to say that I do. . . .

"He has now quite a garland of more or less appropriate phrases, which I have never applied to him, but which he has, as it were, distilled out of this business and applied to himself. For example, I said I would as soon engage in serious controversy with a barking cur as with Mr. Jones. He is now filling the London papers—it is our 'silly season' here—and no doubt he is trying to fill the American papers with the important news that I have called him a 'barking cur.' One might as soon expect reason from a mud volcano or a sewing machine or three pennyworth of cat's meat as from a mind of this sort. This last, you will note, is rather an odd sentence, but I have put it in this form so that later on we may have Mr. Jones dashing about with the announcement that I have called him a 'mud volcano,' a 'sewing machine' and 'three pennyworth of cat's meat'."

Mr. Jones, given the occasion, retorts in the New York *Times:*

"Mr. Wells's letter gives the American public an entirely false account of the facts in the case. He represents me as inflamed by the petty motive of personal malice. He says that I am carrying on a campaign 'here, there and everywhere where there is a paper in need of cheap copy.' He further says that I supplement this public campaign by writing private letters to him in so persistent a way that he feels as if I were shouting after him in the streets or perpetually banging his door knocker. He declares that I am filling the London papers in the 'silly season,' and that I am trying to fill American papers with the important news that he has called me 'a barking cur.' Mark how my plain tale shall set him down.

"I have written no letter about him whatsoever to any paper other than The New York *Times*, The London *Evening Standard* and The London *Morning Post*. Will he say that these are papers which are 'in need of cheap copy'?

"I have written no private letter to Mr. Wells since this discussion began. I thought it courteous to send him, before publication, a copy of each letter before it appeared. I have done this through my secretary, who has enclosed quite a short polite note explaining the circumstances. There has been no other communication whatever between us."

The serious side of Mr. Jones's charge is contained in the following paragraphs from the same letter:

"My object in writing 'My Dear Wells' is a very simple one. We have a busy group of thinkers and writers whom I call the Haters of England. They always think and write against their own country. If there is sedition and revolt in any part of the British Empire, they stir it up. If there is trouble and unrest at home, they foment it. During the war they were worth many army corps to Germany. Now that the war has left us a legacy of new insecurities and perils, these Haters of England are busy spreading disaffection and disunion both in our internal and foreign affairs.

"Mr. Wells is one of the most popular of these thinkers and writers, who always think and write against England. For years in our most widely circulated journals he has been spreading theories that tend to promote sedition at home, to break in pieces the British Empire, and to shake the foundations of civil order throughout the world. In the present treacherous condition of British industries and finances, imperiled as we are in all parts of the world, I count Mr. Wells as a more dangerous enemy of England than any German who four years ago bombed our women and children.

"For this reason, I have written 'My Dear Wells' and have carefully dissected his main doctrines and theories. But I am not conscious of any personal malice against him. Again and again I have challenged him to meet me in argument upon these matters of deepest concern to hundreds of millions of

mankind. When he refused I felt I was justified in using a tone and method of controversy which I should not have allowed myself to use against an opponent for whom I could feel greater respect. Mr. Wells is accepted on both sides of the Atlantic as a profound thinker, guide and philosopher. Yet when I ask him to examine his theories and to defend them against my arguments, he snatches up the handiest stones of personal abuse, hurls them at me and runs away to a refuge of quibbles."

Turning to the serious matter of the authors' quarrel the New York *Times* thinks that readers of the "Outline of History" will find the whole truth there unspoken. It sees that—

"Mr. Wells is something less and much more than a mere 'Hater of England' who is seeking 'to break in pieces the British Empire and to shake the foundations of civil order throughout the world.' The thing he girds at so vivaciously is not his own people, nor any people, but the fact that throughout history nations have existed, and that progress has been so largely conditioned by the passion of nationality, patriotism.

"This bias is the cause of the one great inadequacy of an 'Outline'—which in so many respects is not only adequate but amazingly stimulating. Most readers have commented on Mr. Wells's itch for shying bricks at great national heroes—Alexander, Cæsar, Napoleon. In the case of most of them, it must be admitted, there are many available brickbats. The true bill against the historical outliner is that he fails to perceive that there is also an immense national tragedy. Free Hellas proved incapable of organizing and solidifying the priceless civilization she had developed for mankind, and Alexander flung to the dogs the opportunity of establishing even an Imperial Greece. In the time of Cæsar the Roman Republic had lost its primal vitality and at the same time had grown so majestically that its whole government required reorganizing. One man was capable of such a feat, and he was assassinated. It is quite possible that both Alexander and Cæsar were as warped and self-limited by egotism as Napoleon. We shall never know. The important fact is that, in the case of all three, an opportunity for sound and nobly conservative nation-building was lost. But Mr. Wells, who dreams of a denationalized world in which only the spirit of Christian brotherhood avails, finds Alexander, so to speak, a mud volcano, Cæsar a sewing machine and Napoleon cat's meat—only because they did not espouse his cause of international peace."

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MR. HENRY ARTHUR JONES

Who charges H. G. Wells with being among the group he names as the "Haters of England."

THE BEST OF JAZZ.—"Too much jazz!" is the wearied cry of even some of the professors and sponsors of the movement. Jazz has become a term much more comprehensive than its mere application to dance music. It embraces all the arts. In music it reaches up till it embraces Stravinsky. In poetry it claims T. S. Eliot, and probably Ezra Pound; in prose, James Joyce; and in painting, Picabia. These are some of the high lights, as we learn from an article in the *New Republic* by Mr. Clive Bell, who is one of the accepted exponents of the newest art movements. Such names, with a few others, in this writer's view, "have their places in contemporary civilization: and such talents are not to be disposed of simply by the present of a bad name." He goes on:

"It is not enough to call an artist 'extremist' or 'reactionary,' 'cubist' or 'impressionist,' and condemn or approve him as such. These classifications are merely journalistic or, if you will, archeological conveniences. It is the critic's business to inquire not so much whether an artist is 'advanced' or 'cubist' or 'jazz' as whether he is good, bad, or 'interesting'; and that is what most critics fail to do. One's general opinion of a movement or school ought not to affect one's opinion of any particular work. One may, for excellent reasons, dislike a movement: one may hold that it hampers or sets on a false scent more artists than it serves; that it induces students of promise to waste time and energy on fruitless problems; that it generally fails to get the best out of its most gifted adherents, while it pumps into a multitude of empty heads so much hot air as to swell them to disquieting proportions. This is pretty much what I think of cubism; but I am not such a fool as to deny that, experimenting in these very problems which seem to me to lead most artists into a rather unprofitable world of abstractions, Picasso and Braque have produced works of the greatest beauty and significance, while those of Fernand Leger, Jean Metsinger and other avowed cubists are of extraordinary merit and deserve the most careful attention. The fact is, perhaps, there never was a movement, save only that called 'art nouveau,' which did not contribute something to the world's artistic capital and to the great tradition. What, I believe, has turned so many intelligent and sensitive people against Jazz is the encouragement it has given to thousands of the stupid and vulgar to fancy that they can understand art, and to hundreds of the conceited to imagine that they can create it."

OPERA IN MEXICO

WITHOUT Caruso, Mexico will have no tenor of the first distinction to celebrate its hundredth anniversary of the casting off of Spanish rule. But the fact that opera will play so conspicuous a part in these centenary celebrations leads the *Christian Science Monitor* (Boston) to review the musical history of our neighbors' capitol which puts it on the map alongside New York. We read:

"Opera may be regarded as an appropriate thing to have a place in the centenary activities, inasmuch as it began to be cultivated in Mexico not long after the assertion of independence, and has always found appreciation. When conditions within the capital and on the road between the capital and the coast have been such that a company could make a visit in safety, and even when they have not, singers have disclosed an eagerness to go there and seek the applause, and managers to seek the money, which they knew awaited them. Vicente Garcia, after having introduced Italian opera in New York, seems to have had no hesitation about transferring the experiment to Mexico City. 'In the old Palenque de Gallos, in the street of the Moras, which had been transformed into a theater,' says Guillermo Prieto in his memoirs, 'appeared Garcia, father of Malibran. From his throat sounded the strains of modern music.' By modern music, Prieto meant especially the operas of Rossini. That was in 1827, and Garcia, on his way out of the country, had to give up his earnings to bandits; but the unfortunate ending of his enterprise did not deter Mmes. Pelligrini and Masini, and Messrs. Galli and Sirleti from making a visit in 1831 and producing Rossini's pieces on the themes of 'Richard Cœur de Lion' and 'Inez de Castro,' and other works, nor did it discourage Mme. Albini from going in 1836, under Gorostiza's management, to add to her renown as singer of the dramatic soprano arias in Bellini's 'Norma.' Mme. La Passy, 'turtle-dove transformed into woman,' Boceti, the tenor, and Tomasi, the bass, also had the courage to take part in the musical conquest of Mexico.

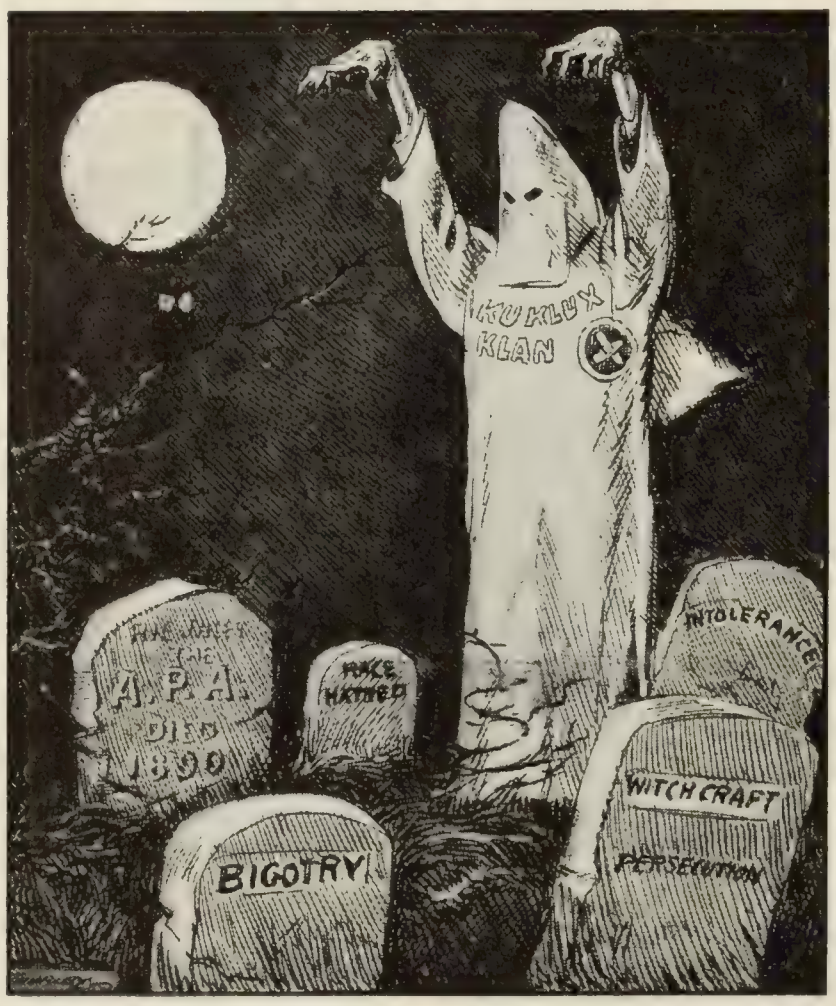
"No less receptive at the present time are the residents of Mexico to song than they were in the thirties, according to what the manager found who placed before them Mr. Caruso, Mme. Besanzoni, and other performers, in the fall of 1919. They will have an opportunity in the long series of productions offered them this year that the people of no communities in the United States will have, except those of Chicago and New York. Since Garcia, no opera artist seems to have been ruinously treated in getting out of Mexico."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

KU KLUX CONDEMNED BY THE RELIGIOUS PRESS

BREWING BIGOTRY and sowing racial discord are charged against the Ku Klux Klan by practically the entire religious press of the country—Protestant, Catholic and Jewish—which have joined hands with the daily papers in denouncing the Klan as, perhaps, the most serious menace now threatening the national unity and religious harmony for which all the moral forces of the country are striving. Nowhere is criticism of the organization more sternly exprest than in the South, where religious weeklies and ministers have braved the Klan to proclaim their disapproval of its tenets. Even in Atlanta, where the new Ku Klux Klan was founded in 1915 by Dr. William J. Simmons, Imperial Wizard, a denominational organ has appealed to Klansmen to withdraw from an organization "attended by so many objectionable features."

In promoting the Klan the organizers are charged with capitalizing certain outstanding prejudices in the country: those against the Jew, the Roman Catholic, the negro and the foreigner. Statements by the Imperial Wizard, who was formerly a Methodist exhorter and a college professor, are taken as lending support to the charge. As the Imperial Wizard is quoted in the St. Louis *Star*, the Klan excludes Jews "because they do not believe in the Christian religion. We exclude Catholics because they owe allegiance to an institution that is foreign to the government of the United States. Any native-born American who is a member of the English Church or any other foreign church is barred. . . . We draw the color line just as God does."



INVOKING EVIL SPIRITS.
—Thurlby in the Seattle *Times*.

To have such factors in politics as a group of anti-Catholics, anti-Negroes, anti-foreigners, or "anti-any-other-group," says the New York *Christian Work* (undenominational) "is thoroughly vicious." The movement "is most unfortunate at the time when the Church and Christianity are attempting to bring moral order out of moral chaos." It adds:

"From the Christian point of view, the Ku Klux organization and those who use its methods, whether official or otherwise, are dangerous to the common life. To have a group of men abroad in America whose purpose it is to stir up prejudice of any kind is not only unchristian, but contrary to well-established American principles; to have the truth regarding negroes and negro organizations basely distorted can only mean the aggravation of a situation already bad enough."

Bearding the lion in his own lair, the Atlanta *Wesleyan Christian Advocate* (Methodist), quotes the threat attributed to the Imperial Wizard that "those who have deliberately maligned and slandered us are going to awake some day to a very unpleasant situation," and asks: "Upon what meat hath W. J. Simmons fed that he hath grown so great? Why should he bestride this narrow world like a Colossus?" In spite of the fact that the new organization is "capitalizing an old Southern sentiment," this journal "can not believe that any considerable number of our people will identify secret methods, sectionalism, partizanism and racial hatred with American democracy." Speaking for Southern religious leaders, the Atlanta weekly declares: "The Ku Klux Klan is not so much condemned by any proposed purpose as by the tragical results in the multiplication all over the country of acts of masked mob violence for which the order is directly or indirectly responsible." Furthermore:

"How do the pompous words, 'Imperial Wizard of an Invisible Empire' sound in the ears of a democratic American? The New Ku Klux Klan is condemned aside from any concrete acts of violence for which the Klan may be directly or indirectly responsible.

"The proposal of law enforcement by masked men condemns it. Do democratic Americans believe in calling in a mass of hooded and veiled figures to assist the government? In the name of all that is American and democratic discourage and resist the un-American and undemocratic order. It carries with it the peril of still further corrupting politics, so that even now in Georgia, some politicians are walking with a delicate tread. It will result in the perversion of justice in the courts. It introduces a perilous element into the jury system."

Moreover, "there is no need for a Ku Klux Klan," asserts *The Presbyterian Advance*, which believes that the chief objection to the organization is that it is secret, with the announced purpose of assisting the regular officers of the law. "There is no need for secrecy in such work, and secrecy offers a temptation too strong to be resisted to take the law in their own hands." Those who so desire "can be more effective and exercise a better influence by working openly for law enforcement." And no matter in whose supposed interest such secret underground proceedings may claim to be, says the *Reformed Church Messenger*, "they do not smack of the spirit of genuine Americanism nor of Christian tolerance."

Openly and avowedly hostile to Catholics, as well as to Jews, foreigners and negroes, the Klan is to be condemned, declares *The Michigan Catholic* (Detroit), because its policies are "both unchristian and un-American." There is but one feature, in the opinion of this weekly, that commends the Klan—"It has come

out honestly and declared that one of the purposes of its existence is to keep Catholics out of any political offices that carry with them a sense of power. This outspoken declaration puts the Klan in its place." As to the religion of its members,

"They have blasphemously adopted the Cross as their ensign and under the banner of this sacred symbol would deny to Jews the rights of our common humanity. They would forbid this large percentage of American people any activity in public affairs. They pretend to work for the abolition of terrorism and in their very constitution would terrorize the whole black race in the United States. . . . Now that it has come out into the open with its un-American and unchristian gospel we feel confident that it will get short shrift from the American people."

But "if the American people are content that such a condition should exist," says *The American Israelite* (Cincinnati), "well and good; if they are not, it is high time that their organ, the secular and religious press, take an open stand and express their condemnation." It may require civil war to suppress the organization, thinks the New York *Amsterdam News*, a negro organ; "but it must be suppresst. Of that we are certain. Millions of us are ready to fight and die, if necessary, that the Ku Klux Klan may be destroyed. The American Jew, negro, Catholic and alien, we believe, are substantially as one this view of the matter."

TO CHRISTIANIZE BUSINESS IN ENGLAND

"BUSINESS IS BUSINESS" may have been a sound enough maxim before the war, but Lord Robert Cecil has recently begun in England a national movement to establish commerce and industry on Christian principles, which has received remarkable demonstrations of popular support. Conferences to propagate the new code are being held frequently, and lately crowds in Hyde Park, that famous forum of British public opinion, adopted a resolution demanding that a new opportunity be molded out of the old order and that Christian principles be made the basis of all departments of life. Forty-nine speakers, representing many religious faiths and political creeds, addrest the crowds in relays of seven, from as many platforms formed in a wide circle, and, we are told, received every indication of sympathy. As significant as were the occasion and the speakers, writes Richard W. Hogue in *The Churchman* (Episcopal, New York), by far the most significant thing was the fact that the social message of Christianity brought together such notable representatives of every branch of the Christian Church and of the labor movement. By the side of a distinguished bishop of the Anglican Church sat equally distinguished representatives of the Society of Friends, the Jesuit Order, the Nonconformists, the National Union of Railwaymen, the National Federation of Women Workers, and the Union of Post Office Workers. All spoke on the resolution, which was distributed among the people and in the making of which each speaker had been consulted. The resolution, as printed in *The Churchman*, follows:

"In face of the collapse of our existing economic, industrial and social order, and of so much blindness in statesmanship, this meeting urges all men and women of good-will to recognize that the solution of the deadlock can be found only in the practical application of the principles of Christianity to all the departments of human life.

"It declares that a persistent refusal to apply these principles of Truth, Justice, and Brotherly Love is a denial of Jesus Christ, Who lived and died for their establishment on earth.

"It further records its conviction that the present system being based largely on unrestricted competition for private and sectional advantage, must be brought to an end, since it fosters the sins of avarice and injustice, lays a yoke of thraldom upon masses of men and women, and leads almost inevitably to war.

"Therefore this meeting calls upon all Christian people to find in the failure of the old society a supreme opportunity for the building up of a new order that shall be founded on brotherly cooperation in service for the common good."

Not one speaker, says the writer, sought to qualify or tone down any of the far-reaching statements in this resolution. Instead,

"Unqualified condemnation of the present industrial system marked every speech and met with enthusiastic affirmation by the audience of several thousand. More than one speaker proclaimed the need of a thorough, non-violent revolution; from several came the emphatic statement: 'Capitalism is dead!' All agreed that the Christian Church must act as well as speak, and that quickly. Frequently the anti-war note was strong and unqualified and all proclaimed the necessity of Christian principles as the only enduring foundation for the new social order.

"One question was uppermost in the minds of a group of Americans who were present, some of whom formed a part of the procession. That question was: 'Could such a demonstration, with such speakers, take place in the United States? Will it take place and if so, who will take the initiative?' It was the Fellowship of Reconciliation which arranged this remarkable Hyde Park meeting. Perhaps the same organization in America will arrange a similar demonstration. If not, it may be the Church League for Industrial Democracy. The thing can and should be done."

The English movement which promises so much grew, says a writer in *The Christian Science Monitor*, out of a conference of business men held in 1919 to consider the relation of Christianity to commerce and industry. A number of meetings followed, and subsequently a provisional committee was appointed to draw up a memorandum that would focus all the views into a direct appeal. At the end of 1920 was framed a list of tenets which, we are told, may be summarized in the words: "The governing motive and regulative principle of all industry and commerce should be service of the community, and any competition should be subordinated to that service." At a conference in Central Hall, Westminster, says the writer,

"Lord Robert Cecil reminded the members that the present unrest in industry was not confined to their own country but was common to all countries. Exaggerated competition was the underlying cause, leading to wasteful rivalry, gigantic trusts, and the incredible folly of the general strike, the object of which was to put pressure on the community in order to wring justice from the employers. This he described as economic civil war. To this pass the present system of unrestricted competition, based on the twin theories of evolution and political economy, had brought us, and the result was a terrible reproach to our citizenship.

"'Business is business,' Lord Robert affirmed, was a destroying maxim if ever there was one, and its application had largely dehumanized business. Humanity, consideration for others, had been ruled out in favor of profitable and successful business. All this, he said, argued the need for the establishment of a new point of view. No one section of the community was to blame; we had to get back to Christian ideals. At the root of these lay cooperation for the common good. Before that could be realized there must be a development of the general corporate feeling of the community. There was need of a recognition of Labor and Capital on equal terms. Most of all, the workmen must be given a share in the responsibilities and duties of management."

MOTHER AS A MOVIE CENSOR.—While there must be a censorship in the opinion of *The Lutheran Standard*, in order "to make the movie a fit place for our children to go to," legal restrictions "will never give us a clean show any more than temperance laws ever gave us a clean saloon." When all is said and done, "the place to do the censoring is right in the home." As the Lutheran editor argues:

"By divine right every mother is the censor of her own children, and let it be clearly understood that no mother can ever delegate that responsibility and right to any State official.

Let every Christian home and every other exemplary and respectable home, even if it is not Christian, censor their own children, and the movies will soon take care of themselves; the movie manager, if for no other reason than a selfish one, will soon give clean films as the majority will demand. For the sake of dollars and cents they make it their business to give the public what it wants. It is the mother's duty, however, to bring up children who will want only what is pure and noble. And if Christian homes themselves would consistently set the example in doing this, others, many of them at least, would soon fall into line. 'Ye are the salt of the earth.'"

USING THE "DEVIL'S ADVOCATE"

PULPIT DIALOG is one of the finest means of Christian propaganda, says a writer in *The Christian World* (London) who advocates the method which has long been in successful use in France and which is now in vogue among Catholics in England. The method, it is said, never fails to attract an audience, and brings together the men and women most in need of enlightenment on questions of faith and Scripture. Moreover, "it advertises to all that the pulpit is no coward's castle; but rather that its occupants are keenly alive to all the stirrings of men's thoughts, and that they are desirous of helping their fellows to clear thinking and to true living." As described by Frederic C. Spurr in the London weekly, the pulpit dialog consists in tackling some great religious or social theme in the way of affirmation and contradiction. Two pulpits or platforms are erected, in each of which stands the antagonist of the other. The speaker who takes the affirmative opens his case, and then, at a convenient moment, he is interrupted by the *advocatus diaboli*, who challenges him. An account of such a debate, held in a London church, shows how it is conducted:

"The subject was mixed marriages and dispensations; a subject which, I believe, has given much concern to the heads of the Roman Catholic Church. Father Day set forth the dogma of his Church upon the matter. It was all courteously done, but it was uncompromising, as might be expected. His antagonist for the hour was a brother Jesuit, Father Galton, a jolly-faced man with a great gift of humor—an Irishman, I should imagine. He stood in his opposing pulpit and launched a series of explosive objections against his brother. It was quite evident to me that the whole thing had been carefully prepared beforehand; yet it was so cleverly presented as to suggest the idea of complete spontaneity. Father Galton, as antagonist, did not spare his brother. The objections he offered were real objections drawn from ordinary life, and such as he must have heard times without number. I carefully watched the congregation as the debate proceeded, and it was quite clear that the priestly objector was expressing the thoughts of many present. It was all done with good humor, but it was thoroughly done. The audience laughed heartily at a number of the sallies made. 'Now, sir, answer that if you can: I've got you there. What right has your Church to interfere with the liberty of people in this way?' And so it proceeded. I should judge that the audience for the most part was satisfied. They would probably feel that their difficulties had not been shelved, and it is easy to conceive that a new attachment between themselves and their priests would be formed. The air of honesty over the whole proceedings was certain, impressive. Into the truth, or otherwise, of the underlying ideas, which probably most of those present would accept—such as the infallibility of the Church—I do not now propose to enter. I repeat my simple and sole concern is with the *method*."

The writer marked as worthy of notice that "nothing was overdone," that there were no special pleadings and invented objections. Everything was brief, the dialog lasting only forty-five minutes. The debate was marked by good humor, tho at times "the objector's broadsides were as deadly as anything that one experiences in Hyde Park at the hands of professional Secularists." Having noted the success of this method of propagating and explaining the Gospel, the writer is confirmed in his belief that its use may be extended, and urges:

"Consider the situation so far as the churches are concerned. At present the preacher has it all his own way. He pours into the minds and hearts of his hearers what he believes to be Christian truth. The audience remains passive. It has to be so, since places of worship are protected against brawlers. But at the present time there are very few audiences which do not contain men and women in whose minds a ferment is in process. The events of the last seven years have been disconcerting and disquieting for millions of people, whose 'faith' has received a rude shock. New and serious questions have emerged. An undercurrent of challenge is present in the minds of many. Men and women who on Sundays listen to us read the newspapers and magazines during the week, and they talk among themselves about religious things. Many of them are confused and troubled. Yet they say nothing to us about all this. We see them sitting quietly listening to us as we discourse from the pulpit. They hear, but they make no reply. Some of us have adopted a 'question night,' when written questions, previously sent in, are answered. It is an unmistakable sign of what is going on that on these question nights a larger congregation than usual assembles and listens with the keenest interest to questions and answers. And the questions themselves are significant. They show that large numbers of people are thinking deeply of great subjects, and that they are perplexed. They want guidance, and they take the opportunity of accepting it, when opportunity is offered to them. But great numbers of people will not write out their questions. They find difficulty in formulating them. Still more do they object to asking them *viva voce*. It is a rare gift to be able to put a clear question in a succinct form, without elaboration and without trappings. There is a great and growing need for men's unformulated questions to be answered."

CHURCH UNITY PROGRESS IN VERMONT

REALIZING THAT BEFORE LONG most of the doors of Protestant churches in the rural State of Vermont would be closed unless something were done about it, representatives of Congregational, Baptist, and Methodist churches came together and worked out a plan of inter-church cooperation. This plan has been in use now for nearly four years. As Dr. Paul L. Vogt writes in *The Christian Work*, (New York) the experience is too limited to justify final conclusions, but there is evidence already at hand to show that the movement toward a disappearance of Protestantism in the State has been checked. The plan is to allocate a community to one or another denomination, according to agreement. By the middle of last year thirty-four communities had been organized, and seventy-four churches had been included in the readjustments. Church membership, we are told, has not shown a marked increase, due to the fact that "either actual abandonment of farms is still in process, or the land is passing into the hands of a non-Protestant population." In the reports so far made, there has been no doubt cast on the success of the movement, altho in many cases the adjustment is going on slowly. In almost all cases the standing of the church in the community is said to have been materially bettered, and in many other cases new community activities under church auspices have been successfully inaugurated. The greatest difficulty, we read, is "that of securing pastors competent to put on a community program adequate to the need," and it is "believed that the movement would be a marked success in practically every instance if adequate leadership could be found." Of the general effect of the Vermont plan so far, Dr. Vogt says:

"It has strengthened the forces of the Church and made possible an effort to secure better leadership. It has lessened sectarian spirit and increased community cooperation. It has made possible leadership by the Church that could not have been given under other circumstances. The number of adjustments made in such a comparatively short time and the permanency of the adjustments to date indicate that the method of allocation of responsibility offers a rapid and trustworthy method of solution of one of the most serious problems in rural church work.

"Vermont deserves the fullest credit for pointing the way toward a more efficient service of the church in our smaller communities."

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CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

SAN FRANCISCO never mentions the earthquake; Arizona mentions everything and seems to expect you to take her for what she's worth. *Arizona Lyrics* (Alto) publishes every other month and lately had this:

THE MARVELS OF ARIZONA

By Josiah Bond

I.

The tarantula and vinagaron,
Matasiete, scorpion,
The centipede so queerly grown,
All crawl in Arizona!

II.

The Gila Monster, venting spleen,
The campomoche, slick and green,
The hydrophobia skunk, so mean,
All kill in Arizona!

III.

The horned toads and the rattlesnakes,
Cactus spikes and pointed stakes,
The plains and the imagined lakes,
All bed in Arizona!

IV.

Sahuaro, datil and mescal,
The ocotillo, chaparral,
Sotol, viznaga and nopal,
All grow in Arizona!

V.

The enchiladas, night and morn,
Tortillas poured from plenty's horn,
Tomales made of meat and corn,
All cloy in Arizona!

VI.

The olden houses built of mud,
Plains steeped in prehistoric blood,
Now garbed with blossom and with bud,
All merge in Arizona!!

THE cult of the garden has not reached quite the pitch with us that our English cousins boast. But here in the London *Outlook* we see a garden that must be rare even over there. Yet how fascinating is just the roll-call of the denizens thereof:

A BLESSING

By Geoffrey Dearmer

May your home all blessed be,
A home and wild flower sanctuary.
May still crocus candles glow
With hanging drops of driven snow
With celandine and spiking squills
And wide-awoken daffodils;
Closed and tattered tulips creaking
Stalk to stalk; mimosa seeking
Levels where her sulphur springs
May powder faintly whirring wings;
And sudden-green your garden stay
From front of March till fall of May.

When your Spring to Summer grows
May the puffed and rampant rose
Mingle scent with scent of stocks
May sweet peas in fluttering flocks
More your heart than twigs entwine.
May the dancing columbine
In her frock of frailest blue
Hold your heart entangled too.
May Jacob's bells below you chime
Whilst you his light ladder climb.
May Solomon's seal, white row on row,
Chime above you, and below
May lilies of the valley chime
And tell the time below the lime.

So, when rich Autumn fills your figs
And breathes bloom on your grapes. May grigs
Hop in the heavy grass when pops
The glowing gorse. May mushroom tops
With gills of pink and domes of cream
Amid your dewy meadows gleam.
And when winged dragons, horned and blue,
With oozy, hidden haunts in view,
Vie with the last bees booming by—
When late birds ride the racing sky—
May soon your fasting garden sing
The coming Festival of Spring.

DEATH moves many moods, but this one is all of the zest of future living. It is a fine document of the personal conviction of immortality. The *Westminster Gazette* (London) prints it.

THE JOURNEY

By L. Le Mesurier

It's a wild night for a soul to go.
Stars shine, but winds blow
And the flood tides flow.

It's a long road to the nearest star
Where the band of well-beloved are,
But I shall reach it, near or far.

A wild night for a naked soul
To cast aside the broken bowl
And start for the distant goal.

A wild night and a lonely way,
And Death is terrible, they say,
Yet methinks I like his looks today.

And glad I'll lay my garments by
And fling me forth to the windy sky
When Death rides by.

A long road to the nearest star,
Where the band of well-beloved are,
But I shall reach it, near or far.

THE complaint behind the scorn of these words is unspoken; perhaps it is merely the exasperation of age. Printed in the *Yale Review:*

THE SOLITARY

By Sara Teasdale

Let them think I love them more than I do,
Let them think I care, though I go alone,
If it lifts their pride, what is it to me
Who am self-complete as a flower or a stone?

It is one to me that they come or go
If I have myself and the drive of my will,
And strength to climb on a summer night
And watch the stars swarm over the hill.

My heart has grown rich with the passing of years
I have less need now than when I was young
To share myself with every comer,
Or shape my thoughts into words with my tongue.

THE signing of our peace treaty with Germany seemed to leave our poets dumb. "Bored indifference" is what a correspondent of the *Freeman* sees in populace as well as poets. The same attitude was observed in England when her turn came and the Manchester *Guardian* was the only paper practically to signalize it in verses like these which the *Freeman* quotes as apropos for us:

APRÈS LA GUERRE

By Lucio

And will there be bands and bonfires?
And will there be guns and milk?
And joyous expressions and public processions,
And bunting and banners of silk?

Will all the ex-sodgers assemble,
All privately thanking their stars
That this calculation was not 'the duration'
As reckoned by Tommies and Tars?

No, nothing like that will be noted—
The day will have moments of joy,
But joy that's official and rather judicial
And not for the vulgar *polloi.*

Discreet and genteel the rejoicing,
With jests of a dignified shape—
The pundits who tell 'em will write them on vellum
And bind them all up with red tape.

Away in some office in Whitehall
The pundits will gravely await
The due presentation of some proclamation,
The which they will witness and date;

And then they'll lean back on their divans
(Nay, even self-righteously sprawl),
And ejaculate, "Ah! To us the éclat—
We finished the war after all!"

"SIR, a whole history," said *Hamlet*, and here is life and death comprest in a nutshell. It is a poem from "Saturday Market" (Macmillan Company), and the writer is one of the significant members of the modern English school.

THE NARROW DOOR

By Charlotte Mew

The narrow door, the narrow door
On the three steps of which the café children play
Mostly at shop with pebbles from the shore.
It is always shut this narrow door
But open for a little while today.

And round it, each with pebbles in his hand,
A silenced crowd the café children stand
To see the long box jerking down the bend
Of twisted stair; then set on end,
Quite filling up the narrow door
Till it comes out and does not go in any more.

Along the quay you see it wind,
The slow black line. Some one pulls up the blind
Of the small window just above the narrow door—
"*Tiens! que veux-tu acheter?*" Rénée cries,
"*Mais, pour quat'sous, des cignons,*" Jean replies
And one pays down with pebbles from the shore.

We end with a quotation from *Contemporary Verse* that all our modernists will cry "pish!" to, but what of that? They preach discontent:

THE HOME-KEEPERS.

By Helen Cowles Le Cron

A little dream keeps house with me—
Outside, the surge and flow
Of city throngs, of wind, of sea—'
The world the great ones know.

But we—we wash the cups and spoons
And make the copper shine,
And knit, on sunny afternoons,
Beside the trumpet-vine.

We smile at many a secret joke;
We weed the lettuce-bed;
We sweep the hearth, and pause to stroke
The snow-white kitten's head.

The neighbors hear our songs, and say,
"How queer some folks can be!"
They wonder what can keep us gay,
My little dream and me.

But I am wise, and therefore know,
For sewing up a seam
Or keeping cupboard shelves just so,
There's nothing like a dream!

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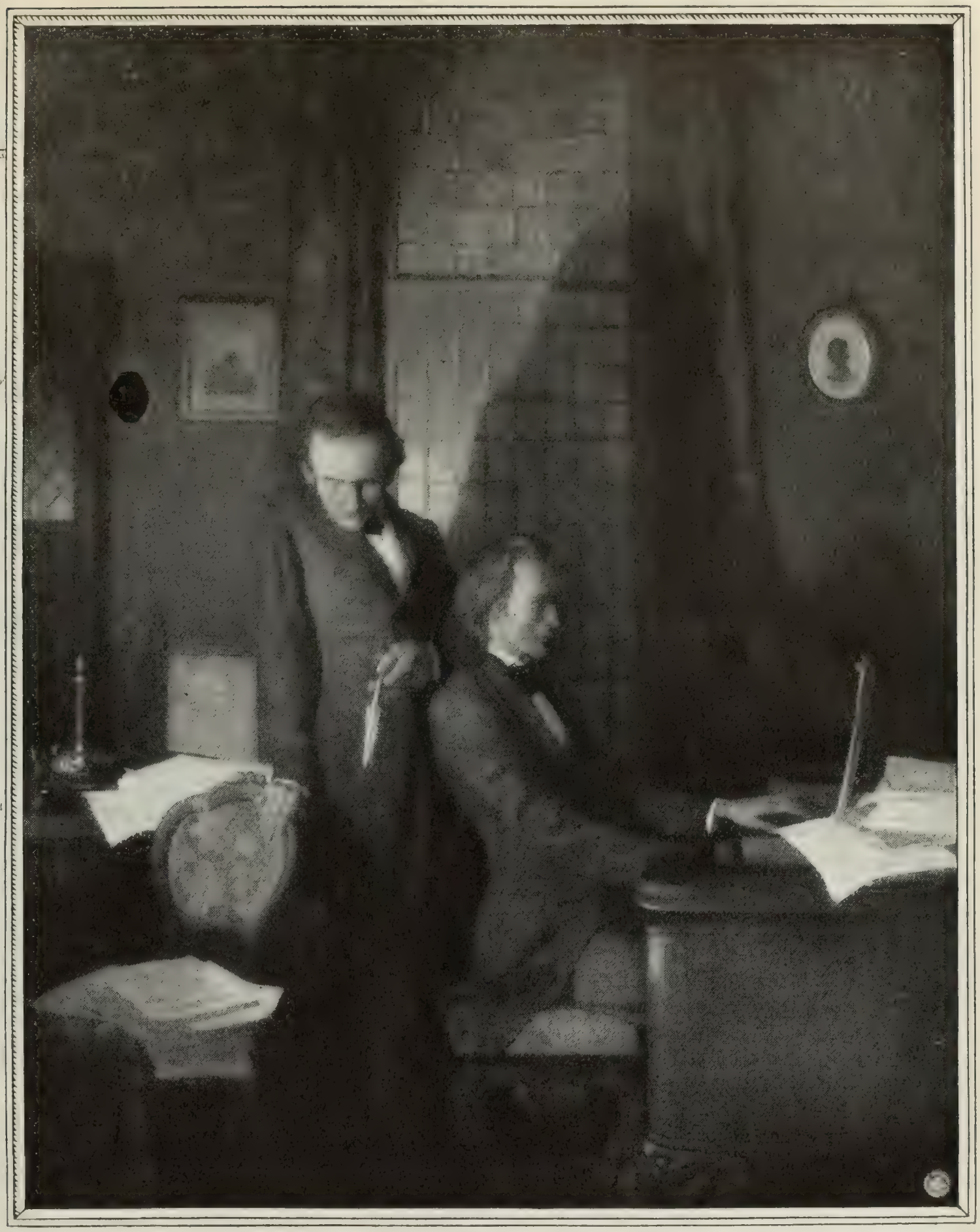
BY N. C. WYETH



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PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

OBREGON AS HERO AND BUSINESS MAN

A GREAT MAN, one of the greatest in history, is doing his work practically unrecognized by the world in general and America in particular, if we may trust the judgment of E. J. Dillon, one of the oldest and best known of British journalists. The new hero, whom Mr. Dillon places above Bismarck and Roosevelt, among others, for certain qualities of leadership, "and that elusive quality which occasionally goes by the name of grandeur," is Alvaro Obregon, President of Mexico. He is also, which may be more to the point in the eyes of a great many Americans, an organizer of industry, "a man of action, simple in his tastes, unpretentious in his manner, and sincere," asserts a representative of *System* (Chicago), and he is quoted in the pages of that magazine for October as unequivocally inviting the United States to assist in Mexico's commercial development. To the *System* representative he gave a two-hour exclusive interview, in which he promised that there would be no confiscation, deplored that a small group of "special interests" in the United States "in their desire to keep everything to themselves, have frightened away other investors, and through their world-wide propaganda have deprived Mexico of its good name in order to monopolize her riches." The government has made "marvelous" progress, declares this writer, and, as soon as recognition comes, this country will waken to the fact that a new and better Mexico has arisen, under the guidance of its one-armed, plain-speaking President.

By Courtesy of "System" Chicago

From the "Revista de Revistas," Mexico City

MEXICO'S "MAN OF ACTION."

President Obregon, as pictured by photographer and by cartoonist.

Obregon, it may be remembered, recently survived another attempt on his life, a very common achievement with him if most of his biographers are to be believed. Both Agnes C. Laut in *The Forum* and Sophie Treadwell in the New York *Tribune* have testified to the Mexican President's "magnetism," democratic instincts and genius for commanding the sort of people it is necessary to command in present-day Mexico. Other interviewers have shown him lounging in coffee-houses, gossiping and telling "funny stories." Characteristic of his attitude toward himself is said to be the story he tells of the loss of his arm. The arm was lost on the battlefield, and could not be identified among the other arms scattered about, he relates, until somebody dropped a piece of money, which the Obregon fingers, true to their master's instincts even in separation and death, immediately grasped. Tho many observers have testified that the President is *sympatico*, as the Spanish word meaning genial, friendly, and sympathetic goes, Mr. Dillon is the first who has found Obregon worthy of a place among the great ones of the earth. "In the course of a varied experience in most parts of the globe, during the long span of time between the close of the Franco-Prussian War and the Paris Peace Conference," writes Mr. Dillon in *The Nation* (New York), "I have come into contact with most of the statesmen, rulers, and leaders of men whose deeds and endeavors have made contemporary history. The list includes Bismarck, Gambetta, Gladstone, Crispi, Chamberlain, President Kruger, the Marquis Ito, Disraeli, Roosevelt and Venizelos, and most of the prominent public workers of the present day." Of all the world characters named on this formidable list, Mr. Dillon goes on:

> I can honestly say that none imprest me so powerfully or so favorably from the point of view of leadership, single-mindedness, and that elusive quality which occasionally goes by the name of grandeur as the Mexican reformer of whose existence and aims the people or the United States are only now beginning to have a vague inkling.
>
> Alvaro Obregon is a born leader with whom love of justice is a consuming passion, and duty the highest law. A man of sterling character and of a humane and sympathetic temper, he combines the fervor of the idealist with the capacity of the organizer, and his solicitude for the well-being of the masses is the driving force of his public and private activities. His words are acts and his promise the beginning of achievement. His respect for truth in all its Protean shapes and singular surroundings is almost tantamount to worship.
>
> Before I had the advantage of meeting Obregon I had heard much about him from eminent Americans—experts all of them on Mexican affairs—to whom the principal sources of information, public and private, were easily accessible. And the portrait which I drew from the data thus liberally supplied was the reverse of attractive. Later on when I came to know him as he is I perceived that the data were fabrications and the portrait a sorry caricature.
>
> I should like, were it possible, to ascribe the circumstantial and false information volunteered to me by my informants to what Goethe termed the dangerous ease with which a great man's contemporaries usually go astray about him. "That which is uncommon in the individual bewilders them," the poet adds, "life's headstrong current distorts their angle of vision and keeps them from knowing such men and appreciating them." But it is to be feared that the true explanation lies elsewhere.
>
> My first visit to Obregon took place while I still believed that he was one of the least reputable types of the class ridiculed in the United States as the Mexican bandit general. Primed with this idea I called on him one afternoon at his hotel in Mexico City. His ante-chamber was filled with typical representatives of the despised poverty-stricken masses with whom he was hail-fellow-well-met. He inquired what he could do for me. I answered, "I merely wish to know how you intend to deal with the problems of recognition, of Mexico's debts, of foreign claims for losses, and kindred matters, when, as now appears certain, you will have entered upon the duties of President." "My answer is simple," he replied laughingly. "Mexico will pay all her debts and satisfy all the just claims of foreigners. As for recognition, I can not admit that that is a Mexican problem. Foreign states will recognize the lawful government of the Republic in accordance with the law of nations. That is all. You would not sug-

GOODYEAR

In rural communities, as on city boulevards, "more people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind"

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THE very finest indorsement of Goodyear Tires for passenger cars is the steadfast preference shown for them by the American people. This preference has never been so great nor so intense as now. It is the natural result of the good service that Goodyear Tires have given over a long period of years. Today they are better tires than they have ever been. They are bigger, heavier, stronger. Whether you drive a large or a small car, you should use Goodyear Tires. More people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind.

gest, would you, that any of them will make a new departure?" I arose, said that I would not trespass further on his time, thanked him for his reply, wished him good afternoon, and left.

Next day a friend of his informed me that the General would be pleased to see me again, to have a more satisfactory talk with him, adding that he had been under the impression that I was one of the numerous callers whose aim was to ply him with futile questions and then to comment adversely on his answers. He intended to start in two days for his home in Nogales and would gladly receive me any time before his departure. I said that I would not trouble the General further now but might possibly be in Nogales myself in a few weeks when I would take the liberty to call on him. The next day I received an invitation to accompany him on his journey to Nogales, and after a few hours' deliberation I accepted it.

On that journey and on our many subsequent travels the writer had a rare opportunity to study General Obregon in the various lights shed by adventures pleasant and unpleasant, exhilarating and depressing. He testified:

I saw him in his native place surrounded by his family and his kindred. I conversed with his earliest teachers and his schoolmates. I observed him as a candidate for the Presidency and listened to over a hundred of his electoral addresses, always with a keen sense of esthetic enjoyment and at times with admiration for his fairness and generosity as an antagonist. To my knowledge he possest documents which if published would have debarred certain of his adversaries from ever again appearing on the public stage. But he declines to make use of them during the elections or indeed later unless the behavior of the authors should oblige him to make known their misdeeds.

Obregon is a man of the people, a proletarian of the proletariate, a lack-all who worked his way up from the lowest rung of the social ladder to the highest by dint of intense painstaking while preserving his 'scutcheon from blot or stain. Whatever he set his hand to, that he persevered in until he accomplished the task. As a simple workman he labored with might and main to the satisfaction of his employers, who soon gave him a post of trust and responsibility. As a farm hand and farmer he acquainted himself with agriculture in most of its branches until his qualifications enabled him to render a lasting service to the whole state in which he was born. Combining mechanics with agricultural industry, he invented a sowing machine which is employed today in various states of the Republic. Political conditions constraining him to abandon his peaceful existence and his ideal family life, he became a soldier and applied himself so intensely to the requirements of his new profession that he finally ended this uncongenial career with the triumph of the popular cause and the well-deserved reputation of a genial military strategist as well as a most successful organizer.

Obregon is one of the very few men I have met—Venizelos is another—on whom power and rank have no further effect than that of sharpening their sense of responsibility. In all other respects he is as he was. Kerensky, the Russian lawyer whom the turn of fortune's wheel raised to the highest post in Russia, had his head turned dizzy and his estimate of values upset by the all too sudden change. In the Czar's luxurious apartments he is said to have attired himself in magnificent costumes and to have striven to add a cubit to his mental and moral stature by the aid of the cast-off finery of the former autocrat. Obregon is a man of a wholly different cast of mind and type of character. He owes everything to himself, nothing to artifice. In virtue of his unbroken military successes, his moral rectitude, and his transparent sincerity he wields an extraordinary sway over the spirits of his countrymen; and he uses this for the purpose of inculcating among them faith in the great emancipating principles of right and wrong, respect for law and individual right, and a striving after freedom with order and administration with integrity.

Obregon's presence is the embodiment of unaggressive strength and quiet natural dignity. His glance is searching and is often accompanied by a mental, almost perceptible, effort to complete the impression which he is receiving from the words of his interlocutor by inspection of his motives. Optimism is usually depicted in his mien, tone, and language, but it is the optimism of the man who having struggled against vast odds and won feels himself specially favored by circumstance and inspirited by past experience. He is cautious withal by temperament, enthusiastic by reflection, persevering on principle. While preaching high ideals he rates at its just value the poverty of the soil in which he is sowing them and is prepared to content himself with a proportionate harvest. In his theories there is no room for staggering misgiving, and from his action he banishes hesitation. "Vacillation spells failure," is one of his every-day sayings. While guided by experience, he is not self-opinionated; his inquiries are broad, his mind open, and his prejudices are neither many nor insuperable.

Obregon's moral code, like that of the Japanese, is interlaced with what is known in Spanish lands as the *punto d'honor*, and for this as for that he is ready to make the supreme sacrifice. He is neither vain nor conventionally modest, simply proud with that legitimate pride which springs from consciousness of duty performed and his rôle well played.

As an orator he deserves high rank for qualities which are innate and are therefore often belittled by those who lack them. He discards the usual artificial aids and speaks briefly, simply, and to the point. His every discourse is a message. He has the knack of imparting to his hearers a direct interest in the matter dealt with. And however homely the subject, he views it with a mind permeated with a sense of the larger issues of which it is an integral part. Obregon knows the crowd much better than the individual. None the less he is often strikingly right in his judgment of individuals, which is mostly intuitive, but when dealing with personal friends his intuition is sometimes paralyzed. He is then blind to defects that are almost obvious.

One afternoon in Tehuacan General Obregon talked about his plans of reconstruction and the principles that would govern them. "And here," says Mr. Dillon, "is a concise note of the conversation which I jotted down immediately after for future reference":

He is resolved to substitute morality for politics. Recognizes power only as a means to an end—the end to be the good of the community. The making of laws is easy and the belief is common that by statutes you can right every wrong. But what counts more than the wording of an act of Congress is the integrity of those who interpret and administer it. Never hesitate in a crisis. If you take a resolution carry it out with might and main. If you are dubious give it up altogether, and if convinced that it is the right thing to do tackle it even though you have no hope of achieving it and persevere even though failure should stare you in the face, for it is not only what you have actually done but also what you would do that counts.

Mexico will find her right position, not through aloofness from world affairs, but rather by recognizing the essential unity of humankind and the need of developing the resources of each country for the benefit not only of the nation that owns them but also of humanity. Hatred of foreigners is a curse to the people who indulge in it, as history shows. Foreigners are the needed cooperators of Mexicans and should therefore be cordially welcomed.

Such in brief is the man who is striving to reconstruct the southern Republic to-day. During the few months that have elapsed since he entered upon his official duties he has accomplished much and has prepared the ground for much more. For the first time in history Mexico is now on the right road. Revolution has ceased and peace is firmly established. The factions that for years kept the country plunged in chaos are appeased. The outlook is most promising. The only lever by which the Republic can at present be thrust back into the quagmire of meaningless strife is of foreign origin. And the only apparent motive for using this fatal lever is a crazy infatuation for a hollow form.

General Obregon can not purchase recognition by a treaty. He can and will discuss a treaty when he is recognized. To sign a political compact would be to violate the constitution and his oath, and to insist that he shall be a law-breaker and a perjurer in order to qualify himself for recognition is hardly in accordance with President Harding's public professions.

Some sort of diplomatic arrangement with the United States will be necessary, agrees Harold C. Bodman, the *System* interviewer, before the United States and Mexico can really settle down to a friendly and businesslike basis. It is suggested that the Mexican administration, according to some of the men with whom Mr. Bodman talked in Mexico City, "may swallow its pride and replace its verbal assurances by written guarantees, thus satisfying the United States diplomatically, and giving unbounded encouragement to all who have been struggling with the unsatisfactory business conditions of the past seven to ten years." There is peace now in Mexico, says the writer:

The President jokingly asked me if I had taken out additional insurance before coming to Mexico. There are no signs of banditry on the railroads or in the interior; one can move about the country freely, and as for any considerable revolutionary movement, the people are sick and tired of war. In fact, the lands have been so wasted and neglected, and the live stock so depleted during the past ten years that it is quite unlikely that the country could support another revolution of any proportion.

To cite two graphic examples, the State of Guadalajara, for-

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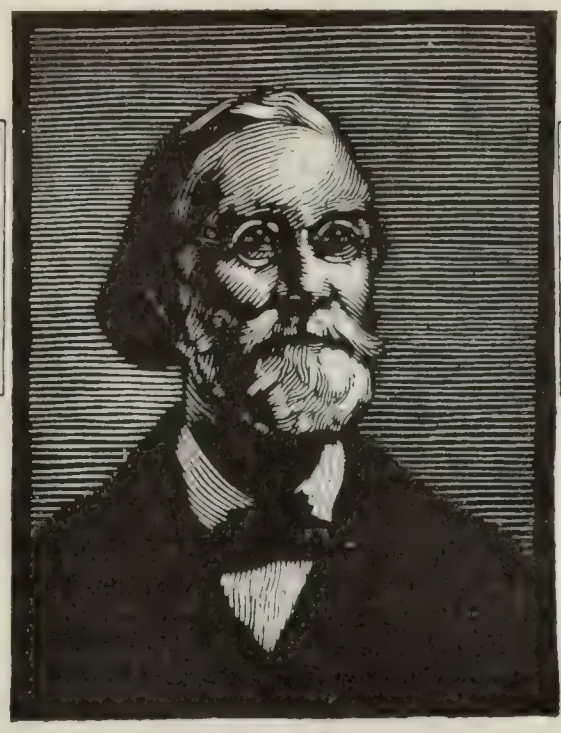

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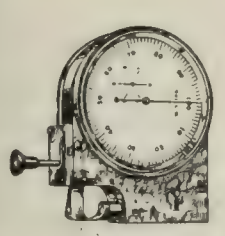

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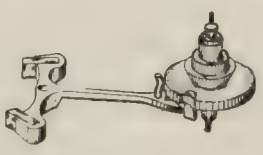

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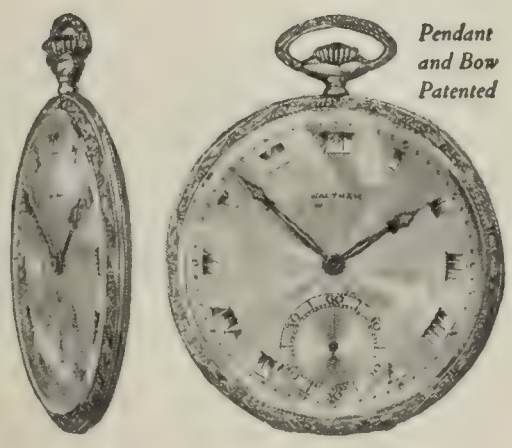

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merly one of the richest wheat sections of the world, is now importing wheat from the United States, and the largest shoe factory in Mexico gets its supply of cowhides from the United States.

I asked the President whether to his large and well-organized army should be attributed the present peace and stability of the country.

"The feeling of quiet and security in the Republic," he replied, "is due only in part to the protection which our army affords. The real and primary cause for our present feeling of rest is the fact that the people of Mexico realize that their Government is handling affairs justly, honestly and without force. A people voices its approval of a government by obeying its laws and respecting peace. Disapproval is voiced by revolution.

"One of the chief aims of this Government is to reduce the army as soon as possible, our belief being that a reduction of our armed forces will build up morale and establish the full confidence of the people in the stability of the administration. Our plan is to make agricultural colonies of the reserves, thus reducing the forces which increase consumption, and at the same time increasing those forces that stimulate the productivity of the country."

Considering the fact that the Obregon government has not been able to borrow so much as a single peso for the reconstruction of the country, it is little short of marvelous that so much has been accomplished.

"A ruthless fight has been waged and is still being waged with increasing vigor by the Mexican Government," said the President, "for the moralization of Government administration. The result has been that the sources of revenues have not only been sufficient to meet all budget disbursements, but also to permit many public improvements and enterprises.

"During the Carranza administration, the Government paid 75 per cent. of its wages to employees in gold. The balance was paid in paper money. Now the Government pays all of its debts in gold, and almost all salaries have been raised. Every Government employee is paid on the day his salary is due. Ten million pesos ($5,000,000) have been spent on rolling-stock for the railways; twenty ships of various specifications have been purchased; large amounts of money have been expended on education and public works such as irrigation, and great sums have been paid to the banks on indebtednesses of former administrations. In spite of this enormous overhead expense which the Government is under, still there is a surplus of money in the treasury.

"The fact that the Mexican Government wishes to pay its debts is not a dream. The Government authorities have given assurance to the representatives of all holders of Mexico's debt that they will not resort to any subterfuges or evasions, but that they will try to reach a settlement with a spirit of equity, until the creditors are entirely satisfied.

"I do not claim to be a worker of miracles—I am not a superman—but I am doing all that is within my power to close the channels of graft and to moralize the administration, and those who work with me have the same desire. I wish to stress this point with all emphasis, in order that the business men of the United States may regard this administration not with suspicion, but with confidence. I wish to have these men realize that my words have been, and always will be, backed up by deeds.

"I fully appreciate that the fate of this administration depends upon building the stable foundations of a new Mexico—new in spirit, conception and plan. It would be criminal to erect the foundations of this beautiful structure without respect to international law and justice, when our clear conscience tells us that if the foundations are not secure, the entire fabric will fall and bury us beneath its ruins."

To these statements made to newspaper and magazine interviewers, may be added an official declaration of Obregon's purposes as President of Mexico. In his recent message to the Mexican Senate he said, as quoted in the New York *Tribune:*

"Our government is as much preoccupied with protection of the interests of Americans in Mexico as is the government of the United States. It considers such protection one of its most imperious obligations to that great country, not only because of material bonds on account of its neighborhood, but also because of the moral ones, greater yet, rising out of our sympathy for its democratic institutions and the high quality of its people. Both governments, therefore, are in accord on this purpose, and the Mexican government, with the object of cooperating more efficiently in its realization—that is, desiring to take a stand which will strengthen the prestige of said government, and thus enable it best to fulfill its obligations and at the same time bring about closer future relations between the two countries—has preferred to eliminate any chance of making promises which might humiliate it through the natural carrying out of its political and administrative plans."

And *The Tribune* is moved by the settlement reached by President Obregon and the American oil men to remark that the Mexican executive is "possest of an ability to translate hopes into facts."

BABE RUTH IS SUPERNORMAL, HENCE THE "HOMERS"

"BETTER EYES, a quicker nerve system, and higher intelligence"—these are the scientific reasons, whatever others may be adduced by some tens of thousands of interested fans, for the ability of Babe Ruth to set new hitting records in baseball. The home-run champion is above normal in many ways, say two scientists who have been putting the "Bambino" through a series of tests at Columbia University. The tests were performed at the University's Psychological Research Laboratory by Albert Johanson and Joseph Holmes, and Ruth stood very high in the score, although he had just finished a hard game at the Polo Grounds. "The tests prove," writes Hugh S. Fullerton, sporting editor of *The Evening Mail*, in the October issue of *The Popular Science Monthly*, "that the coordination of Ruth's eye-brain-nerve system and muscles is practically perfect, and that the reason he did not acquire his great batting power before the sudden burst at the beginning of the baseball season in 1920 was because, prior to that time, pitching and studying batters disturbed his almost perfect coordination." Mr. Fullerton goes on:

The tests revealed the fact that Ruth is 90 per cent. efficient, compared with a human average of 60 per cent. That his eyes are about 12 per cent. faster than those of the average human being. That his ears function at least 10 per cent. faster than those of the ordinary man. That his nerves are steadier than those of 499 out of 500 persons. That in attention and quickness of perception he rates one and a half times above the human average. That in intelligence, as demonstrated by quickness and accuracy of understanding, he is approximately 10 per cent. above normal.

The investigation lasted more than three hours, during which Ruth stood most of the time, walked up and down stairs five times, and underwent the tests in a close, warm room. The tests used were ones that primarily test motor functions and give a measure of the integrity of the psycho-physical organism. Babe Ruth was posed first in an apparatus created to determine his strength, quickness, and approximate power of the swing of his bat against his ball. A plane covered with electrically charged wires, strung horizontally, was placed behind him and a ball was hung over the theoretical plate, so that it could be suspended at any desired height.

The bat, weighing fifty-four ounces (exactly the weight of the bats Ruth uses on the diamond), was swung as directed, touched the ball, and the secret of his power—or, rather, the amount of force with which he strikes the ball—was calculated. At least, the basis of the problem was secured: The bat, weighing fifty-four ounces, swinging at the rate of 110 feet a second, hits a ball traveling at the rate of say, sixty feet a second, the ball weighing four and a quarter ounces and striking the bat at a point four inches from the end. How far will the ball travel?

There are other elements entering into the problem, such as the resilience of the ball, the "English" placed on it by the pitcher's hand, and a few minor details. But the answer, as proved by the measurements, is somewhere between 450 and 500 feet. This problem can not be worked down to exact figures because of the unknown quantities.

Before proceeding to the psychological tests, however, we tried another in physics to satisfy my curiosity. A harness composed of rubber tubing was strapped around Ruth's chest and shoulders and attached by hollow tubes to a recording cylinder. By this means his breathing was recorded on a revolving disk. He was then placed in position to bat, an imaginary pitcher pitched an imaginary ball, and he went through the motions of hitting a home-run. The test proved and the needle recorded the fact that as a ball is pitched to him Babe draws in his breath sharply as he makes the back-swing with his bat, and really "holds his breath" or suspends the operation of breathing until after the ball is hit. But for that fact he would hit the ball much harder and more effectively than he now does.

The first test to discover the efficiency of his psycho-physical organism was one designed to try his coordination—a simple little test. The scientists set up a triangular board, looking something like a ouija board, with a small round hole at each angle. At the bottom of each hole was an electrified plate that registered every time it was touched. Ruth was presented with a little instrument that looked like a doll-sized curling iron, the end of which just fitted into the holes. Then he was told to take the instrument in his right hand and jab it into the holes successively,

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VACUUM OIL COMPANY

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

as often as he could in one minute, going around the board from left to right.

He grew interested at once. Here was something at which he could play. With his right hand he made a score of 122. Not unnaturally, his wrist was tired and Babe shook it and grinned ruefully.

Then he tried it with his left hand, scored 132 with it, proving himself a trifle more left than right handed—at least in some activities. The significance of the experiment, however, lies in the fact that the average of hundreds of persons who have taken that test is 82 to the minute.

The scientists discovered exactly how quickly Ruth's eye functions by placing him in a dark cabinet, setting into operation a series of rapidly flashing bulbs and listening to the tick of an electric key by which he acknowledged the flashes.

The average man responds to the stimulus of light in 180 one-thousandths of a second. Babe Ruth needs only 160 one-thousandths of a second. There is the same significance in the fact that Babe's response to the stimulus of sound comes in 140 one-thousandths of a second as against the average man's 150 one-thousandths.

Translate the findings of the sight test into baseball if you want to see what they mean in Babe Ruth's case.

They mean that a pitcher must throw a ball 20 one-thousandths of a second faster to "fool" Babe than to "fool" the average person.

All this theorizing interests an editorial writer on the Syracuse *Post-Standard*. He looks into the matter in this somewhat skeptical fashion:

Give a child a watch and before many hours have passed the works will be scattered from one end of the house to the other. Give a psychologist the case of Babe Ruth and immediately he disintegrates the mental and physical structure and proves without question that the home-run ability of the great batsman is due to supernormality.

Ruth is 30 per cent. above normal in his physical and mental functionings, these psychologists have found. His eyes, brain, nerves and muscles are almost perfectly coordinated, and thus when he and his mighty bat meet a pitched ball squarely, something happens that has put Ruth in a class by himself. His physical and mental entities act in unison, and that is why he is supernormal.

Perhaps it is interesting and valuable to know why Babe hits so many home-runs; that his mind and muscles coordinate. The fans are interested principally in having him break his record. There is little psychology in the throng of spectators breathlessly awaiting the conjunction of the bat of the Babe and the ball of the pitcher.

Now that we know what the scientists think of Babe Ruth's exploits, it is interesting to note Ruth's own sensations when he broke his own—and the world's—record of 54 home runs in a single season. That was the Yankee slugger's mark last year. The 55th for 1921 came on September 17th at the Polo Grounds. Whatever he does in the future Babe Ruth will never forget the thrill his achievement gave him, at least that is what he says in a signed statement

appearing on the sporting page of the New York *American*. It was like this:

The minute Bill Bayne let go of the ball, I said to myself, "Here comes No. 55." It was the funniest home-run feeling I ever experienced. My arms and eyes and legs all seemed to sense what was going to happen. Even Elmer Miller, at third, seemed to catch the spell and started for home as though he had a guarantee I would come across.

Then, the big thump, and the fans cut loose. Take it from me—that was the thrill that counted.

Of course the fans were thrilled, too, and their feelings have been set down by a New York *American* sports writer in the following verses:

BABE RUTH AT THE BAT

After the Famous Poem, "Casey at the Bat"

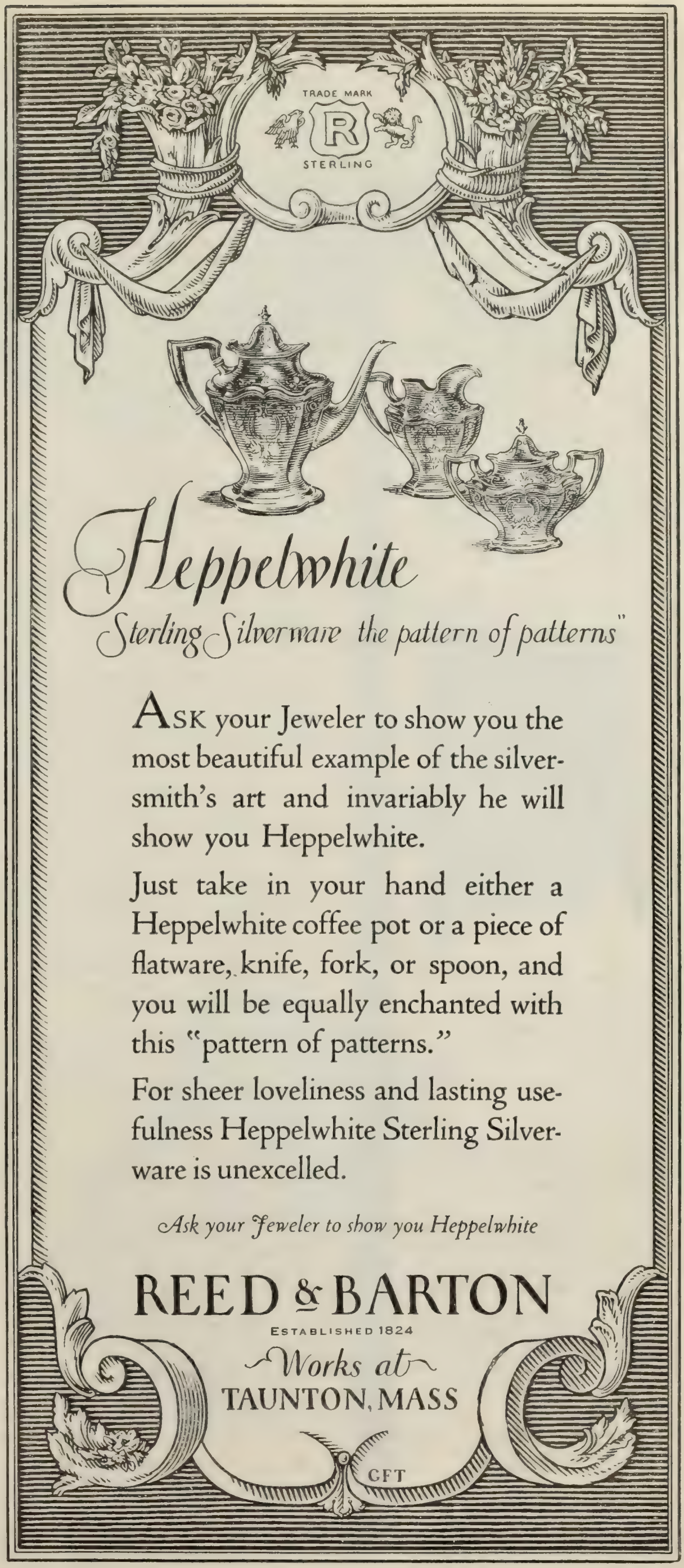
There was ease in Babe Ruth's manner as he stepped into his place;
There was pride in Babe Ruth's bearing and a smile on Babe Ruth's face.
And when, responding to the cheers, he lightly doffed his hat,
No stranger in the crowd could doubt 'twas Babe Ruth at the bat.
Ten thousand eyes were on him as he rubbed his hands with dirt.
Five thousand tongues applauded when he wiped them on his shirt.

Then, while the writhing pitcher ground the ball into his hip,
Defiance gleamed in Babe Ruth's eye, a sneer curled Babe Ruth's lip.
And now the leather-covered sphere came hurtling through the air,
And Babe Ruth stood a-watching it in haughty grandeur there.
Close by the sturdy batsman the ball unheeded sped—
"That's not my style," said Babe Ruth. "Strike one!" the umpire said.
From the benches, black with people, there went up a muffled roar.
Like the beating of the storm waves on a stern and rockbound shore.

"Kill him! Kill the umpire!" shouted some one in the stand;
And it's likely they'd have killed him, had not Babe Ruth raised his hand.
With a smile of Christian charity great Babe Ruth's visage shone.
He stilled the rising tumult; he bade the game go on;
He signaled to the pitcher, and once more the spheroid flew,
But Babe Ruth still ignored it, and the umpire said "Strike two."
"Fraud!" cried the maddened thousands, and the echo answered fraud.
But one scornful look from Babe Ruth, and the audience was awed.

They saw his face grow stern and cold, they saw his muscles strain,
And they knew Babe Ruth would not let that ball go by again.
The sneer is gone from Babe Ruth's lip, his teeth are clinched in hate,
He pounds with cruel violence his bat upon the plate.
And now the pitcher holds the ball, and now he lets it go,
And now the fence is shattered with the force of Babe Ruth's blow.

Oh, somewhere in this favored land the sun is shining bright;
The band is playing somewhere, and somewhere hearts are light.
And somewhere men are laughing and somewhere children shout;
But there is no joy in St. Louis—
MIGHTY BABE RUTH HAS KNOCKED HIS RECORD - BREAKING FIFTY-FIFTH HOME-RUN!



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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

HAPPY DAYS FOR THE AMERICAN TROOPS ON THE RHINE

THE ordinary doughboy's salary in Coblenz is equivalent to 3500 marks a month, "which is the salary of a highly paid bank president." The American Army of Occupation there has succeeded in turning the German town into a fairly good American one. One-third of the doughboys there have German wives, German children—and American households. In short, the American troops on the Rhine find that the country agrees with them, and the Germans thereabouts seem to be agreed that the doughboys are good for the country. So at least reports William G. Shepherd, lately a visitor among these American troops, whom he calls "the lotus eaters of the Rhine." Like the original lotus eaters, very few of the Americans want to go home. As for the German attitude toward them, Mr. Shepherd says that he tried to get a certain Prussian officer of his acquaintance to criticize the Americans. The Prussian was willing enough to discuss the causes of the war, the execution of Nurse Cavell, and "he took no pains to hide the fact that he is still a Prussian at heart, and that one day France had better look out." But when it came to criticizing the American Army on the Rhine, writes Mr. Shepherd, in *Leslie's Weekly*—

"They are good soldiers," he said. "They are not mean-minded. They have no hate. They are orderly. They marry our girls. They spend their money. And if they stay here very much longer, I think we shall make good Germans out of them."

At several stations I noticed French sentries on duty.

"What are the French doing here?" I asked. "I thought the Americans were covering the Rhine territory."

"Yes," laughed the German officer. "Have you seen the plan of the American occupation drawn out on paper? It looks like a fan, doesn't it, with the handle at Coblenz? Well, the outer edge of that fan is all French. It is an American fan with an edging of French lace."

"Do you mean to tell me," I insisted, "that there are French troops between the Americans and Germany? French troops in front of the American troops?"

"*Ach*, sure!" He laughed at my indignation. "The French moved up in front of the Americans over a year ago."

And he was right. It was only another of those European tricks that were played on Americans at every turn during the war, both in military and diplomatic matters. At Coblenz I found out from American officials that he was dead right. The French troops had been moved in ahead of the Americans many months before, and no American officer could get into Germany without passing through the French lines.

However, if any one fears that the Americans on the Rhine are likely to be turned into Germans if they remain long enough in Coblenz, says Mr. Shepherd, "he has only to take a look around." In Coblenz, the correspondent discovered "that incredible thing—a European German with 'pep.'" In fact, we are told:

If Coblenz doesn't turn American, it will be surprizing. At almost any stated time during the past eighteen months one-third of the doughboys in Coblenz had German wives, German children—and American households; with American papers, American books, American news about Big League ball scores, American candy, American chewing-gum, and letters and news from the folks in some American home across the water. I went into the homes of American soldiers in Coblenz, and they were not German homes. The food was American, the talk and the thought were American—and the wife and children were happy.

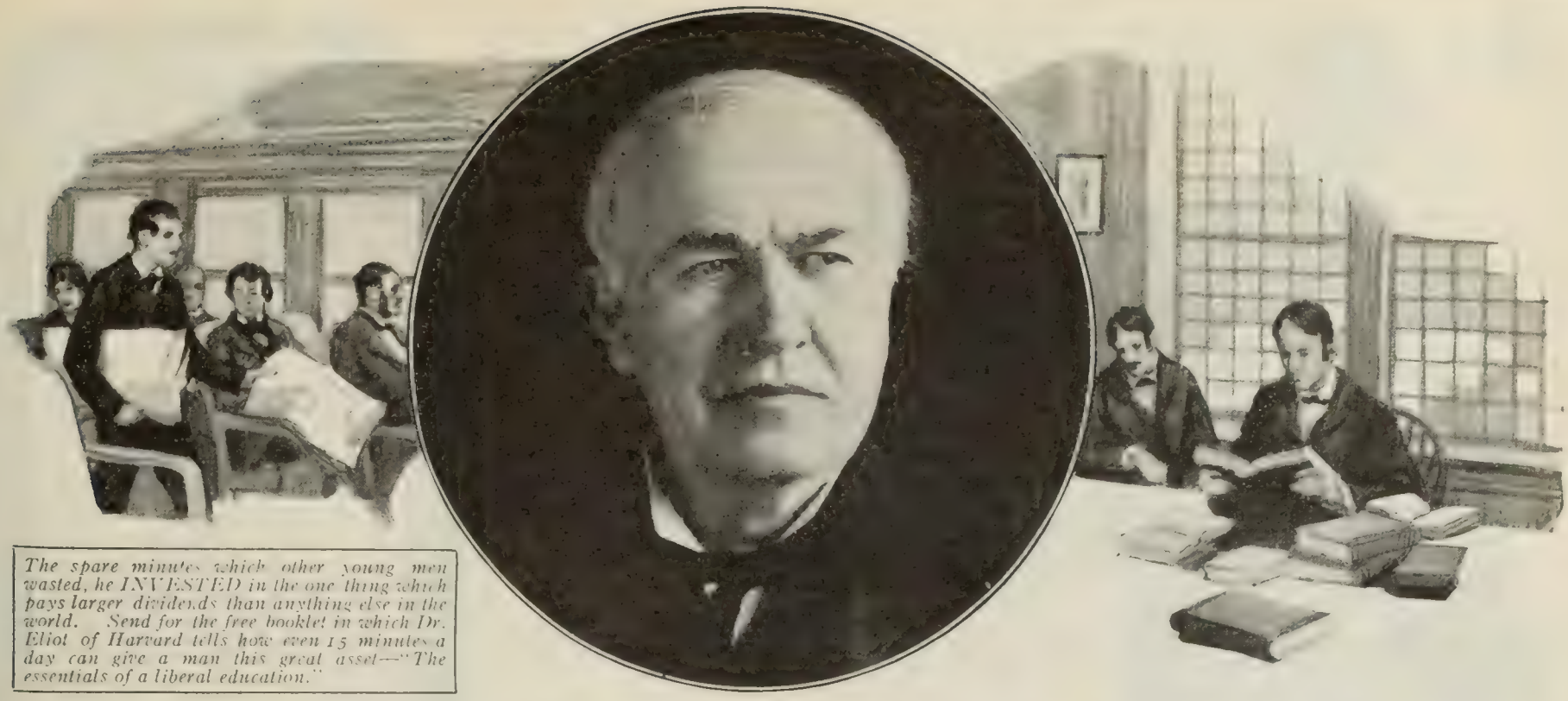
"At least four thousand German girls have emigrated to the United States," said an officer at Coblenz, "without ever stepping a foot out of this town."

The troops I found at Coblenz this time were very different from the soldiers I had seen there two years before. Those men of two years before had gone to Europe to fight; these men that I saw now had come to Europe to "occupy." The other men were impatient to get home; these men want to remain. They came to Germany to remain, and they want to stay as long as possible. They are the happiest, most contented men in the American Army, or, perhaps, in any army in the world for that matter, and they don't want to go home.

And why shouldn't they be happy? In the first place, in a military way they know they are doing something. The average military unit at a post in the United States is like an engine in a round-house waiting to be taken out for a purpose. It doesn't know when it will be used; possibly it may never be used again; but the men in the unit spend their time in keeping the wheels greased, the brasswork polished and steam up. It's different in Coblenz. Here every one knows that the big engine of which he is a part is doing a job; it isn't in the round-house. This gives military life at Coblenz a purpose.

The American soldier at Coblenz receives thirty-five American dollars a month. This has brought him as high as 3,500 marks a month, which is the salary of a highly paid bank president. If he goes to the army stores to buy food supplies brought from America, it is true that his $35 will not go far. But fresh German candy is better than stale American candy, and it costs forty marks a pound instead of a hundred. Bread, if he is a householder, will cost him five marks a loaf; meat, of good quality, will cost him half the price of candy. Butter—fresh German butter, not butter imported in tins—will cost him twenty marks a pound. Thirty-five hundred marks a month, some officers have estimated, is the equivalent of $3,000 a year in the United States.

And the Coblenz doughboys are savers, too. There is the example of the great department store, for instance. The Tietz Company owns great stores in several German towns. The Coblenz store is a good one. Some time ago, the officers at Coblenz say, the word went around among the doughboys that stock in the Coblenz Tietz Company was for sale. They made a rush for it. They dug into their savings and invested in Tietz. Everybody who could find any shares loose bought them. Tietz kept going up, but the doughboy was undaunted. Tietz was the tip. The result was that the Tietz Company had to take



The spare minutes which other young men wasted, he INVESTED in the one thing which pays larger dividends than anything else in the world. Send for the free booklet in which Dr. Eliot of Harvard tells how even 15 minutes a day can give a man this great asset—"The essentials of a liberal education."

The newsboy who has made a hundred millionaires

THOUSANDS of men are on his payrolls, many of them college graduates. To his achievements at least a hundred millionaires owe the foundation of their fortunes.

Yet his own schooling ended while he was still in his 'teens; as a mere boy he earned his living selling newspapers on the trains.

What was it that lifted him beyond other young men whose opportunities were so much greater? Genius? Yes; but he did not depend upon his genius.

Every Spare Hour He Read and Read

Between trains you always knew where to find young Edison, says his biographer. He would bury himself in the Detroit Public Library, and grapple "bravely with a certain section trying to read it through shelf by shelf, regardless of subject."

Much of his reading of course was wasted, for he had no guide. There was no man of broad knowledge or practical experience to select for him the few great books that are most worth while, and arrange them with notes and reading courses, so that even a few minutes a day would give "the essentials of a liberal education."

How eagerly young Edison, groping earnestly, aimlessly through a great mass of books would have welcomed the information which is contained in the free book offered below. It gives the plan, scope and purpose of Dr. Eliot's Five-Foot Shelf of Books.

Every well-informed man and woman should at least know something about this famous library. To grope aimlessly among 4,000,000 books—so many of them worthless—is an almost tragic waste of time.

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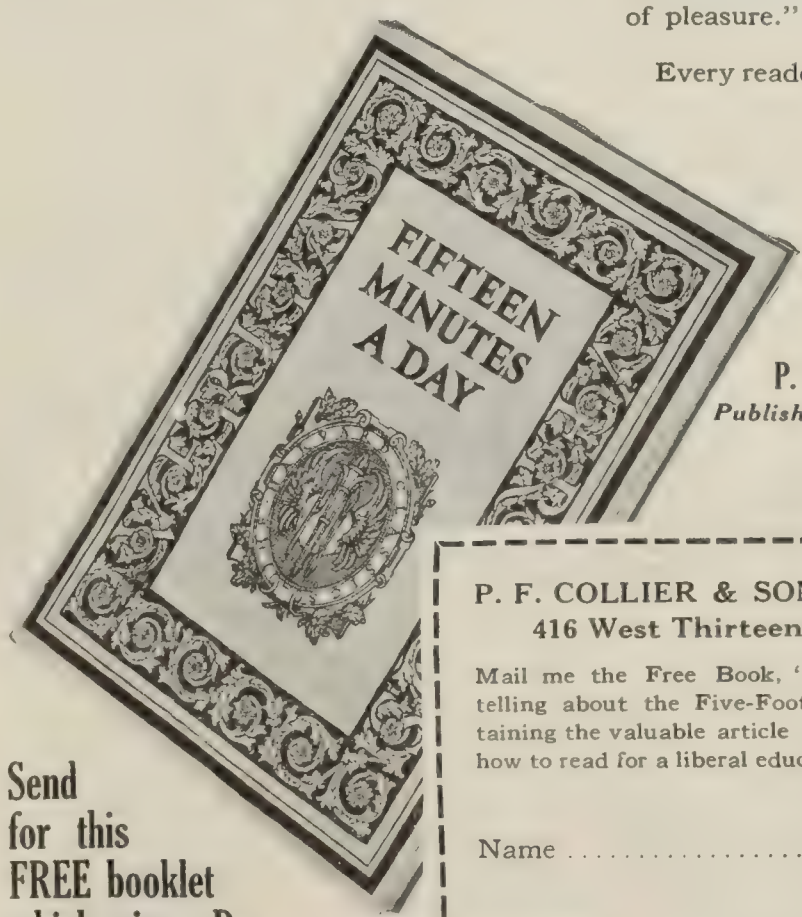

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

action to prevent the control of the store falling into the hands of American soldiers. They issued a new stock, the story goes, which gives the directors control of the company. But the Tietz dividends which find their way into the pockets of the doughboys on the Rhine are large and luscious, as German dividends go, and Tietz Coblenz stocks are high-priced and sound. Many a boy or girl, born in Coblenz on the Rhine, will have a legacy of stock in this Rhine department store. The 8,000 men who have found their way, through army red tape, to Coblenz are long-headed young fellows.

But the money lure is not all. There is the matter of education for one thing, says Mr. Shepherd, for—

Every doughboy who reaches Coblenz must say whether or not he wants to go to school. If he hasn't sense enough to say "yes," there's no harm done; he just goes on being a bonehead. If he expresses a desire to go to school—and not more than one out of a hundred declines—he has the choice of three schools. He may go to a grade school, where he is taught all the elementary subjects that he would have in a good grade-school at home. Or, if he is sufficiently advanced, he may go to a high school, where he will decide to receive instruction in commercial education, including typewriting, stenography, bookkeeping, filing, and so forth. Or he may elect to take only high-school studies. If he is of sufficient caliber, he may go to a school that will fit him for West Point. In addition to these schools there are manual training schools, where in time he will receive a diploma in carpentering, machinery work, horseshoeing, telegraph, shoemaking, or one of several other trades and occupations. And, if he finds that these schools are unattractive, he may enter the agricultural college, where he will have training in stock-breeding, cattle-raising and agriculture—incidentally furnishing a large part of the army at Coblenz with fresh vegetables and quantities of excellent milk and butter.

Not one young man in a hundred who has left Coblenz has gone home without an education which he would have missed in private life. For three hours a day and five days a week almost everybody in Coblenz is in a schoolroom. Almost everywhere you go you will see some khaki-clad class emerging from some schoolroom.

We have considered the monetary and educational advantages of life at Coblenz. Now for pleasure. It exists abundantly. There are army dances somewhere every night. Not a day goes by that a doughboy with nothing else to do can not hear a band concert. In this same park there are boxing matches once or twice a week. Any youth who takes it into his head to make a try at boxing has only to declare his desires and hopes and his career as an army boxer is either opened to him or closed in the Coblenz ring very shortly. There are steamboat rides on the river and picnics at the castle of Ehrenbreitstein; which, standing directly across the river from American army headquarters on a challenging hill, invites every newcomer to climb to it. And, in addition to all this, there is that vast amount of lovemaking to be done which every American doughboy seems to accept as a sacred duty.

No; the doughboy that I found on the

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Rhine this time doesn't want to go home.

This very desire to remain on the Rhine is wisely used by the officers to direct their troops toward orderliness and self-improvement. The soldier who "goes wrong" in Coblenz is punished by being sent home. By this I do not mean to say that every soldier or officer who comes back to the United States from Coblenz has been sent home for misconduct. There are scores of other reasons why he may have gone back to America. But the "bad ones" go home, and that is punishment enough. I learned that courts martial are not held oftener than is absolutely necessary. A soldier who shows the wrong spirit at Coblenz—who overdrinks or openly misbehaves in public places—is not likely to hear much censure. But he goes home on the next boat; and that's the end of it. When I was in Coblenz last spring the "bad ones" had been pretty well weeded out.

They may be lotus-eaters, these doughboys of ours on the Rhine, but they are wise ones.

Among the officers the desire to remain in Coblenz is even more pronounced than among the doughboys. Over four hundred wives of officers were in Coblenz last spring. An officer, with his family, is entitled to have a residence in Coblenz. The army secures it for him. The rental is nominal. The officer has his own car. Moreover, his American money enables him to keep up a standard of living that he could not possibly maintain on less than $15,000 a year in the United States.

"We're all spoiled and we know it," the wife of a prominent officer said to me last spring. "Life here is glorious, but we never could afford such things at home. The servants are cheap and wonderful. My husband and I and the children have a perfectly wonderful house, good enough for Fifth Avenue. There's the car, and the dances twice a week at the officers' club, and the excursions on the Rhine and the wonderful automobile roads along the river—oh, we don't ever want to go home again in our family. Besides," she added, "we're piling up a bank account."

There are figures that go to show that men in the army on the Rhine have saved as high as $1,000,000 a year.

In Coblenz, in truth, lies the kernel of the American Army. And because the American Army is so small the kernel ought to be kept very good. For every 10,000 citizens France has 185 men under arms; for every 10,000 citizens Great Britain has 93 men under arms; Japan, by the same ratio, has 36 men under arms. The United States stands at the very bottom of the list—or, perhaps, it might be called the very top of the list—with only 21 men under arms for every 10,000 of us.

"Do you think we ought to be called home?" they asked me at Coblenz.

I couldn't say anything else but "no"—even if they were having a good time. . . .

When I went down to the station to take the train for Paris I got into conversation with the conductor of the Pullman car, which is set aside for American officers by the French on the daily train for Paris.

"Any room?" I asked him.

"Not a berth taken," he said dolefully.

And I rode all night to Paris in that car—alone.

"I never get any tips on this car," lamented the porter. "I don't have a dozen passengers a week."

And so I had to give him a giant's tip, for Old Glory's sake, just because Paris has lost its lure for American officers on the Rhine.

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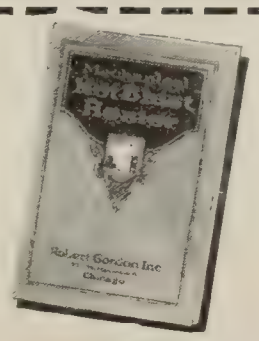

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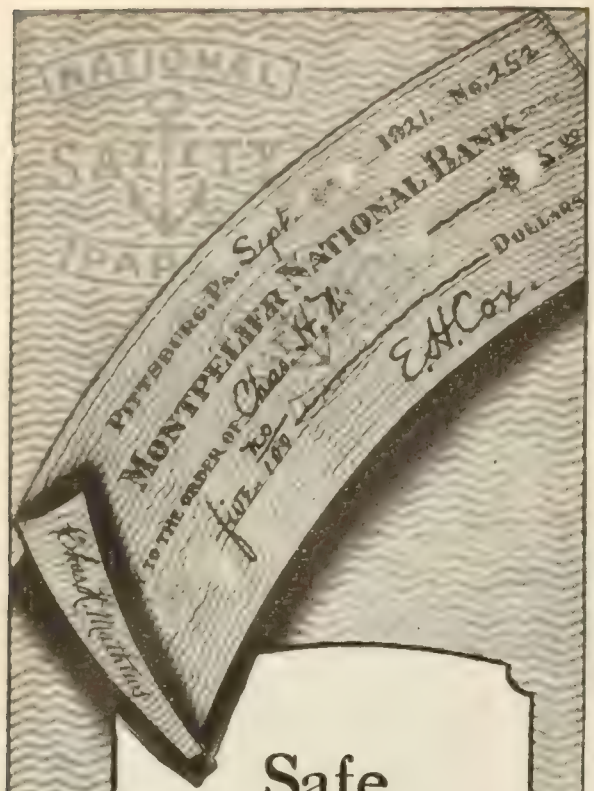

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SCIENCE · AND · INVENTION · CONTINUED

SHOCK-ABSORBING PAVEMENTS

MATERIAL intended to withstand shock should have a certain amount of elasticity. This is true of fortifications, intended to bear the shock of projectiles; it is true also, says a writer in *The American City* (New York), of pavements, built to bear the impact of heavy traffic. The first few days of Germany's rush upon Belgium, he reminds us, taught that forts of stone and concrete could not withstand the terrible impact of giant explosives. But trenches in the earth and parapets of sand-bags absorb the impact of shells and reduce their shattering effect to a minimum. He proceeds:

"General Jackson applied the same principle in the War of 1812, only instead of using sand-bags, he employed bales of cotton to withstand the shells from the British men-of-war. The cotton-bales absorbed the impact and withstood the shattering effect of the explosives better than rigid forts!

"The great service given by sand-bags to the Belgians and by cotton-bales to General Jackson was rendered through their ability to absorb impact. It might be said, too, that their quality of resiliency, while not so pronounced as those of a material like rubber, was of considerable significance in withstanding the shattering effect of the explosives. All materials that are compressible have qualities of resiliency, and the ability of the sand-bags and cotton-bales to resume their original form after sudden and terrific impact was of no little consequence in their great service.

"From war-time necessity for shock-absorbing and resilient materials we may turn readily to commercial and civilian demand for materials having these same qualities. For instance, materials having resilient and shock-absorbing qualities must be used in the following: rubber tires—either solid or pneumatic—for automobiles and motor-trucks; rubber heels for shoes; golf-balls that withstand incessant banging; and roads and pavements that undergo terrific traffic.

"Toughness in a rubber tire is a necessary means to its longevity of service, but its quality of resiliency is just as important, the same as it is in a pavement. A rubber tire upon striking obstacles, whether in the form of a rut in a road or a rock or stone, must be able to resume its original form and shape after the impact.

"The manufacturers emphasize the idea that zinc oxid in rubber tires helps perfect the all-important feature of resiliency in the tires. They do this knowing the significance of the tire's ability to return to its original form after encountering obstacles.

"The manufacturers of rubber heels emphasize the same quality of resiliency in their product, and of necessity must apply the same principle as do the manufacturers of rubber tires.

"And does not the same hold good in the production of golf-balls? Think how long a piece of stone or concrete would last under the incessant pounding which a golf-ball must endure. A very short time, to be sure! The reason why the golf-ball lasts is that in addition to being tough, it is also resilient. The stone or concrete, too, may be tough, but its lack of resiliency results in its breaking.

"Eminent engineers consider resiliency of prime importance and infinite value in the construction of roads and pavements. The same principle holds good with these as with the shock-absorbing and resilient sand-bags and cotton-bales of war-time, and the resilient and shock-absorbing tires, rubber heels, and golf-balls of peace-time commercial life. The inability of too rigid, non-resilient pavements to 'iron themselves out' under terrific modern traffic is the reason for this general belief among engineers.

"Experiments begun by Government experts to determine the destructive effect of impact on pavements and to find a remedy show some striking results. Results now announced show that a weight of 7,750 pounds on the wheel of a truck moving at a speed of fifteen miles per hour becomes 43,000 pounds in its destructive effect if the wheel has a drop of one inch. Such a drop is very readily caused by any small obstruction or crack in the pavement. In solving the impact problem engineers use an asphalt cushion course. The cushion will absorb the shock so as to reduce the shattering effect of impact on the foundation.

"Expenditure for construction and maintenance of highways outside of cities is now averaging some $500,000,000 a year."

CHEAP CHARCOAL FOR GAS-MASKS

FOR GAS-MASKS a very dense charcoal with high absorptive power is required. We all remember collecting peach-pits for this purpose during the war. Coconut-shell is the material generally used. Such materials as these can evidently not be had in great quantity, but it has now been found by experiments made at the United States Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis., that, instead of a dense woody substance, soft-wood sawdust may be employed and the necessary density arrived at by pressure. In this way, we are told by L. F. Hawley, writing in *The Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, a charcoal was made of about the same density as coconut-shell charcoal and more rapidly absorptive of poisonous gases, chloro-picrin being taken as the standard. The best results were obtained in the laboratory, but good ones were reached in production on a commercial scale. Writes Mr. Hawley:

"Late in 1917 it was called to the attention of the Forest Products Laboratory that coconut-shell for making gas-mask charcoal was becoming scarce and that a dense charcoal manufactured from a plentiful domestic material would be desirable. The writer was acquainted with the process in which the distillation of briquetted hardwood sawdust was carried out under slight mechanical pressure for the purpose of preventing the briquets from falling to pieces during the process, and it was thought that by both making and distilling the briquets at much higher pressures an artificially dense charcoal could be produced.

"A small 'home-made' apparatus was used to try out this idea. It was soon

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

found that fine sawdust was required for best results, and that the briquetting pressures should be at least fifteen tons per square inch.

"Several species of wood were tried under varying conditions of pressure before and during distillation, and a charcoal with maximum apparent density of 0.57 was made from maple-wood sawdust briquetted at 50,000 pounds per square inch, and distilled under 300 pounds per square inch. Apparently there is a stage during the distillation when the wood or charcoal is slightly plastic and the application of the proper amount of pressure at this time increases the density of the final charcoal.

"Not only a high apparent density was required but also an absorption value after activation, which value, however, varied in general with the density of the charcoal. Pine-woods with natural resin binders and hardwoods with binders of resin, hardwood pitch, asphalt, etc., were found to give higher gravity briquets and charcoal, but the absorption of these charcoals was in no case so high as that obtained from wood briquetted without a binder.

"Further work on untreated woods with or without binders was stopt by the discovery of a material which was very much more promising. It was found that the insoluble residue obtained by hydrolyzing sawdust with dilute acid and leaching out the sugar gave a denser briquet, and a higher yield of a denser charcoal, and that the charcoal was more absorbent after activation.

"When distilled under a pressure of 300 pounds per square inch, this charcoal resembled anthracite coal more than ordinary charcoal; it had a conchoidal fracture, was hard and shiny, and showed no trace of the structure of the wood from which it was made. In fact, thin pieces under the microscope were slightly translucent.

"These results were so promising that further small-scale work was considered unnecessary, and attempts were made to confirm the results in semicommercial apparatus.

"It was soon found that the optimum pressures as estimated from the results with the small apparatus were too high and that only about 125 pounds per square inch were required for the best results.

"It was also found that, as might be expected, a much more careful regulation of conditions was required in the larger apparatus to obtain a satisfactory product.

"Even with the best regulation of the temperature that could be obtained a portion of the charcoal was unsatisfactory in density. The end surfaces of all the briquets next to the plate were hard and dense, but the center portion of some of them was porous and soft.

"Since it seemed that it was only the pressure conditions of the small-scale work which were not reproduced very closely in the large-scale work, an attempt was made to reproduce the pressure conditions also. The pressure in the small-scale work was known to have been very uneven. This effect was simulated in the larger apparatus by adjusting the pressure control apparatus so that the pressure varied over a wide range. With these conditions it was possible to make a much better quality of charcoal."

WORLD'S LARGEST SALMON CANNERY

IN the United States, of course! It is situated at South Bellingham, Wash., and is the property of the Pacific-American Fisheries. In the height of the season this one cannery turns out 756,000 one-pound cans of salmon daily. This figure suggests that quite a number of people must be eating canned salmon pretty regularly, and would like to know how it is prepared. The machinery for cleaning the fish, cutting them up, filling the cans, exhausting the air, sealing them, and finally cooking the contents, is all electrically operated. The fish are caught in all sorts of ways—by trolling, gill-nets, seines, reef-nets, and traps. Indians troll from their canoes, but the use of the high-powered motor-boat is the favorite modern method, we are told by a writer in *The Journal of Electricity and Western Industry* (San Francisco, June 1). The purse seine boats range from 48 to 50 feet in length and have engines running from 20 to 85 horse-power. Eight fishermen compose a crew and carry their seines on a turn-table on the after-deck. On Puget Sound the seines are enormous, being as much as 300 fathoms long. We read:

"With the cooperation of a small launch or tender, the nets are paid out until they entirely surround a school of fish. Then the engine on the seiner operates and the winch does the rest, gradually hauling in the net and pulling in the purse line.

"Out on the water the purse-seiners, gill-netters, and others, deliver their fish to scows belonging to the cannery, taking a receipt for the same. These scows, and scows containing the fish direct from the traps, finally reach the wharf of the cannery. In unloading the scow several men stand therein and pitch the fish with a pew, which is a one-tined fork, throwing them on to a chain-conveyor, through which they drop onto an elevator conveyor provided with strips of wood placed crosswise to catch the fish as they drop. This elevator conveyor leads to another elevator running at right angles the length of the butchering-room in the cannery and is provided with chutes through which the salmon drop so as to be conveniently placed on the floor.

"In the course of their ascent on the elevator conveyor above referred to, a man stands near-by with a little adding machine by means of which he records, by species, the number of the salmon delivered.

"Salmon used to be butchered by Chinamen, but a machine has been invented which takes the place of the Chinamen and which has therefore been given the name of 'the iron Chink.' This machine is a marvelous piece of mechanism and butchers the salmon at the rate of sixty per minute. It cuts the head and tail off; divests the salmon of its fins; slits open the belly and sweeps out the entrails which drop through a hole in the floor and are carried on chain-conveyors to scows and transported to the fertilizer. After being thus butchered, the salmon is automatically released from the iron chink and passed to a belt-conveyor which carries it to a trough of running water where a Chinaman has still a chance to demonstrate his skill. And this he does to perfection, for he scours until not a trace of viscera or objectionable tissue remains.

The APOLLO
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
Reproducing PIANO

Brings to Your Home the Playing of

PADEREWSKI, HOFFMAN, GODOWSKY, BLOOMFIELD-ZEISLER, BAUER, LHEVINNE, DEPACHMANN, SAINT-SAENS, LESCHETIZKY

How This is Accomplished

The pianist plays on a special recording piano which, as he plays, makes perforations in the music roll to match his individual rendition in every detail. Expression holes are cut in the edge of the roll. Responding to this personally recorded roll, the Apollo mechanism, limitless in its range of pianistic expression, reproduces the exact interpretation of the artist.

The Apollo is made in several styles of Grands and Uprights, with or without the reproducing or player action. As a piano, it possesses those refinements of manufacture, that exquisite tone quality and responsive touch which are necessary to do *full justice* to the playing of great pianists.

Catalog Sent on Request

Booklets describing the various styles of the Apollo and giving important FACTS of great value to those considering the purchase of a reproducing piano, player piano or piano will be sent, without obligation, on request.

The APOLLO PIANO COMPANY
Dept. 2417, DeKalb, Illinois
Pacific Coast Branch: 985 Market Street, San Francisco

Use this Coupon

APOLLO PIANO COMPANY
Dept. 2417 De Kalb, Illinois

Without obligation, send me your catalog. I would like information, particularly on the following, as checked:

- ☐ Grand Piano
- ☐ Upright Piano
- ☐ Upright Reproducing Piano
- ☐ Grand Reproducing Piano
- ☐ Foot Pedal Player Piano
- ☐ Installation of Reproducing Action in my Piano.

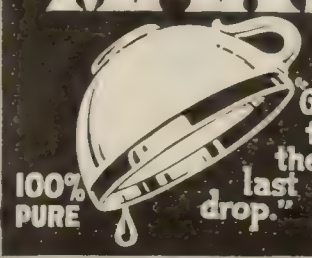
Name .....

Address .....

From coast to coast the favorite with those whose every purchase is influenced by quality alone.

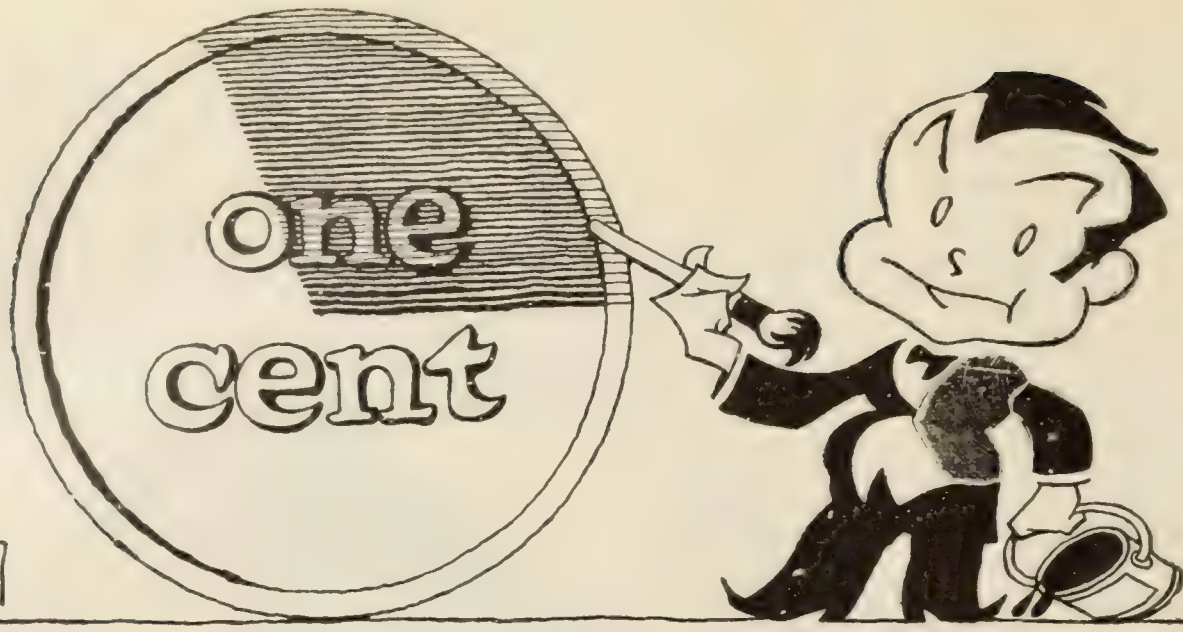
— If you cannot buy "Maxwell House" in your locality, write to our nearest plant for prices, and give the name of your dealer.

MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE



Also Maxwell House Tea

CHEEK-NEAL COFFEE CO., NASHVILLE, HOUSTON, JACKSONVILLE, RICHMOND.



Making Sales at Lowest Cost

THE SHADED PART *of this penny represents what it costs the full page advertiser to get you to read this message.*

—the addressing and mailing and delivery into your hands; all for 3/10ths of a cent;

—$4,000 for a full page advertisement that is delivered to 1,300,000 families;

—if the advertiser mailed a postal card to 1,300,000 separate addresses it would cost 6½ times as much or about $26,000;

—circular matter under one cent postage cannot be manufactured for less than $25.00 per thousand;

—in proper letter form with a two cent stamp the postage alone is $26,000 and the finished job (at the lowest of prices) $45,500 or eleven times what this page costs the advertiser.

WHILE you are reading this, so hundreds this very minute are reading it, too. Ever think how many of these hundreds need what *you* make? How many of them *want* what you make?

Unless you tell them about what you make, their needs lie dormant, unexpressed. Or else they are met by some other making something like what you make,

> but costing more than your potential customer feels he would like to pay, or being less carefully made than your product, too poorly constructed, to really meet your potential customer's needs.

The reason businesses like Campbell's Soup and Victor and Arrow Collars and Oneida Community and The Literary Digest keep going up and up and up is because they tell the 110,000,000 more—and more often—about their product than other concerns in their same lines.

These concerns think in terms of fractions of a cent. They know there is no way to reach every one so quickly and at so low a cost as just sitting down and talking to people like this, through national advertising.

There is no mystery about it. It is just as natural as the way you develop friendships. Among your friends there are a lot of people you didn't like when you were sizing them up. And there are those other people—ex-friends—that you liked once, those who didn't measure up somehow.

Businesses that think well enough of themselves to try to win your friendship by talking to you this way, are not likely to disappoint you—at first or any time after.

Advertisers like those mentioned add to their reputation for making good goods and selling them right, the inestimable value of having millions of friends. The relation is positive, instead of nameless and negative. So the good advertising does lives after it.

The Literary Digest

354 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK — 122 SO. MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO

Bankers, heads of industrial enterprises, lawyers whose clients discuss advertising with them are invited to send for a DIGEST *representative. We are frequently able to give good advice leading toward a proper solution of the possible application of advertising to business enterprises.*

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

"The salmon are now trucked in large fish bins to an elevator conveyor where they pass crosswise beneath circular gang knives, set at such intervals that they cut the fish into pieces suitable for talls, flats, or half-flats, as the case may be. From these elevators the fish drop into the bins ready for the filling machine. Cans flowing in a continuous stream from a loft above on an inclined chute pass the filling machine, and in passing each receives from the plunger its quota of salmon.

"There is a device connected with the filling machine which furnishes the requisite amount of salt, about a quarter of an ounce to each can. If the machine is not so equipped, the salt is in the can before it reaches the filler. This is the only foreign substance that enters a can of salmon."

As the cans move along two young women stationed on either side of the line, uniformed and wearing cotton gloves, supply any deficiency from pieces of salmon ready to hand. The cans then pass through jets of water and an ingenious weighing-machine rejects automatically any can that does not come up to standard. Still on the belt conveyor, they then pass to the clincher where the cap is clinched lightly to the can so as to permit the exhausting of the air after it enters the vacuum machine. To quote further:

"From the clincher the cans pass to the sealing machine which for the most part consists of a revolving disk with six individual chambers. The doors of these chambers open automatically to receive the can and each chamber is furnished with a sealing mechanism. When the can enters the chamber the door automatically closes and exhaustion immediately commences. This is effected by pumps some distance away. As soon as the air is exhausted, double seaming takes place; that is, the edge of the top of the can and the flange on the side are hooked together and turned in with such force that with the aid of the cement gasket, used in seaming, it makes a hermetic closure. This completed, the air is admitted automatically to the chamber by a release valve and the can is discharged.

"There are eighteen lines of machinery in this cannery, each capable of sealing 42,000 cans per ten-hour day. The cannery at the height of the season can, therefore, turn out daily 756,000 cans or 15,750 cases of salmon, each containing 48 one-pound cans.

"From the vacuum machine the cans slip down an inclined plane called 'the loader' onto iron trays called coolers. The coolers are piled on trucks and the trucks are wheeled on rails to the retorts, which is the name of the big horizontal steel cylinders where the processing or cooking takes place. The processing is by steam and lasts one hour and thirty minutes, in a temperature of 240 F.

"After processing, the coolers with their burdens of cans are trucked to the washing tank, and then pass to the warehouse.

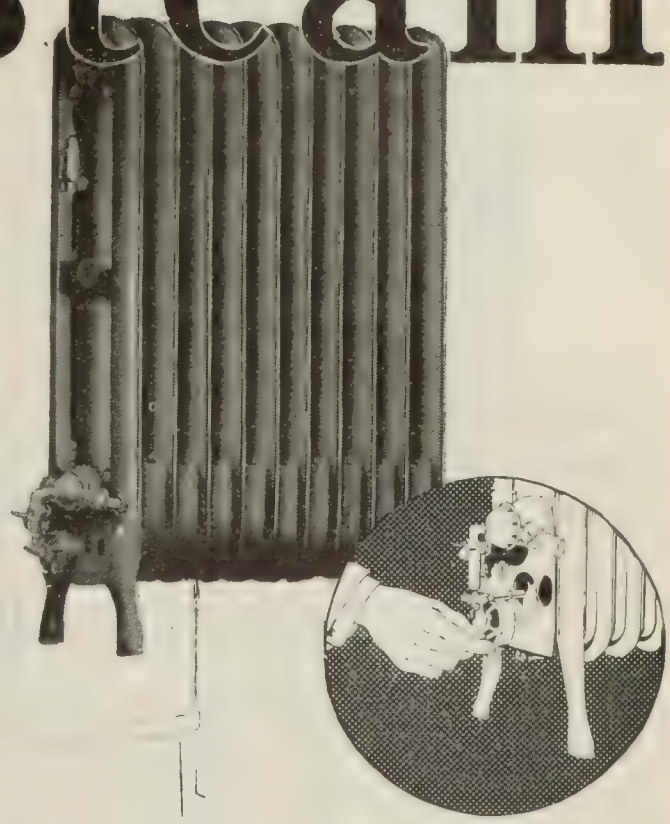
"The rendering plant of the company is located on Eliza Island, six miles from the cannery. For each 1,000 cases of salmon packed two barrels of oil and one ton of fish meal are produced.

"The oil is used in paints, in tanning, in

"Steam heat without coal"

"Gasteam"

No soot—No labor
No fuel problem



Don't struggle with your heating plant *this* winter

THESE fall days are costly as well as irritating to anyone with an ordinary heating plant. A cold snap comes, a fire is built—*and the weather turns mild again!*

Waste in coal—waste in labor—annoyance—discomfort.

GASTEAM heating—steam heat, generated by gas on the unit principle—is used by thrifty people all over the country because it doesn't compete with nature. Its fuel consumption varies with the weather—in Spring and Fall it is glad to let the sun assume most of the burden.

People who have installed GASTEAM on grounds of economy find that it has other advantages. It maintains a pleasant and healthful humidity in the atmosphere. It is convenient and clean and healthful. It needs practically no attention, and cannot be damaged by freezing.

Incidentally, because it does away with boiler and coal bin, it is particularly desirable for business property. It opens up the basement to profitable use.

Because of its economy, cleanliness and convenience, there are GASTEAM installations in stores, offices, factories, schools, churches, theatres, apartment buildings and residences all over the country.

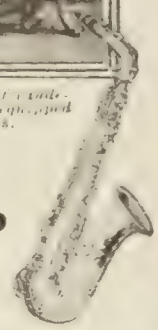
A copy of the GASTEAM book awaits your request

JAMES B. CLOW & SONS
General Offices: 534-546 S. Franklin St., Chicago
Sales offices in the principal cities

CLOW

C. G. CONN Ltd.
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

Elliot Rose & Co., present exponents of vaudeville's snappiest musical acts equipped with Conn wind instruments.



Turn *Your* Evenings to Profit and Pleasure

WHEREVER folks gather nowadays, music is in demand; and orchestras like the one above are filling that demand.

Here's opportunity for *you*. Doesn't live music thrill you; doesn't the rhythmic surge or a popular selection make *you* want to play? That's your musical "bump." Develop it easily and quickly with a Conn cornet, saxophone, flute, clarinet, *any wind instrument*. Easiest playing; used by world's great artists and kings of popular music.

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Send coupon for details; no obligation.
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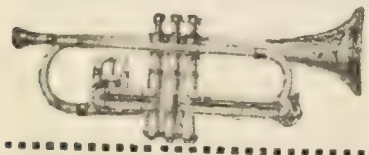
World's Largest Manufacturers of High Grade Band and Orchestra Instruments

FREE
Sousa's Success secrets; how to discover your talent; how to choose the proper instrument; how to practice for quick mastery and much other valuable musical information in this free book. Send coupon today for your copy; it entails no obligation.



C. G. CONN, Ltd.
1022 Conn Bldg., Elkhart, Indiana.
Gentlemen: Please send my copy of "Success in Music and How to Win It," and details of your free trial easy payment plan. (*Mention instrument that interests you.*)
Name.....
Street or Rural Route.....
City..... *State*.....
County.....
Instrument.....

ARTEMIS
PLAYER-PIANO

Nothing means 'Home' so much as Love, Children and Music. So simple that a child can play it, the Artemis assures a happy home wherever it is. It embodies beauty of tone and guaranteed reliability. It can be played by hand or used as a player-piano.

Artemis Universal Prices
Popular Idol Model $495 Musician Model $590
Music Lover Model $535 Artist Model $645

Some reliable piano merchant near you represents the guaranteed Artemis Line. Ask his name and address and get our beautiful Artemis Catalog No. 128 Free.

Steger & Sons Piano Mfg. Co.,
Makers
Steger Building, Chicago, Ill.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

making sprays, tree sprays, etc. Fish meal is used in poultry food. It is rich in protein and bone phosphates and is combined with grain meals and mill feeds in the preparation of the poultry food. Fish meal is highly recommended also as food for dairy cows.

"Electricity is employed throughout the plants, about 350 kilowatts being the present figure for the Bellingham cannery."

HUMAN TROPISMS

WHEN a plant sends its shoot upward and its root downward; when a moth flies toward the light—they are exhibiting what the biologists call tropisms. They are reacting to certain physical influences as surely as when they fall to the ground under the influence of gravity. An editorial writer in *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (New York) pictures such organisms as under the illusion of voluntary action, and he wonders whether human beings, too, when doing something for a fancied reason that seems to them logical, are not also hurried along by influences that have nothing to do with brain action. Men and women, he thinks, have their tropisms as well as insects, fish, or plants. Pure constructive thought is rare. Says the editor:

"Dr. Jacques Loeb, of the Rockefeller Institute, has made many and profound studies of tropisms, and published several books on the subject. A tropism is a non-volitional act. Perhaps we can best explain it in the example of a species of fish with which Dr. Loeb was at one time experimenting. The fish were heliotropic—that is, the presence of light in a dark place compelled them to turn toward it. Thus if such fish are placed in a globe and if the globe be taken to a dark room into which a lighted candle or other light is brought they will forsake everything and keep their noses prest against the side of the globe nearest the light. Move the light and all the fish will move to face it and stay right there as long as the light does; stay there until they float, belly up, on the surface with the life gone out of them. Disagreements, the search for food, love-making, and all the other joys and sorrows of fish life are forgotten or abandoned against what seems a grand passion of curiosity. Take the light away or make the whole room generally light again and the fish will swim about as before just as tho nothing extraordinary had happened.

"But if, while they are engaged in what seems like pop-eyed and perpetual wonder at the burning candle, we secretly lead into the water in which they swim a tube conducting carbon dioxid, we shall soon meet an amazing phenomenon. As the saturation of the water with CO_2 reaches a given point the apparent curiosity of the fish ceases, and one by one they give up their posts of observation and swim around and back and forth with no more reference to the burning candle or the single bright light than a society goldfish. The little extra carbonic acid made them just like others. The phenomenon is an instructive example of photochemistry, and a demonstration of the theory of mass action in life."

The Walrus Trade Mark is more than a mere emblem—it is a promise.

TO the Soda Water lover it promises his favorite drink in its most delightful form.

TO the owner it promises a Soda Fountain or a kindred product so high in exceptional merit as to richly justify its prestige of "Quality Unsurpassed."

Write for descriptive literature.
WALRUS MFG. CO.
Soda Fountains Carbonators Store Fixtures
Decatur, Illinois
Representatives in all Principal Cities

Where Walrus Soda Fountains Are Made

INFLUENCE OF THE MIND ON THE BODY
By Paul Dubois, M.D. 12mo. Cloth, 64 pages. 75 cents
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

Two New Hardy Hedge Plants Now Ready for You
Box-Barberry For beauty, symmetry and endurance. Solves the problem of a dependable edging or low border hedge.
Ibolium Privet Sturdy and dependable for large hedges; resembles California Privet, but much hardier and does not winter-kill.
Fall planting Booklet sent on request.
THE ELM CITY NURSERY CO.
WOODMONT NURSERIES, Inc.
Near Yale Bowl, Box 203, New Haven, Conn.

Cuticura Soap
—Imparts—
The Velvet Touch
Soap, Ointment, Talcum. 25c. everywhere. For samples address: Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 7, Malden, Mass.

MAJOR'S CEMENT

Unexcelled for repairing china, glassware, earthenware, furniture, meerschaum, vases, books; for tipping billiard cues, etc. Keep it handy.
The reliable cement, famous since 1876.
Major's Rubber and Leather Cements are good—give full satisfaction
All three kinds—20c per bottle. *At dealers or write us.*
MAJOR MANUFACTURING CO., New York

INVENTORS Who desire to secure patent should write for our guide book "HOW TO GET YOUR PATENT." Send model or sketch and description of your invention and we will give opinion of its patentable nature.
RANDOLPH & CO., Dept. 171, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS. Write for Free Guide Book and EVIDENCE OF CONCEPTION BLANK. Send model or sketch of invention for our free opinion of its patentable nature.
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TOUPETS AND WIGS
CUSTOM MADE TO FIT
Money back if not satisfactory
FREE CATALOG
FRANCES ROBERTS CO.
96 Fifth Ave., Dept. 11, New York

Now suppose, the writer says, that these fish were people and could talk. And suppose we should ask the biggest one why he looked at the candle. He goes on:

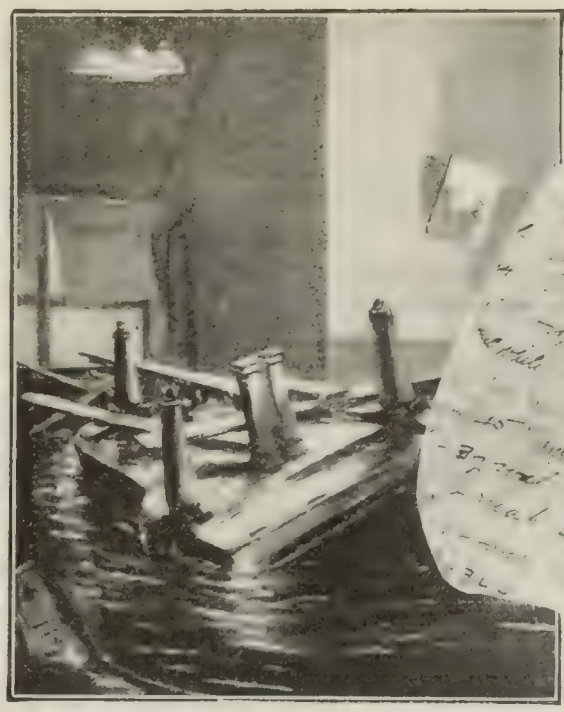
"'Why,' he would reply, 'I observed a new element in our world, and I didn't know what it was. So I made up my mind that I would not leave my post until I learned what it was, or at least what it would do. 'Here,' I said, 'is danger, and only death itself can drag me from my vigil until I know what it signifies'!

"Then we might ask him why he quit looking at it and gave up his quest. In reply he would declare that he finally reached the conclusion that the light was not dangerous; that it was a thing that did not concern the life of the colony. At this point he dismissed the subject from his mind and went about his business, or he might offer any other reason *ex post facto*. An intimation as to the influence of carbon dioxid upon his opinions would offend him. He would want us to understand that he knew what he was about, that he was a fish of character, and not to be swayed in his opinions by carbon dioxid or anything else. If we were to ask him why the other fish also began to swim about freely at the same time as he, he would distend his chest and inform us with a dignified swish of his tail that he was probably not wholly without influence among his neighbors. Other fish would claim similar originality, fishy books would be written on the claims of the various leaders who brought the community back to 'normalcy,' and the history of the great light disturbance would become a subject of academic dispute, and later a standard means of training the minds of young fish.

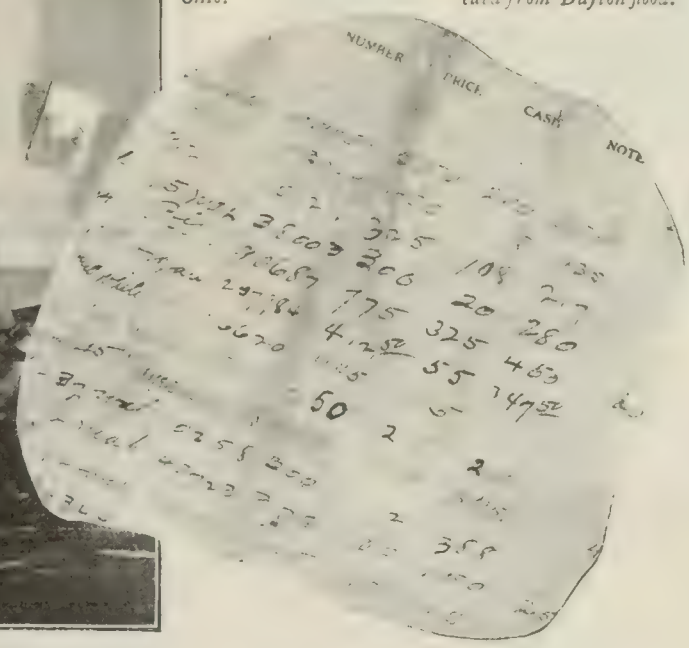
"Now we're like that; very like it. For the past few years this country has been very prosperous and money has been easy to make. Thinking has hardly been necessary. We know of a young engineer who knew his business moderately well, but found it more profitable to work as a journeyman carpenter. Work has been very well paid. Hundreds of thousands of persons—men being scarce—have consequently declared that labor is the true source of all wealth; and there are tons of so-called literature to prove it. This means that, given a man, a horse, and a cart, the cart and its earnings belong to the horse.

"Gradually conditions are changing. The impossible has happened. American dollars have become so precious in comparison with foreign money that the foreigner refuses to buy of us. Ten dollars a day and bankers' hours—which are the hours banks are open rather than the hours bankers work—are still standards of payment for certain kinds of labor, but the jobs are getting scarce. Labor is beginning to underbid, and while we insist that labor is not a commodity and that every man and woman who works in an organization is part of its human staff, the fact remains that a little competition is a wholesome thing. There are limits to the earning power of a husky shoulder carrying a hod, especially in comparison with the earning power of thinking. Tropisms are less valuable than thoughts.

"Now if our good dollars have got to be so valuable that the poor foreigner can't use them, then we must do something besides strut about and explain our glory and our might and our wisdom in making our dollars so valuable. When we do that we are merely displaying tropisms."



Interior of piano store, from photo of STARR PIANO CO., *Dayton, Ohio.*



Actual clipping from page of STARR PIANO CO.'S *sales-book rescued from Dayton flood.*

They sponged the mud from the sales books—

Then they opened the doors for business!

WHEN a firm sells pianos it usually takes pianos in trade. The STARR PIANO COMPANY of Dayton, Ohio, carefully kept all its sales records for years back, to know what allowance to make on a trade-in.

Then the Miami River came into the store on its mad flood through Dayton, rose to 8 feet, stayed for three days, and left a wreck, with the floor ankle-deep in mud.

Remember how Dayton came back? The factor that helped the Starr people to hang out a plucky sign "Business As Usual" was the sales-book, with every entry from 1906 to 1913 clear and legible, though the mud had to be sponged off each page. It was written in

CARTER'S

WRITING FLUID

No one knows how many thousands of dollars Carter Inx have saved in fires and floods and wrecks during the last 63 years. (If they have saved for *you*, write us about it.)

Are you insured by Carter permanence when your test *does* come?

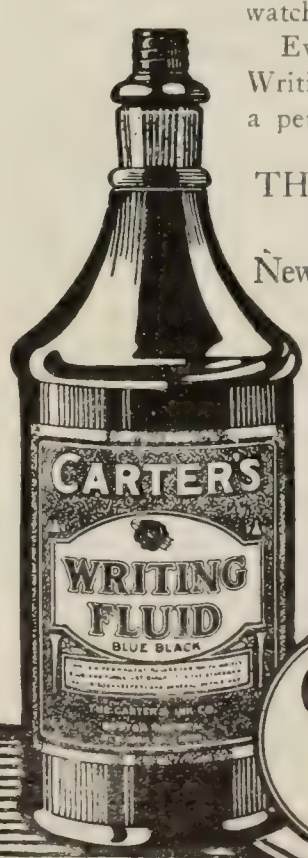
No one who has used Carter Products in every day use, in the office or the home, has found a flaw in the quality the Carter Laboratories are constantly on watch to maintain.

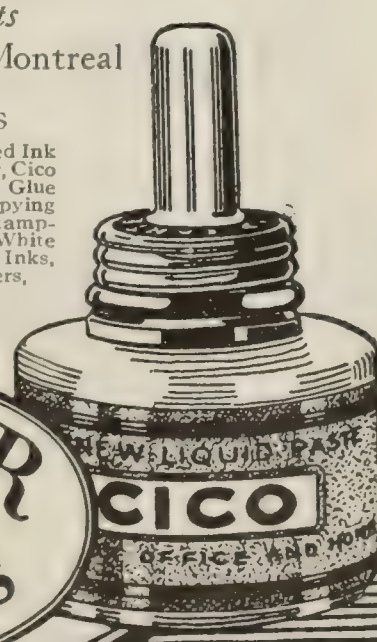
Every representative dealer can supply you with Carter's Writing Fluid that flows freely, writes deep blue, and dries a permanent black. All sizes, from an ounce to a quart.

THE CARTER'S INK COMPANY
Manufacturing Chemists
New York · Boston · Chicago · Montreal

CARTER INX PRODUCTS

Writing Fluid, Fountain Pen Inks, Red Ink [Carmine], Real-black Ink, Ink Eraser, Cico Paste, Photolibrary Paste, Cement, Glue Pencils, Grea. Stickist Mucilage, Copying Inks, Drawing Inks, Indelible Inks, Stamping Inks, Vel Vet Show Card Colors, White and Gold Inks, Violet, Green and Blue Inks, Typewriter Ribbons, Carbon Papers, Numbering Machine Inks.





CARTER INX PRODUCTS

More than Acceptable Everywhere

Better than good American gold the world over

Proof against Loss or Theft

American Express Travelers Cheques

DOLLARS—STERLING—FRANCS

The Insured Money of All Nations

For sale at Express Offices or Banks

For all journeys secure your steamship tickets, hotel reservations and itineraries; or plan your cruise or tour through the American Express Travel Department.

American Express Company

65 Broadway, New York

International Banking Shipping

Travel and Foreign Trade

YOU CAN have a business-profession of your own and earn big income in service fees. A New system of foot correction: readily learned by anyone at home in a few weeks. Easy terms for training, openings everywhere with all the trade you can attend to. No capital required or goods to buy, no agency or soliciting. Address Stephenson Laboratory, 3 Back Bay, Boston, Mass.

How Henry Wilkinson Became Rich

Although never favored by fortune, Henry Wilkinson died leaving a fortune. The small sums he was able to save never would have amounted to much but for a discovery Henry made of the power of compound interest. By a simple but unsuspected method Henry Wilkinson doubled his money and doubled it again and again.

Henry Wilkinson's system is not a secret. It has nothing to do with speculation. There is nothing left to chance or luck. It is a sound plan of investment which you or any one else can follow.

Write for the story of Henry Wilkinson and for free booklet, "Selecting Your Investments"

G.L. MILLER & CO.

INCORPORATED

520 HURT BUILDING ATLANTA, GA

"First—The Investor's Welfare"

BANKING BY MAIL AT 4% INTEREST

IN every State of the Union, in every province of Canada, men and women are saving safely and profitably with the help of Cleveland's biggest bank. Send today for our free Booklet A-4, describing our Banking by Mail plan.

THE UNION TRUST CO. Cleveland, O. CAPITAL & SURPLUS $13,000,000

INVESTMENTS ▲ AND ▲ FINANCE

TARIFF MAKING BY JURY

HOW would it do, instead of spending many weary months devising a tariff bill in Congressional committee rooms, to leave it to Secretary Hoover to appoint a jury of representative American businessmen to put a protective tariff on any individual commodity which is winning its way in our markets on account of cheap production abroad? An exactly similar scheme goes in force in England this month. There is a new Safeguarding of Industries Act which is technically a revenue measure but is really high tariff protection, having been passed chiefly through fear of German competition. So the editor of *The American Exporter* (New York) informs us. As he describes the British plan:

Under this law, whenever complaint is made to the Board of Trade, which corresponds to our Department of Commerce, that a commodity is being sold in Great Britain at less than the actual cost of production in the country in which it is manufactured, or at prices which, by reason of depreciation of the currency of the country in which it is manufactured, are below the prices at which the same goods could be made profitably in Great Britain, then the Board of Trade is to call upon a committee or jury of five business men to ascertain and report upon the facts. This jury is to be selected from a large, permanent panel appointed by the president of the Board of Trade.

If the jury finds that the case is proved, its verdict to that effect will be followed by an order from the Board of Trade, approved by the House of Commons, placing the guilty commodity under a duty of 33⅓ per cent. But to warrant such a verdict the jury or committee must not only find that the facts with regard to the foreign prices are proven, but that the British industry making the same class of commodity is being conducted with reasonable efficiency and economy.

American products will not be affected for the reason that there is a treaty or convention existing between the United States and Great Britain which forbids the levying of discriminatory duties. The law specifically exempts from its provisions the commodities of any country with which such an agreement is in force.

The most important countries to whose commodities the law will apply are Germany, Austria, France and Czecho-Slovakia, with none of which countries Great Britain has any agreement limiting her freedom of action in the matter of discriminatory duties, and in addition all their currencies are heavily depreciated in terms of the pound sterling. The law states that no action is to be taken with regard to commodities whose prices are affected by currency depreciation, unless the currency of the country in question is depreciated not less than 33⅓ per cent.

Under another section of the new law a comparatively few commodities are placed under a 33⅓ per cent. duty, from whatever country they come. The commodities specified are lines in which Germany has been conspicuous.

SOVIET GOLD ALL GONE

ALTHO the Bolsheviki controlled an enormous stock of gold when they came into power in Russia, this has practically vanished, and according to reports received by Secretary of Commerce Hoover, Soviet Russia is now bankrupt, as far as its gold supply is concerned. It has been estimated by the Department of Commerce, which has been receiving reports regularly from Washington, that the Soviet government held $19,040,200 in gold on August first. The total value of gold exported from August 2 to August 10 was $17,775,889, leaving an estimated balance of $1,264,311. This last-named sum of gold must have vanished by the end of August at the rate at which the Soviet government has been disposing of its gold by shipment abroad. Further information is given in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times:*

The Soviet government has disposed of about $175,000,000 worth of gold since February of the present year. The Russian Government gold reserve at the beginning of the World War in 1914 was $801,500,000. The Russian Government sold $330,000,000 of this gold to England for Russian credit abroad, with the important agreement that the gold should be returned to Russian use after the war. The old Russian Government also shipped $2,500,000 of its gold reserve stock to Sweden for credit during the war. Consequently the balance of Russian national gold reserve on hand at the time of the outbreak of the Bolshevik revolution was $469,000,000, all that was left of the original stock of $801,500,000.

Starting with this balance of $469,000,000, the Bolsheviki received from other sources, mainly through confiscations, additional gold valued at $177,000,000, so that the total amount of gold in the State Bank in Petrograd in November, 1918, was about $646,000,000. Out of this the Bolsheviki paid to Germany under the terms of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty as the first instalment of contribution the sum of $160,000,000. The Siberians also managed to capture $330,000,000 worth of Russian gold. This left a balance of $156,000,000 on hand in the possession of the Soviet government in the summer of 1919.

The Soviet managed to increase this amount by the recapture from Siberia, after the collapse of Kolchak, the sum of $233,998,519 out of the $330,000,000 which the Siberians had captured.

The Russian Soviet government also came into possession of $215,000,000 of Rumanian gold which had been sent into Russia for safekeeping.

The Soviet authorities, according to information in possession of the State and Commerce Departments, early in February of 1921 themselves reported that the balance then on hand amounted to approximately 350,000,000 rubles, or $175,000,000. This was not accounted for by the Soviet leaders, but it is known to American officials that a certain amount of the Soviet gold had been paid for these ceded terri-

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

tories of Russia, other amounts were used for the maintenance of Soviet agencies abroad, as well as for political propaganda, and that the balance had been distributed abroad as an attraction for trade and political relations with Russia.

STEEL WAGES BACK TO 1917 LEVEL

A THIRD successive cut in wages by the United States Steel Corporation took effect on August 20. This cut, as the New York *Evening Post* notes, brings the wages of unskilled laborers down to $3 for a ten-hour day, which was the scale in force on May 1, 1917. As we read:

The last cut previous to the one announced for August 29 occurred on July 16 of this year and was in the form of a cessation of payment of time and a half for time over eight hours. It amounted to a reduction of about 9.5 per cent. With the present cut, wages will remain 60 per cent. higher than they were in 1915.

The following is a table showing changes in wages from 1915 to the present for unskilled labor.

	Wages 10-hour day	*Per cent. advance*	*Per cent. advance over 1915 rate.*
1915	$2.00	——	——
Feb. 1, 1916	2.20	10.0	10.0
May 1, 1916	2.50	13.6	25.0
Dec. 15, 1916	2.75	10.0	37.5
May 1, 1917	3.00	9.0	50.0
Oct. 1, 1917	3.30	10.0	65.0
April 16, 1918	3.80	15.0	90.0
Aug. 1, 1918	4.20	10.5	110.0
Oct. 1, 1918	4.62	10.0	131.0
Feb. 1, 1920	5.06	10.0	153.0
May 16, 1921	4.05	[1] 20.0	102.5
July 16, 1921	3.70	[2] 9.5	85.0
Aug. 29, 1921	3.00	[1] 18.9	50.0

[1] Reduction. [2] Elimination of time and a half for overtime work over eight hours.

THERE IS ONE INDUSTRY WHICH ALWAYS EXPANDS IN TIMES OF DEFLATION

WHEN the world has more gold than it needs to back its currency and regulate exchanges, then industrial development booms, and when the reverse is the case conservative, safe and efficient business is the order of the day. In the latter case all industrial development is restricted with one exception, and that exception *The Wall Street Journal* goes on to say, is obviously gold. "Gold development booms and other development is at a minimum." The writer explains these statements by making a brief reference to modern financial history:

After our panic in 1893, felt all over the world, and during the long dull years which followed it there was an unprecedented gold boom. This was the Transvaal boom of 1895. That activity spread to little else. The new Kaffir market alone was active in the London Stock Exchange and our own stock market was as dull as dishwater.

This is no mere coincidence. Gold was

discovered in Australia in 1857, another panic year. The world experienced the usual after-effects of the panic, but the Australian gold boom went on.

Gold discovery in California in 1849 developed right through a period of dulness, and there had been a panic in Europe in 1847. So far as our business was concerned, although we were not much influenced by Europe at that time, the only effect of the gold was to check the outflow of specie. Curiously and significantly, it did not make up for the familiar aftermath of uncertainty following the Mexican War.

Reports from the Porcupine district in the Province of Ontario show that gold miners are coming back to work and finding it, but at moderate wages. How many people know that the Hollinger mine there is now considered the second largest gold mine in the world?

As the purchasing power of gold must necessarily increase, the inducement to develop gold deposits anywhere they can be found grows steadily more attractive. The world during the war limited gold production for that of the baser but more useful metals. With the demand for the latter falling off and the decline in commodities and wages, adventure inevitably turns to gold.

Gold is history's significant exception—significant because it is the exception which proves the economic rule.

HOW GERMANY WILL PAY FRANCE IN MATERIALS

A MUTUALLY agreeable arrangement has recently been reached whereby the Germans will be enabled to pay their reparations to a considerable extent by means of goods rather than cash, while the French will get a large supply of materials quickly. As *Bradstreet's* informs its readers:

This agreement provides for the delivery by the German Government of building materials valued at 7,000,000,000 gold marks to France by May 1, 1926, beginning on October 1 next. In return France is to credit Germany with 1,000,000,000 marks annually on the reparations account in case the deliveries reach that amount, and to reimburse Germany for any sum in excess of the former's share of the reparations payments within the period. In working out the agreement in practise two companies are to function, one organized in Germany and the other in France. Both are to be under government control, but participation of private capital is to be permitted to a certain extent. The German company, according to report, is to take care of the assembling, transportation and delivery of the material at suitable points, payment being made to the producers or manufacturers out of bonds of the German Government specially issued for the purpose. The French company, it is understood, is to sell the material thus provided in the open market exclusively for the rebuilding of northern France, while the French Government will arrange that prices shall not be cut below a figure allowing of a reasonable competition with private French producers or manufacturers. Some opposition to the plan may be encountered in the legislative bodies, but it is expected that it will be overcome. The project is one that should commend itself to the Germans because it enables them to pay the reparations to a considerable extent by means of goods rather than cash, while the French will get a large supply of materials quickly.

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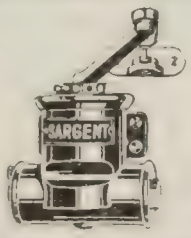

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

September 15.—Premier Lloyd George calls off the proposed peace parley between Sinn Fein and British representatives because of Eamon De Valera's insistence that Ireland must enter the conference as a sovereign state.

Rioting is renewed in Belfast, and two women are injured.

Bolivia withdraws her demand for the inclusion of her dispute with Chile in the business of the Assembly of the League of Nations.

September 16.—Eamon De Valera replies to Premier Lloyd George that the peace negotiators must meet without prejudice and be untrammeled by any conditions except those imposed by facts.

Lord Robert Cecil, of England, launches a campaign to require the League of Nations to conduct open sessions.

An insurrection is reported in Bosnia, now a part of Jugo-Slavia.

September 17.—Premier Lloyd George and Eamon De Valera exchange more telegrams looking to the proposed peace conference.

The German Reichsrat ratifies the treaty of peace between Germany and the United States.

Sir Ernest Shackleton, the British explorer, starts on his quest into the uncharted regions of the Antarctic, South Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

September 18.—Premier Lloyd George notifies Eamon De Valera that he can not meet the Sinn Fein delegates as representatives of a sovereign and independent tate.

A demonstration and parade are held in Vienna under pan-German auspices to protest against "the ignominous peace" and to demand immediate union with Germany.

Greek forces operating against the Turkish nationalists in Asia Minor are reported in retreat to previous positions.

Maintenance cost of the United States forces of occupation in the Rhineland is $278,067,000, according to figures made public by the Reparations Commission in Paris; of France 230,485,470 French francs; of England, £52,881,298; of Belgium, 378,731,390 Belgian francs; and of Italy, 15,207,717 French francs.

September 19.—Eamon De Valera suggests in a note to Lloyd George that a "treaty of accommodation and association" be concluded between the peoples of Ireland and Great Britain and the British Dominions in order to "end the dispute forever."

All Russia is being warned of impending war with Poland and Roumania, according to dispatches from Riga.

September 20.—The British Government formally accuses the Russian Soviet government of flagrant violations of Russia's undertaking under the trade agreement with Great Britain to cease anti-British propaganda.

A revolt is reported in the Russian Baltic fleet, and 400 officers are said to have been arrested and taken to Moscow.

The Peking Union Medical College, erected by the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation at a cost of $8,000,000, is dedicated.

DOMESTIC

September 14.—John Bassett Moore, an authority on international law and formerly a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration a The Hague, is

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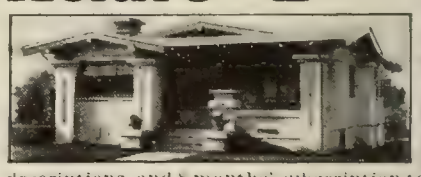

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elected to be one of the eleven Judges of the League of Nations' International Court of Justice.

September 15.—President Harding felicitates the five Republics of Central America on the celebration of the centenary of their independence.

The four packing houses of Chicago announce a return to the open-shop plan at the expiration of their agreement entered into before Federal Judge Alschuler.

September 16.—Major-General Charles T. Menoher, Chief of the Army Air Service since 1918, asks Secretary of War Weeks to relieve him of that office and assign him to a command in the field.

The Senate Finance Committee decides to exempt incomes between $5,000 and $6,000 from 1 per cent. surtax provided for in the Fordney bill and in existing law, and to shade down the surtax on incomes up to $66,000.

Savings of small investors throughout the country total approximately $27,000,000,000, of which $21,000,000,000 is invested in Government securities and $6,000,000,000 is represented by the deposits of more than 30,000 savings banks, according to figures issued by the Treasury. The savings average $250 to every man, woman and child in the country.

The bodies of the American victims of the dirigible *ZR-2*, wrecked in England, reach New York on board the British cruiser *Dauntless*.

September 17.—The Senate Finance Committee votes to impose a tax of $6.40 a gallon on all distilled spirits withdrawn for any purpose other than manufacture.

The New Jersey American Legion Convention adopts a resolution condemning the Ku Klux Klan and warning all non-Legion men to serve their country without race or creed prejudice.

Municipal authorities of Louisville, Kentucky, ban a meeting of organizers of the Ku Klux Klan.

The United States Railroad Labor Board establishes a precedent that employees may not be discharged without cause, in a decision requiring the Butler County Railroad to reinstate two foremen released because they belonged to the same union as the men working under them.

September 18.—Railroad shopmen have voted to strike against the general railroad wage reduction of July 1, according to President B. M. Jewell, but will defer action until the promulgation of working rules now pending before the United States Railroad Labor Board.

Senators Kenyon and Shortridge, of the Congressional investigation committee, visit the tent colony of the Mingo County coal-mine strikers to hear their side of the causes of the industrial troubles in that region.

The National Legislative Committee of the American Legion appeals to employers to help the unemployed.

September 19.—The State Department announces that all legitimate Russian interests will be protected at the conference on armament limitation.

Thousands of unemployed world-war veterans parade in Boston, and petition Governor Cox to take immediate steps to relieve the unemployment situation.

The City Council and the Baptist Ministers Conference of Chicago take steps to check the growth of the Ku Klux Klan.

William T. Tilden defeats Wallace F. Johnson, and retains the national lawn tennis championship.

September 20.—Dr. J. D. Prince, professor of Slavonic languages at Columbia University, is selected by President Harding as Minister to Denmark.

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THERE is a saying among Government mining experts that one carload of coal out of five goes nowhere. It is the way they sum up fuel losses through inefficient coal production and careless use. If American industry utilized only clean coal, it would mean an enormous reduction of our national coal bill.

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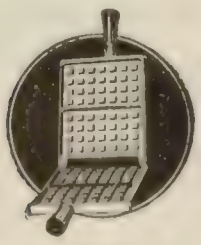


THE ▲ SPICE ▲ OF ▲ LIFE

Naturally.—The hand that used to rock the cradle never saw the inside of a $20 pair of shoes.—*The Trades Unionist (Washington, D. C.).*

An Expensive Luxury.—"Are they unhappily married?"

"Oh! I hardly think they're rich enough for that."—*London Mail.*

The Moneymoon.—"Mr. ——, the popular rugger player, is joining the ranks of the Benedicts this week, his finance being due out from home."—*Malay Paper,* quoted in *Punch.*

It Might Be Discouraging.—A female salmon yields about 3,500 eggs per year. This is the sort of thing we hush up for fear our Wyandottes should give up trying.—*London Opinion.*

When it Matters.—There isn't much difference between sight and vision, except when you make the mistake of calling a woman one when you mean the other.—*Fayette (Mo.) Advertiser.*

Remarkable.—"It is simply rotten. The people here treat us as if they knew we were not accustomed to much money—and yet I am always talking about money."—*Meggenderfer Blaetter (Munich).*

The Only Question.—"I wonder how many men will be made unhappy when I marry?"

"It all depends upon how many times you marry."—*Kasper (Stockholm).*

Not Exactly Gallant.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of England has resolved to admit women to be elders. Even behind their backs it sounds unchivalrous.—*Punch (London).*

The Silver Lining.—"Good Heavens, man; pretty badly smashed up, ain't you? Anybody with you?"

"Yes, the chap who was trying to sell me this used car."—*Harper's Magazine.*

A Futurist Worker.—"You look tired!"

"Well, it's hard work carrying a hod of bricks up to the third story."

"Have you been doing it long?"

"No—I start to-morrow!"—*Simplicissimus (Munich).*

Have an Object in Life.—THE OLD 'UN—"Pluck, my boy, pluck: that is the one essential to success in business."

THE YOUNG 'UN—"Yes, of course, I know that. The trouble is finding some one to pluck."—*London Opinion.*

A Timid Ditty.—MOTHER—"Do you feel timid about asking Jack for money, dear?"

DAUGHTER (a quite new bride)—"No, mother, but he seems very timid about giving it to me."—*London Mail*

It Sounds Like Trouble Very Early.—"The home of Mr. and Mrs. John M—— was the scene of a beautiful wedding yesterday when their daughter Margaret was joined in holy deadlock to Mr. David P——."—*Calgary Herald,* quoted in *London Opinion.*

Bound to Be a Happy Marriage.—YOUNG BRIDE—"I wish I'd married a man who could paint the beauty of nature."

TACTFUL HUSBAND—"My dearest, you'd soon get tired of posing!"—*London Mail.*

A Fine Point.—"What are you doin' of, James?"

"Sharpenin' a bit o' pencil."

"You'll 'ave the union after you, me lad. That's a carpenter's job."—*Punch (London).*

The Finale.—MRS. BROWN—"I hear the vicar thinks your daughter has a real genius for reciting, Mrs. Smith."

MRS. SMITH—"Yes. All she wants, he says to me, is a course of electrocution, just to finish 'er off, like."—*London Opinion.*

Auto-Attraction. — DAUGHTER — "He's frightfully attractive, I think."

MOTHER—"I can't see it."

DAUGHTER—"Good Heavens, do you mean to say you can't see that big yellow car?"—*The Passing Show (London).*

Perfectly Unspeakable.—"Dr. Stratton constantly tells how disgusting these things are which he is -asi m rdleu upeupeuptupu mons. They are disgusting, and no preacher should discuss disgusting things in public in this way."—*New York Times.*

The Correct Announcement. — NEW COOK—"What do I say, Ma'am, 'Dinner is served' or 'Dinner is ready'?"

MISTRESS—"Well, if it is anything like it was yesterday, it would be simpler to say 'Dinner is spoiled.' "—*Karikaturen, Christiania.*

Good for Nerve, Anyway.—FIRST INVALID—"Is this a good place for the nerves?"

SECOND INVALID—"Oh, yes! When the proprietor of this hotel first came here he charged ten shillings a day—now he has the nerve to charge twenty-five!"—*The Passing Show (London).*

The Etiquette of the Road.—Even if it is a good deal of trouble, motorists usually can avoid some additional trouble by stopping as soon as possible after hitting a pedestrian. And, besides, ordinary manners demand that he stop; the pedestrian nearly always does.—*Kansas City Star.*

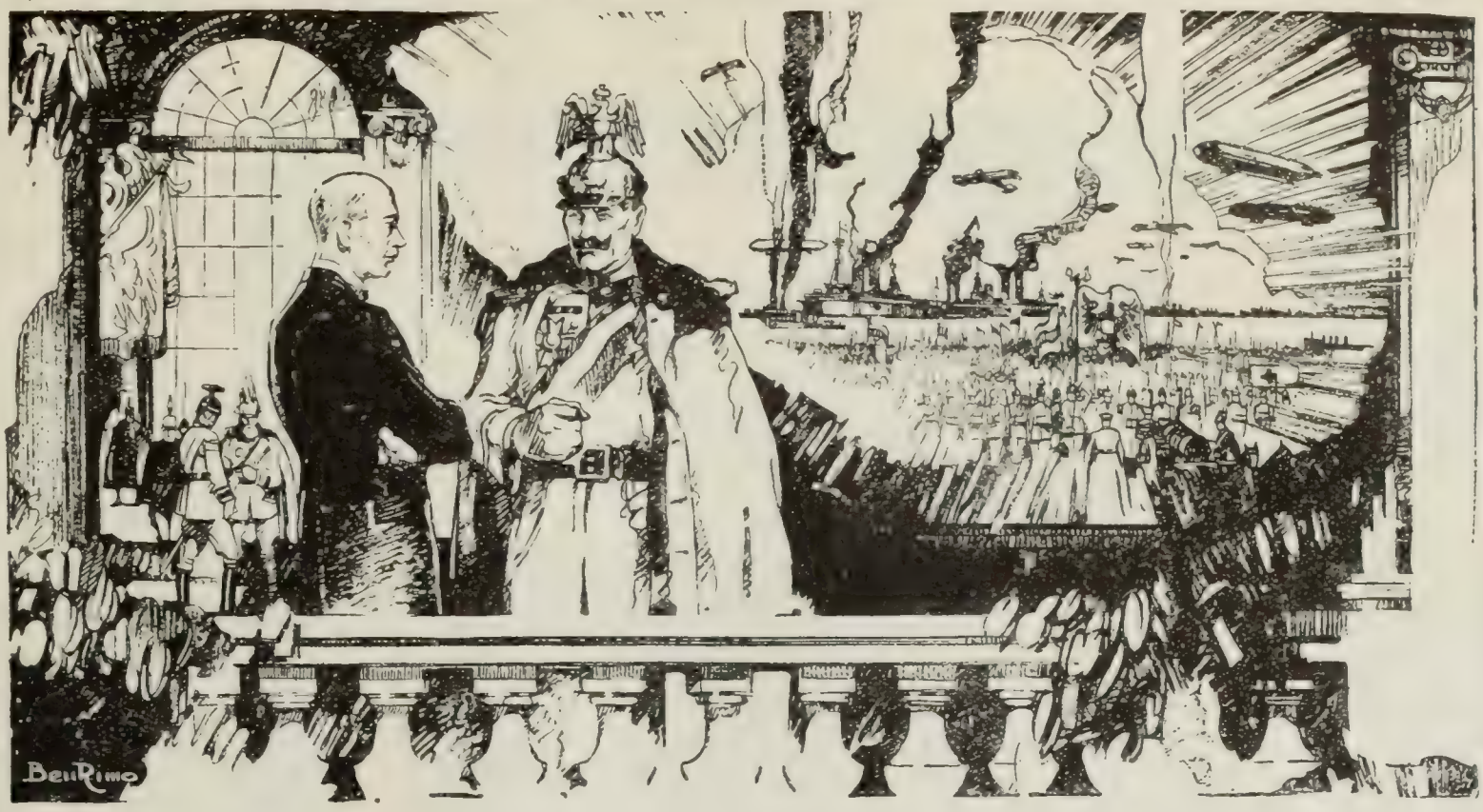
Not a Pose.—"How long have you been indisposed, my poor fellow?" asked a fair visitor at a hospital of a big negro who was strapped up in bed with an injured back.

"Dis ain't no pose 'tall, miss," answered the patient in tones of disgust. "Dis am merely de careless manner in which dem forgetful doctors went away and lef' me yestiddy."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

A Temptation.—One of the hardest things in the world for a colyumist to do is keep his hands off society items when they come in sequence like this:

"Mrs. Q. S. Jones and daughters of Little River, Neb., arrived yesterday for a two weeks' visit with Mr. and Mrs. K. I. Smith of Locust street.

"Mr. K. I. Smith of Locust street left for New York last night on a two or possibly three weeks' business trip."—*Kansas City Star.*



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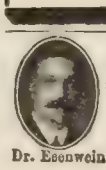
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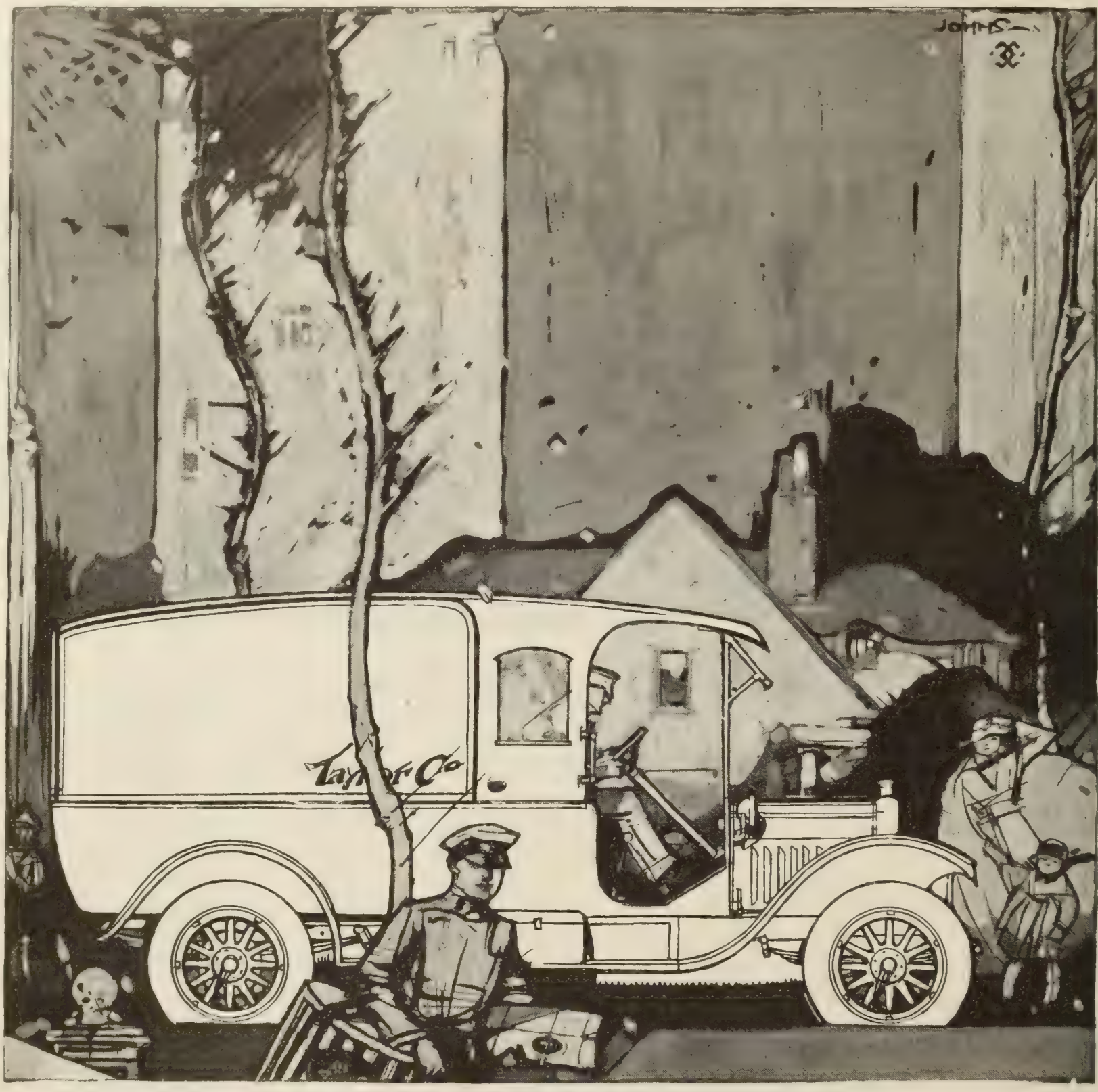

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Vol. LXXI, No 2 New York, October 8, 1921 Whole Number 1642

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(Title registered in U S Patent Office for use in this publication and on moving picture films)

COST OF LIVING GOING UP AGAIN

THE TREND OF LIVING COSTS, as the Baltimore *Sun* observes, "is the most important issue in the average household of America to-day." When, therefore, this trend is upward, especially in foodstuffs, as during the past few weeks, father and mother naturally wonder a bit anxiously if this upward trend indicates the end of price reductions in many lines and the beginning of a new era of increasing costs. If prosperity is waiting for prices to come down where people can buy, then the reverse movement has a meaning to every one, banker, merchant, or toiler, and if the toiler happens to be among our millions of unemployed, his interest in this subject is apt to be especially acute. Government figures for August tell us that wholesale prices of such important foodstuffs as butter, cheese, eggs, rice, milk, sugar, fruits and potatoes showed decided advances; and that food articles in the aggregate were thirteen per cent. higher than in the month before. Wholesale prices have also begun to increase in England, France, Japan, Norway and Germany we are told. At the same time, say Department of Labor figures, 27 of the 43 articles on which monthly retail prices are obtained increased from one per cent., in the case of certain meats, to 24 per cent., for potatoes. "All this," notes the Seattle *Union Record*, "in the face of the fact that the price to the producer has either gone down or is stationary." To offset these advances, there are, however, as Charles Cason points out in *Forbes Magazine* (New York), five commodities now selling at less than their pre-war prices—copper, coffee, hides, cattle and corn. But three of these, he adds, are produced by the farmer.

HE CAN'T SEE WHAT HOLDS 'EM UP.

—Williams in the Philadelphia *Retail Public Ledger*.

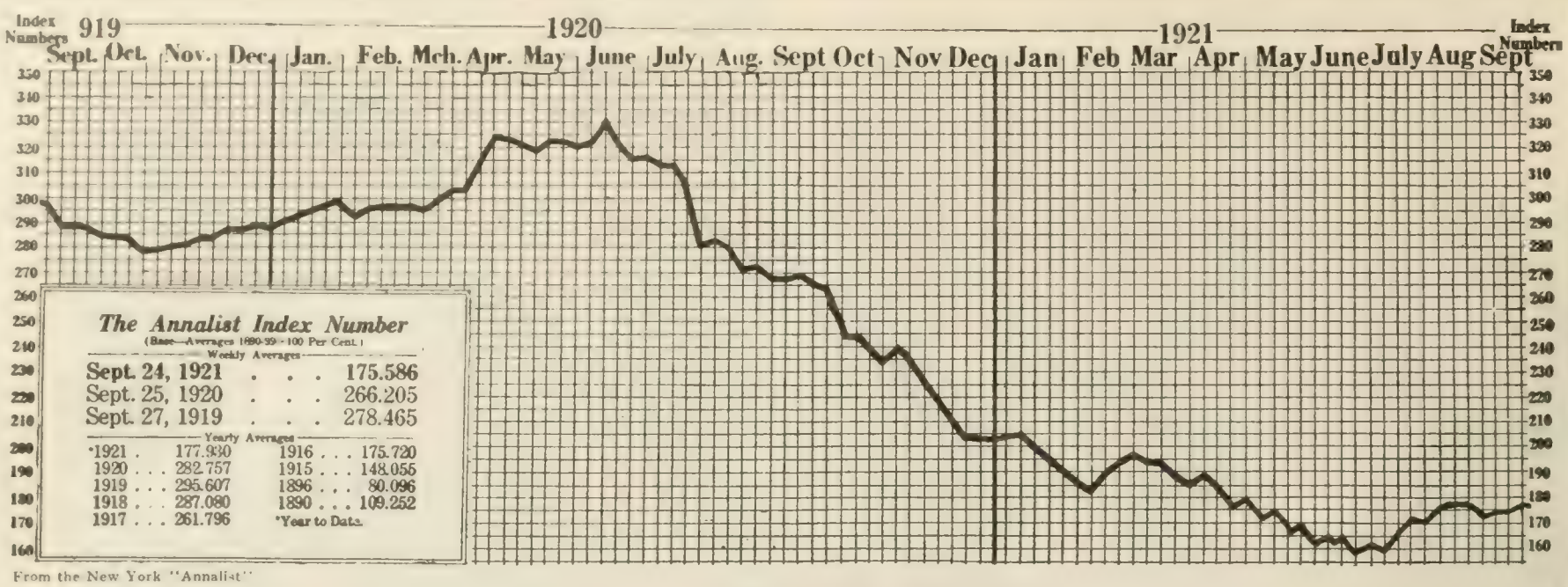
It is true that in a year there has been a decrease of 25 per cent. in food prices from the peak of 1920, notes the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, but "we are still paying 53 per cent. more for staples than we paid in 1913." Both the New York *Globe* and *The American Agriculturist* (New York), however, maintain that pre-war prices never again will be the standard. "There seems to be little doubt that the decline in prices has come to an end," agrees the New York *Commercial*, while the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* declares that "it is folly to hope for pre-war price levels."

"Whatever the causes or whose the responsibility for maladjustment of prices, the fact is universally admitted that retail values have not fallen in keeping with wholesale prices," avers the New York *Journal of Commerce*. Yet, asserts New York's Commissioner of Markets, in speaking of the local situation, "if dealers were not seeking excessive profits, prices to consumers would be lower than at any time since the beginning of the war." As the Providence *Bulletin* remarks:

"Just at this time any price reaction toward higher levels is to be deplored. The economic life of the country is in sore need of a sane and reasonable readjustment, and a conservative relief from unconscionable living costs is imperative. The antagonism to lower prices must in time give way to inexorable conditions. With a great wave of unemployment in evidence and with lower wage scales for those who are working, prices eventually must decline for the simple reason that the public will be unable to pay high prices. It may be disagreeable to 'business,' but it is one of the fundamental economic facts that the maintenance of high prices depends in the end upon the public's purchasing ability.

"In the matter of food costs it does not appear that the reported increases have in any way benefited the producers. They are not receiving any more for their products, altho the consumers are compelled to pay more. In any event, the general downward trend has been interrupted, and the fact may reasonably be regarded with dismay by the general public. In various items there had been no downward trend whatever. This is conspicuously the case with rents, which in general remain about double the figures that prevailed five years ago."

But "it is not likely that the recent upward trend in prices means any general return to high price levels," thinks the Cincinnati *Times-Star*. "The end of August," we are reminded by the Baltimore *American*, "always brings to a close the period of



From the New York "Annalist"

CURVE OF THE FOOD COST OF LIVING.

The "Annalist" Index Number shows the fluctuations in the average wholesale price of twenty-five food commodities selected to represent a theoretical family's food budget.

summer cheapness for many kinds of farmer produce, therefore a seasonal rise in food costs starts in this part of the year." Eggs always go up in price at this time, notes another editor. "The recent upward trend should be regarded as a recovery, rather than an advance," believes *The Ohio Farmer* (Cleveland), "for it undoubtedly is influenced by a slight general recovery in farm products." The last year's decline also carried some food prices down "too far," in the opinion of the *National Stockman and Farmer*, "and these are merely seeking their proper level." The Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, too, is sure that the upward trend in the foodstuff market is "impermanent," mainly because "the heavy staples, instead of rising in price, are either stationary or show a slow drift toward still lower levels." "Eventually, prices all round must decline, because the public will be unable to pay them unless there is a revival of industry," concludes the Pittsburgh *Gazette-Times*. "Many influences, however, are working against a return to old prices and conditions," declares the New York *Globe*, which reminds us that:

"Retail prices are so obviously out of harmony with wholesale prices that it is fairly plain that some of the items composing the cost of living will continue to be readjusted downward. That is about as much as can be safely forecast.

"The fallacy in much of the present discussion comes from the false memory that prices were stable in 1914. That was not true. Since the McKinley Administration prices had been steadily rising in the United States. The Department of Labor index number for retail prices of the principal articles of food was 100 in 1913. But in 1907 it was only 82, and year by year the increases were almost uninterrupted. About a year ago the high point was reached, when the index number was 219 and the dollar of 1913 was worth distinctly less than 50 cents. By February last the index had gone down to 158, or 61 points. But for well on to a quarter of a century prices have moved upward. It is not more valid, therefore, to argue that they will now rebound to the level of 1914 than it would be to hold that the figure of 1907 or of 1900 will again be reached."

Reasons for the recent advance, from profiteers to short crops, come from all sides. The 70-per cent. increase in the price of cotton, thus giving Southern farmers more money to spend, is also advanced as a reason by *Wallace's Farmer* (Des Moines). "Labor costs, coal costs, high interest rates and high freight rates"—each has contributed to the rise in food costs, maintains the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, which further declares that "war profiteers are seizing upon a natural demand to advance prices." At any rate, thinks *The Financial World* (New York), "a rise in commodity prices for some months seems inevitable." This is accounted for by the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* by "the sensational rise in price of lumber, cotton and rice in the South and a better feeling in the Northern grain markets." Continues this paper:

"A merchant can not observe the buoyancy of his neighbor, the cotton planter, without experiencing some of the latter's new enthusiasm, and enthusiasm in business unfailingly becomes translated into stiffer prices. Recent industrial betterment has led to a considerable increase in employment, and that in turn to an increased buying power which, continuing the chain from cause to effect, means an encouragement to the merchant to mark up, be it ever so little, the charges he makes for his goods."

But the National Bank of Commerce (New York), in an analysis of business conditions, warns against any advance in prices because of the betterment of business. As the Rochester *Post-Express* remarks editorially, using the bank's warning as a guide:

"There is no justification for any world-wide rise in prices at this time. Producers of raw materials have taken their losses, as have many classes of labor. Other classes have taken losses as a result of unemployment. Prices cannot go up without curtailing buying, and thus halting the progress already made. The only far-sighted policy is expansion of sales on a small margin of profits.

"Periods of genuine as contrasted with artificial prosperity are never characterized by rising prices. Approximate stabilization is their prerequisite. The reason is simple. Sound business can not operate on a basis of speculative profits. Excessive speculation in prices is what ails the country just now. We sell more raw material and manufactures in international markets than any other nation. We must sell at prices at least equal to, if not lower than, those of other countries if we are to retain these markets.

"Workers who are holding out for higher prices for their labor are foolish. Workers pay their own wages. Wages are only goods in another form. If workers hold their own wages at a higher rate than the goods which they manufacture are worth, they are taking more than is just from other workers that must buy the goods. These will retaliate by raising their own wages, and the first will in turn have to pay the advanced wages of the others."

Not only are food prices up, and likely to remain so, we are told, but the Springfield *Republican* further reminds us that retail clothiers have been advised that "they could not look for lower prices on woolen goods for the spring season of 1922." The price increase in ginghams, bleached goods, and other fabrics in the first week of September is given as 30 per cent. by a bulletin of the Cleveland Trust Company, and the bulletin adds that, "because of the lack of an accumulation of stocks by manufacturers, jobbers or retailers, rising prices are possible

for some months." In several parts of New England marked reductions in shoes are reported, but this, it is said, is to make room for a new stock for the fall trade. Notwithstanding these reductions, "the price of shoes is still too high," asserts the New York *Evening World.*

Excessive costs of distribution, too, are said to account for the present high costs of many things. According to Representative Sidney Anderson (Rep. Minn.) this particularly applies to agricultural products. Mr. Anderson is chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee of Agricultural Inquiry, and he has found that of every dollar the consumer pays for goods and commodities, 37 cents represents the cost of producing the article, 14 cents represents all the profits, and 49 cents represents the cost of service." As the Omaha *Bee* remarks, "we are becoming organized most beautifully—but we are paying for it."

"Take milk, for instance. No longer does the farmer drive up to our door with his product. Business practise requires that he hire a trucking concern to carry his product to town, that he sell it to a milk producers' association, which in turn sells it to a creamery which cleans it, purifies it and mixes it and which then sells it to dealers who peddle it about the city. Nor do the men who handle the milk work twelve or fourteen hours a day for board and $20 a month as they used to. Labor has advanced and now insists upon eight hours a day, with one half holiday and a wage more commensurate with adequate standards of living. Again, the public through health officials, demands sanitary handling and careful inspection of the milk, that we may be saved from the spread of disease.

"Naturally, it all costs money. Naturally, the consumer pays more. Mayhap he pays too much; even so, that question is and will continue to be argued at length. But there can be no doubt that a part of the increased cost is rightly charged to the new frills required by advancing civilization.

"As with milk, so with other things. Business and labor have gone hand in hand in lessening the scope of each activity; in increasing the number of middlemen."

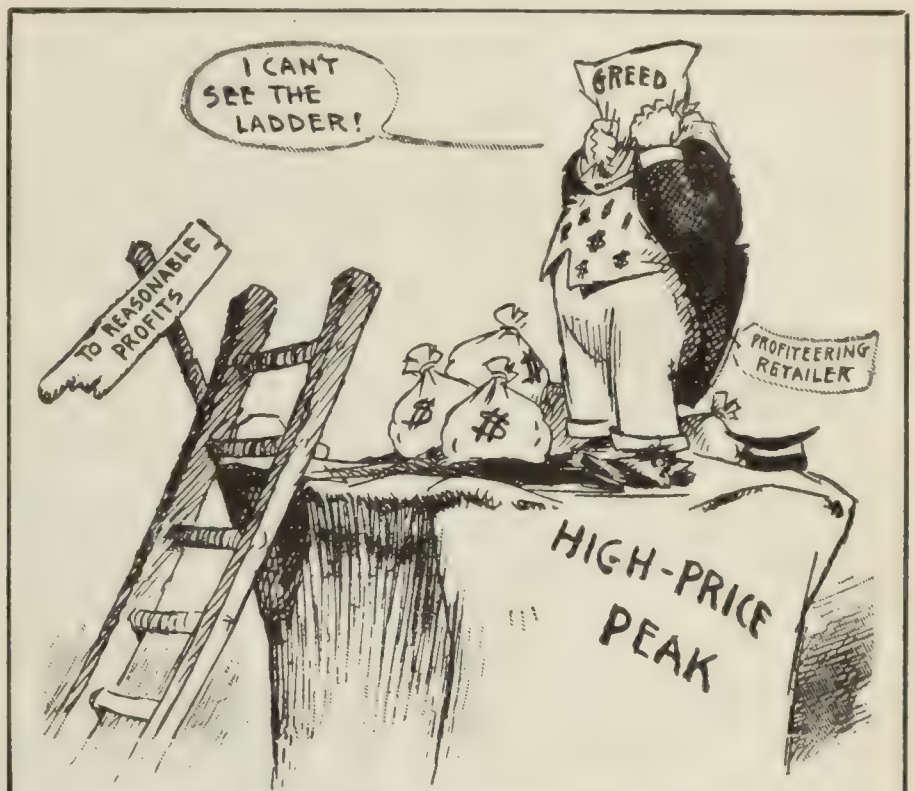
Then there is "the one food that people must have—bread," which the New York *News* tells us, is selling at ten cents a loaf—

LEANING ON THE SCALES AGAIN.

—Thomas in the Detroit *News.*

"despite the fact that the cost of the wheat in a loaf is less than two cents." In New York, notes the Brooklyn *Eagle*, white eggs sell at fancy prices, while in Boston the contrary prevails and brown eggs command the highest price. So the price of eggs is kept up, we are told, by this "food prejudice," and New England poultrymen sort out the white eggs and ship them to New York, and send the brown ones to Boston, thus getting the highest price in both markets.

"Prices are still seriously out of line with each other," the Cleveland Trust Company's bulletin points out. "This is true within each country and in some measure as between differ-



NONE SO BLIND AS THOSE WHO WILL NOT SEE.

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*

ent countries all over the world. There is lack of balance between wholesale prices and retail ones, between prices and wages, between the costs of commodities and those of transportation, and a very serious lack of balance between the costs of raw materials and those of finished products."

As the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* appraises the situation:

"People who would know the facts regarding the business situation to-day need to be on their guard alike against the professional crape hanger and the professional sunshine spreader. The country is not on the brink of disaster, as some would lead us to believe who point to the unemployment situation at home and retarded recovery abroad. Neither is business now nor is it likely to be for many months 'better than ever.' Slowly but surely the process of readjustment is working itself out. That process will be facilitated and the upward movement will gain momentum just to the degree that the financial and industrial community recognizes the true situation in which it finds itself—much better than it was a year ago; not nearly so good as the majority had hoped for by early autumn."

The United States, in fact, appears to have reached the slack between the ebb and flow," thinks the Boston *Herald.* Or, to paraphrase a Salvation Army saying, "business may be down, but it is not out." And even at that, we aren't so badly off maintains *The Herald:*

"Shall we grumble or bewail our lot? Let us be thankful. We have lower prices and lighter taxes than the people of any other country that took part in the World War. See what the British consumer and taxpayer has to bear. The cost of living in Great Britain at the beginning of the present month was 120 per cent. above the cost in the year before the war. And a year ago it was 189 per cent. above. Our 53 per cent. looks small beside these figures. As to British taxation and debt, our commercial attaché at London reports that the heaviness of the taxation is the greatest obstacle to a revival of business. The revenue raised last year, he says, was more than twice as much as the 'deadweight national debt' in 1914. Interest on the existing debt exceeds the entire pre-war revenue of the British government, and the per capita debt has leaped from $75 in 1914 to $810 in 1921. It is within the mark to say that American conditions are about four times better."

STILL REPUBLICAN WEATHER

POLITICAL WEATHER PROPHETS who looked for the recent special elections in New Mexico and Massachusetts to furnish barometric confirmation of their predictions of notable changes in the political drift have been doomed to disappointment, agree Republican, Democratic and independent journals. The victory of the Republican candidate in the Sixth Congressional District of Massachusetts, by about the normal Republican majority, makes it clear enough to the New York *Times* that "the Democrats had been filled with false hopes and the Republicans were needlessly alarmed." All it shows, in the opinion of the politically wise Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) in the State where the election took place, is "that Essex County is just about as Republican as it always has been." The people of Essex County have shown, says the Republican Boston *Herald*, that they "are willing to accord the Republican Administration plenty of time to make good its campaign promises. They did not expect that all the ills to which President Harding fell heir last March were to disappear within six months." The rest of the country had been looking upon the election to throw some light on Eastern sentiment on national issues. Vice-President Coolidge had spoken in the District on behalf of the Republican nominee, and Senator David I. Walsh (Dem. Mass.) had come to the assistance of the Democratic candidate. On Election Day about half the voters stayed home, but those that did come out gave Col. A. Platt Andrew (Rep.) about three votes to every one for Charles I. Pettingell (Dem.)—practically the same ratio that held in the regular election last November. In respect to the Harding policies this result, observes the Springfield *Union* (Rep.), "bears the same kind of testimonial as the recent special Senatorial election in New Mexico." And here the most widely read Democratic paper in New England agrees. As the Boston *Post* observes:

LET UNCLE SAM PULL THEIR TEETH.

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

"The result indicates that the Harding Administration retains the confidence of the voters, and that Democratic criticism has so far failed to make an impression.

"It must be admitted that President Harding has done well, handicapped as he has been by Republican leaders in Congress. The average voter feels in the mood to help him out with his support.

"There are no clouds so far on the horizon for the Administration."

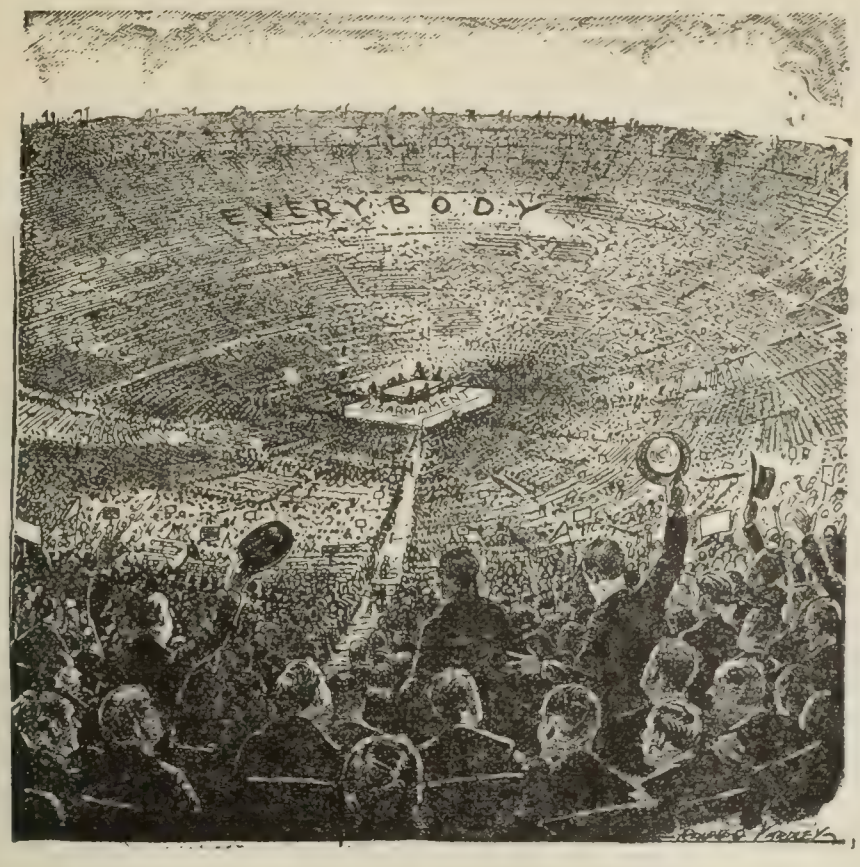
While the Massachusetts election "proves that the people who voted for President Harding still have confidence in him" it does not, in the opinion of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) mean that they are "satisfied with everything that has been done at Washington." Perhaps, we read, "many citizens are dissatisfied with the failure of Congress to measure up to the possibilities of the hour, but even if that be true they feel that they have a safe helmsman at the wheel, and that in the end most of our difficulties will be settled to the satisfaction of the people."

WHY THE LEAGUE MARKS TIME

IF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS is to lead the world to new plateaus of peace and brotherhood, its friends and foes alike are asking, why does it not demonstrate its leadership in the matter of disarmament, instead of waiting for the outcome of the Harding conference. "Reduction of armaments is a test case for us," declared Lord Robert Cecil, urging the Assembly of the League of Nations to make some definite move in the direction of disarmament, instead of "postponing everything." "All that has been heretofore proposed is that we gather some statistics," he exclaimed; and by his insistence he carried through the League's committee on disarmament a resolution "that the temporary mixed commission be asked to make general proposals for the reduction of armaments, which, in order to secure precision, should be in the form of a draft treaty or other equally definite plan to be presented to the Council if possible before the Assembly of next year." Previously the mixed commission had delivered its formal report (quoted in part in these pages last week) which ended with the pessimistic statement that "mankind still is too far removed from the ideals of peace to make possible at present the solution of the question of disarmament." In support of this conclusion the report points out that when the League Assembly asked the member nations to limit their expenditures for the purpose of armaments for two years to the amount of this year's budget, only three—China, Bolivia, and Guatemala—gave unconditional pledges.

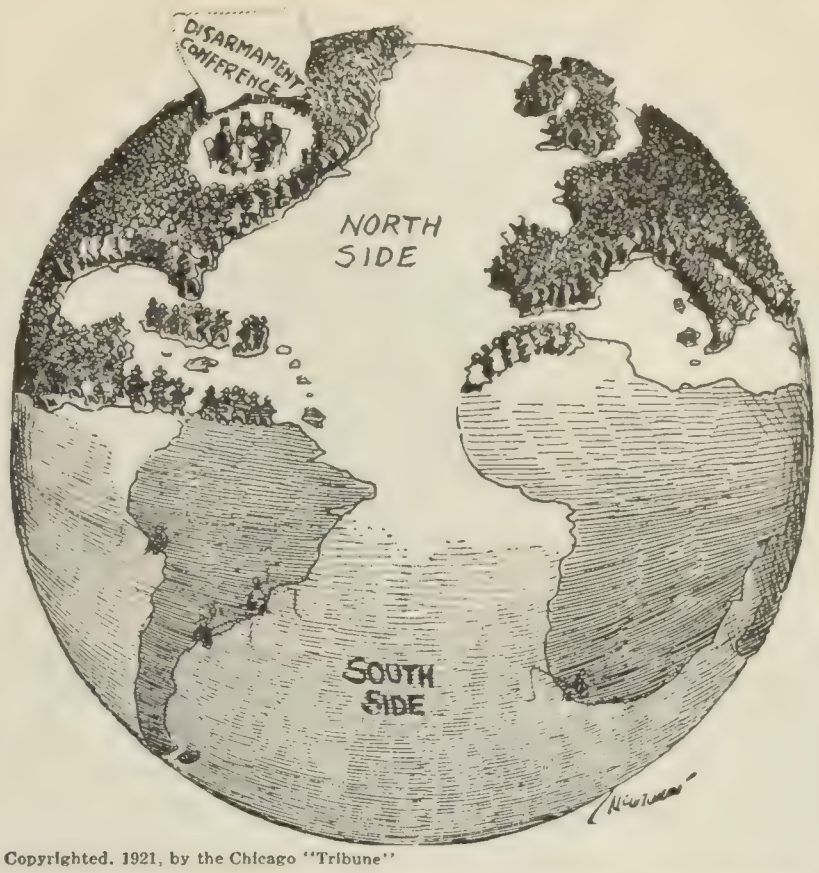
In the face of this record foes of the League declare exultantly that it is impotent, and its friends are driven to explanations and excuses. "The League is simply not an instrument for accomplishing that sort of work," avers the Baltimore *American*, which is not surprized that its disarmament commission "passes the matter gracefully on to a different type of organization [the Washington Conference] which is less directly calculated to defeat its own ends"; and the San Francisco *Chronicle* finds evidence in the recent proceedings at Geneva that the League's organization "is fundamentally unsound," and that any attempt to enforce its authority "would disrupt the concern at once." "I do not disguise from myself that the League is, so far, a weak and impotent affair," cables Sir Philip Gibbs to the Springfield *Republican*, a pro-League paper; but, he adds, "I am one of those who still believe in the League of Nations as an international machine which in future years may be used and made an instrument of reconstruction and power." And the New York *Times*, another friendly journal, while admitting that "in its first years the League has suffered a rather unusual infliction of infantile maladies," goes on to say:

"But the deeper currents of world thought are steadily turning toward it, acknowledging the righteousness of its spirit, the wisdom of many or most of its provisions. In the long run that is what will determine its fate, not a blind and impractical devotion to the letter. In establishing the World Court the League has already to its credit an achievement of the very first order, destined to mark an epoch in the history of the cause of peace."



BIGGEST SHOW ON EARTH

—Yardley in the San Francisco *Bulletin.*



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WHERE THE HOPES OF EVERY NORTH-SIDE TAXPAYER ARE CENTERED.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*

CARTOON VISIONS OF THE COMING WASHINGTON ARMS PARLEY.

Article VIII of the League Covenant says: "The members of the League recognize that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations." And elsewhere the same document declares: "The Council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each state, shall formulate plans for such reduction (of armaments) for the consideration and action of the several governments." Why, editorial observers ask, has this not been done? What are the obstacles that loom in the League's path when it turns its face toward the goal of reduced armaments? International fear and international suspicion, answers Lord Robert Cecil, South Africa's representative in the League Assembly. To use his own words, "the nations of the world are hacking themselves to pieces for fear some one else will hack them to pieces instead." Another answer, embodied in the report of the League's mixed commission on disarmament, is that the League is made ineffectual in this matter by the absence from its membership of the United States, Germany and Russia. But the most sensational explanation was offered in the League Assembly by Louis Christian Lange, delegate from Norway, who charged the big powers in the League with blocking disarmament against the wishes of a majority of the nations of the earth. These big powers, he said, dominate the League by their control of the League Council. Mr. Lange's argument is thus summarized editorially by the New York *Commercial:*

"The great obstacle, he said, lay in the make-up of the permanent advisory committee on disarmament which, he maintains, is composed of representatives of the War Ministries. These representatives, he said, had instructions from their Cabinets. War Ministries, he insisted, had not been, and never would be, in favor of disarmament. Because a conference on the limitations of armaments is to take place in the United States was no reason why the League's plans for lifting the military burden from the shoulders of Europe should be disregarded. Mr. Lange readily admitted the correctness of Mr. Balfour's argument that the world is not ready to take up the question of disarmament. But accepting the three stages in the process given by Mr. Fisher, one of Mr. Balfour's associates—1, an exact report on all armaments; 2, progressive reductions, and, 3, real disarmament, Mr. Lange said that Mr. Balfour talks of a third stage when what should be done is to take up the first stage. Not until such beginning has been made is it possible to even advance in the direction of the millennium."

Mr. Lange also told the Assembly that the League's lack of results in the regulation of the private manufacture of arms, one "great cause of war," was largely due to the failure of the United States to ratify the Treaty of St. Germaine, which, he said, she signed in 1919 and then appeared to forget. On this point we read in a Geneva dispatch to the New York *World:*

"As if to satisfy Lord Robert Cecil and other disarmament enthusiasts, H. A. L. Fisher of Great Britain announced that he would ask the Assembly to pass a resolution urging the Washington conference to consider the St. Germaine protocol designed to restrict private traffic in arms. This is taken to mean that the British delegation at Washington will press for ratification of this instrument by the United States."

Commenting rather pessimistically on the charges of insincerity on the part of the great Powers, the New York *Journal of Commerce* remarks:

"The truth is that the disarmament issue has been unfairly and hypocritically treated from the very beginning of the League of Nations discussion. No definite or satisfactory provision was made for it. Those who now deplore the lack of progress are apparently the very nations that have the largest forces either on land or sea or both and which are disposed to use disarmament merely as a means of calling a halt on competition while they themselves hold to the lead they have already established.

"To expect the smaller powers not to see through so transparent a pretext as is thus offered would be to assume that they have been hopelessly hoaxed by the pretentious talk of world reduction of forces that has gone on during the past two years. While European nations have been asking postponement of their interest payments, and practically repudiating responsibility for their debt to this country they have been building and arming as fast, in various cases, as ever.

"President Harding's meeting to be held in Washington will have to be organized along distinctly new lines if it is to accomplish any material results. The chief requisite is honesty and sincerity of intention on the part of the delegates of the European powers. Without these no agreement is likely to be reached."

THE TAX BILL AS A BITTER PILL

THERE HAVE BEEN EVANGELISTS who could stir a congregation into ecstasy while the collection was being taken. Talent of this rare variety might be welcomed by the Republican leaders in Congress who are trying to fulfil platform pledges of tax reduction and at the same time secure enough revenue to pay the Government's bills without incurring the displeasure of either big business or organized farmers. The Fordney tax bill, passed by the House of Representatives, was not received by the taxpayers with any great burst of jubilation, and the difficulty of sweetening the very necessary dose of taxation has been further illustrated by the coolness with which the press of the country seem to greet Senator Penrose's revision of the House measure. Leading independent and financial journals are severely critical, and in Senator Penrose's own State and city the regularly Republican Philadelphia *Inquirer* denounces the Senate bill as a "most disappointing" measure which "does not keep faith with the party platform." And when a leading Republican Senator like Mr. Smoot of Utah frankly admits that the bill is bound to be "unpopular" and "disastrous," the New York *World* (Dem.) feels justified in saying that there will be some Republican opposition in Congress as well as a united Democratic opposition to the House revenue bill as revised by the Senate Finance Committee. What the Democrats think of the Penrose bill may be indicated by Senator Simmons's (Dem. N. C.) description of it as "the most horrible and unjust proposition of taxation that has ever been presented in this chamber," W. J. Bryan's characterization of it in his *Commoner* as "the most unblushing piece of piracy ever proposed in Congress," and the calm observation of the Democratic New York *Times*, "that it is a tax bill for politics, not for revenue."

One of the reasons for the disappointment manifested by journals in the financial and business centers is that the Senate Finance Committee, instead of practically re-writing the Fordney bill as the correspondents had predicted, made few and slight changes in the measure passed by the House. According to *Bradstreet's*, there were two reasons for this:

"One is the desire to pass a tax revision bill speedily, and with this end in view anything like a wide divergence between the two Houses is regarded by the leaders as a condition to be avoided. Another is the position of the so-called farmer-labor group in the Senate, which has been steadily against the retroactive repeal of the excess profits tax and of the higher surtax rates on the larger individual incomes."

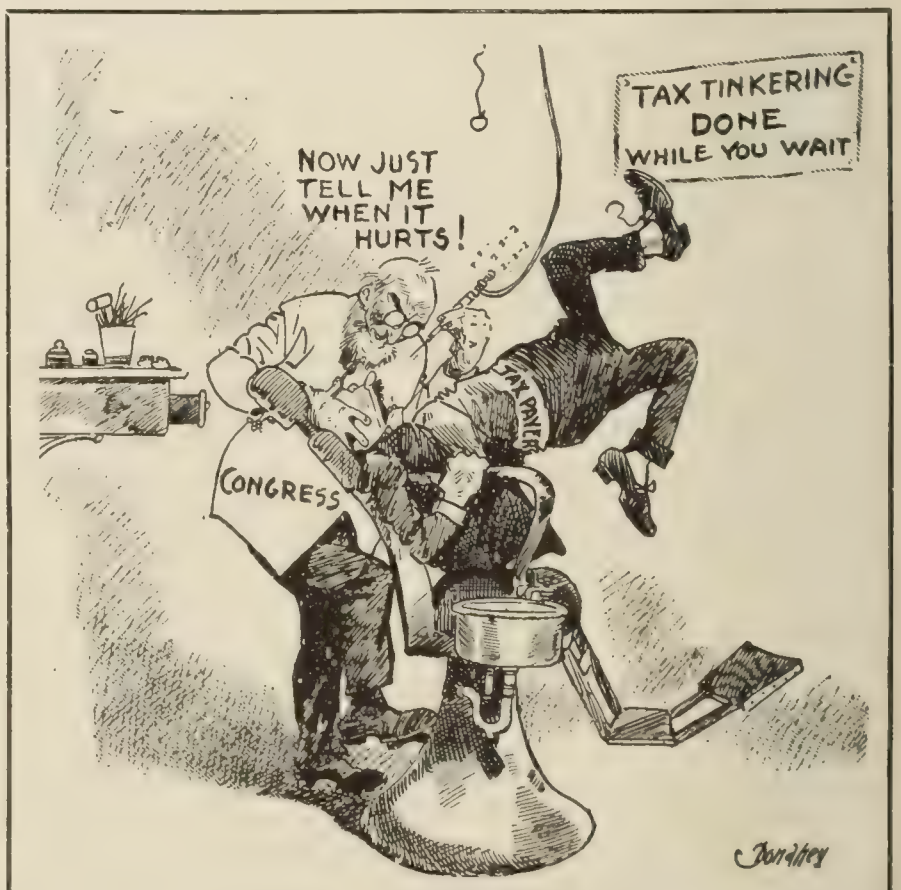
NOW WHY DOESN'T BUSINESS COME BACK?

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

The basic principles of the Penrose bill follow those laid down by the framers of the House measure, writes the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*. Indeed, he says, "aside from repealing the capital stock tax next January, increasing the tax on net incomes of corporations to 15 per cent. and cutting the freight and passenger transportation rates in half in 1922 instead of repealing them, the Senate measure may be described as identical with the bill which was acceptable to the House." According to Senator Penrose, the principal departures made from the existing revenue law are:

"The repeal of the excess profits tax, which would reduce the revenue about $400,000,000 annually; the repeal of the surtaxes in excess of 32 per cent., involving an immediate loss of $80,000,000 to $90,000,000 a year; the repeal of the capital stock tax, involving an annual loss of about $75,000,000; the reduction of the transportation taxes by one-half on January 1, 1922, and their final repeal as of December 31, 1922, involving a reduction of $131,000,000 during the calendar year 1922, and an eventual loss of $262,000,000 per year, and the adoption in lieu of the excess profits and capital stock taxes of an additional income tax upon corporations of 5 per cent., which would increase the revenue about $260,000,000 annually."

The framers of the bill before the Senate believe that it will yield $84,000,000 more this fiscal year than the measure passed by the House, but $136,000,000, less than the Treasury experts



GOSH, HOW WE DREAD IT!

—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

expect to receive this year if the present law continues in effect. It is the intention of the Senate Finance Committee that their bill shall produce enough revenue to meet all ordinary expenses, "but not enough to create a current surplus and thus encourage unnecessary spending." According to a table accompanying the bill, collections for this year will be divided as follows:

Individual incomes taxes	$850,000,000
Corporation income taxes	430,000,000
Profits tax	600,000,000
Back taxes	230,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,214,000,000

Additional revenue to pay Government expenses will be provided as follows:

Public land sales	$1,500,000
Federal Reserve Bank	60,000,000
Interest on foreign obligations	25,000,000
Repayment of foreign obligations	30,000,000
Sale surplus war supplies	200,000,000
Panama Canal receipts	14,500,000
Other miscellaneous	156,000,000

Senator Penrose thinks that his bill will be passed by the Senate by the last of October, and that it "should meet with the approval of the House, as it follows closely along the lines of the

A LOT OF DIFFERENCE IT MAKES TO THE BIRD!

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

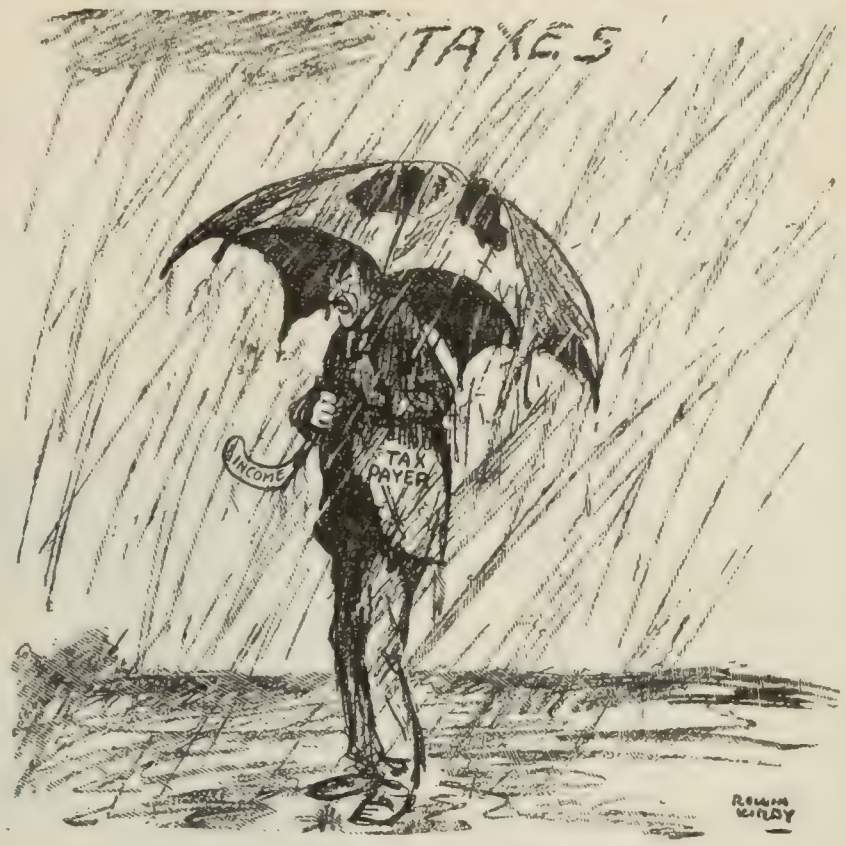
House bill." But the Democrats will try to force changes, and Senator Smoot's sales tax amendment and Senator Calder's liquor levy are to be reckoned with, say the correspondents. So the bill in its final form may be very different from that introduced in the Senate at the end of the summer recess.

The chief talking point of the bill drawn up by Senator Penrose, is, according to the Omaha *Bee* (Rep.), that it "takes good care of the family man of small income and lays no undue pressure on those whose means are limited."

The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) seems to regret that Secretary Mellon's "many sensible suggestions" were rejected and that "the Senate committee yielded to prejudices left over from the Kitchin era by trying to collect once more what revenue from the income rates exceeding 32 per cent. remains collectible." Nevertheless it believes that "the Senate bill distributes the reductions in income-tax payments better than the House bill did," and it comes to the conclusion that the pending measure will "lift materially the tax burden on the transactions of the calendar year 1922, and at the same time will give the Treasury a margin of safety for refunding financing."

But another Republican daily, the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, as already noted, confesses to grievous disappointment over the work of Senator Penrose and his colleagues. It does not mince words in telling what it thinks of the bill:

"Some effort has been made to accomplish a 'real reduction of the tax burden,' but taken as a whole, the bill now before the Senate does not keep faith. Instead of 'promptly' removing the deadly excess profits taxes, they are continued until next January. These taxes 'excessively mulct the consumer' and



GETTING SOAKED.

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

'needlessly repress enterprise.' The reduction of the confiscatory income taxes is likewise postponed to the destruction of industrial expansion. . . .

"There is no use in mincing words about this important matter. All through it are evidences of surrender to the ignorance or demagogism of the leaders of organized labor and of farmers' alliances of the Middle West. The petitions of nearly every chamber of commerce in the United States have gone unheeded. There is no substitution of 'simple for complex tax laws'; no change in the 'character' of taxes. A few bones are thrown to the taxpayer. Scarcely that. Rather let it be said that the public was promised bread and has been given a stone."

The real reason for postponing the repeal of the excess profits tax and the higher income surtaxes until next January is, in the opinion of the independent Springfield *Republican*, "nothing but the fear of the Congressional politicians that the party in power would suffer reprisals at the polls; neither the Senate leadership nor the President dares to force an immediate issue over the taxation of wealth in view of the use the opposition could make of the issue in political campaigning."

"That Botched Revenue Bill," is the headline which sufficiently conveys the opinion of the pro-Harding independent Chicago *Daily News*, and the New York *Herald*, also independent, but a strong supporter of the present Administration, says: "The taxation job as it stands to-day is a thoroughly bad job."

The taxpayer has not received what the politicians promised him in the way of tax reform. Yet it seems to *The Wall Street Journal* that he should be thankful that he has at least been given "something on account":

"Progress is possible only through compromise. The House revenue bill is a compromise and the Senate Finance Committee bill is merely a variation on that compromise. The difference between the bills is that of minor details. Both bills are a timid step toward rectification of the economically absurd revenue legislation adopted in time of war stress.

"It is proposed now to repeal all corporation excess profits taxes and to reduce to a maximum of 32 per cent. all surtaxes on individual income. This is some return to sanity in taxation. Both the House by enactment, and the Senate Finance Committee by recommendation, agree on this step. It is the one outstanding feature of the pending revenue bill that seems sure of enactment. It is something tangible 'on account' which the taxpayer will acknowledge."

THE LEAGUE'S COURT STARTED

JUST HOW IMPORTANT the new Permanent Court of International Justice will be remains of course for the future to say, but at its birth, at any rate, nearly everyone has a good word for it.

At last "the sword is put in the hands of justice," exclaims G. N. Barnes, former British Minister of Labor, as he hails the recent election by the League of Nations of the eleven judges. The formation of the new Court represents "one of the greatest triumphs for peace," agrees the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and in the opinion of the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, this body of international jurists "will make war practically indefensible by passing on the justiciable issues in all controversies brought before it by nations anxious to have their cause justified before the court of public opinion." It will be to the world, in time, believes the Troy *Record*, "what the Supreme Court is to this country."

Right here, however, it is pointed out that the Supreme Court has power to enforce its decisions, while, as the Canton *News* remarks, "the Court can only advise; it has no power to enforce." "This is a rather unfortunate feature of the organization, and one which Elihu Root strenuously objected to at the time representatives of Great Britain, in particular, succeeded in eliminating the compulsory feature of the Court's status," declares Governor Cox's paper, the Dayton *News*. The *News* even suggests that Mr. Root eliminated himself from the list of possible judges because of his aversion to this phase of the Court's structure. "For," it reminds us, "a court hardly seems to be a court at all unless its rulings and decisions are accepted by the parties concerned as binding."

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OUR REPRESENTATIVE IN THE WORLD COURT.

Dr. John Bassett Moore, elected by the League of Nations as a judge of the International Court of Justice.

According to Article XIV of the Covenant of the League —

"The Council shall formulate and submit to the members of the League for adoption plans for the formulation of a Permanent Court of International Justice. The Court shall be competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which the parties thereto submit to it. The Court may also give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the Council or by the Assembly."

In July of last year a committee of ten representatives of the greater Powers drew up, with the aid of Mr. Root, the scheme of organization for the Court. A majority of twenty-four members of the League ratified the draft of the plan, and it was declared adopted. The question of recognizing the Court's compulsory jurisdiction was left to the individual choice of the nations, and to date thirteen have accepted the principle. The Court, explains the Philadelphia *North American*, will deal only with issues of law, fact, and right, rendering judgments strictly on the law, regardless of political considerations; for questions capable of settlement by arbitration there remains the tribunal established several years ago at The Hague. As *The North American* points out:

"The Court has jurisdiction 'to hear and determine suits between States' relating to interpretation of treaties, any question of international law, or breach of international obligation and reparation therefor. It is to deal wholly with legal and justiciable issues, settling them according to the principles of established international law, customs and conventions. The judges are to act in a judicial capacity and not as representatives of the nations to which they belong.

"Elected for nine years, the members of the Court will sit permanently at The Hague, and are to engage in no other occupation. The Court is to be open 'of right' to nations members of the League; other States 'may have access to it' under conditions determined by the League Council."

As a non-member of the League, what will be the relationship of the United States to the new World Court? Not a few observers, notes *The North American*, "hold that the Court will have a position as equivocal as that of the League." "We are not part or parcel of the League, which ordains this new Court, nor are we responsible for Judge Moore's selection," explains the Grand Rapids *Herald*; "we had nothing to do with the new Court, and we are under no obligation to it; we are bound neither to plead before it nor to accept its verdicts." Article XVII of the Covenant, however, states that "in the event of a dispute between a member of of the League and a State which is not a member," the State not a member shall be invited to "accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute." If it refuses, and resorts to war against a member of the League, then it comes under Article 16, and shall "be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members of the League."

The new World Court, however, "is open to every State on earth, regardless of League status, and will function with about the same independence as the Hague Tribunal," asserts the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. At present, say Geneva dispatches, there are only two cases on the docket. Since the constitution of the Court—largely the handiwork of Mr. Root, we are told—provides that the judges shall be selected "regardless of their nationality," an American experienced in diplomacy and international law, John Bassett Moore, was one of those elected. The other ten are: Viscount Robert Finlay, of Great Britain; Dr. Yorozu Oda, of Japan; Dr. Andre Weiss, of France; Commendatore Dionisio Anzilotti, of Italy; Dr. Ruy Barbosa, of Brazil; Dr. B. T. C. Loder, of Holland; Dr. Antonio S. de Bustamente, of Cuba; Judge L. Nyholm, of Denmark; Dr. Max Huber, of Switzerland; and Rafael Altamira y Crevea, of Spain.

Six of the eleven judges chosen are members of the Hague Court, observes the New York *Evening Post*. The Springfield *Republican* sees in their election "a long step forward in the League of Nations," and the New York *World* looks upon the new Court as "the greatest court ever organized in the history of international jurisprudence."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

DISARM or disburse.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont*

NORMALCY is evidently the land of promise.—*Columbia Record.*

THE South is "cottoning" to Prosperity.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

THE only nation that can lower taxes is indignation.—*Richmond News Leader.*

EVEN in soaking the consumer there ought to be a saturation point.—*Dallas News.*

GERMANY is busy because she is willing to work for less to get more.—*Boston Herald.*

THE "rib-roast," we surmise, originated in the Garden of Eden.—*Columbia Record.*

THE joke will be on Signor Marconi if Mars reverses the charges on him.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

LLOYD GEORGE insists that De Valera accept the English sovereign at par.—*New York Herald.*

DE VALERA seems to be sparing no effort to write all of Ireland's wrongs.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

THE politicians are skilled at creating every sort of debt but a debt of gratitude.—*Columbia Record.*

ANYTHING can be made out of cotton except a good price for a full crop.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

GENERAL DAWES finds it easier to damn the spenders than it is to dam the spending.—*Columbia Record.*

So many people are busy being unemployed that it is extremely hard to get any work done.—*Boston Transcript.*

HOWEVER, the report that the League of Nations is dying comes from those who once said it was dead.—*Detroit News.*

LENIN and Trotzky would like to try their methods on a country where the people don't have to eat.—*Detroit Journal.*

EVENTUALLY the politicians may discover that they cannot negotiate the rocky road back to normalcy shod in gum-shoes.—*Columbia Record.*

A RUMOR that King George has exprest an opinion upon some subject was promptly denied. Britannia, at the latest bulletin, was resting easier, but still feverish.—*Liberator (New York).*

A CHICAGO man who stole an airplane will be employed by the owner of the stolen property, but, unfortunately, there are not enough airplanes for all the unemployed to steal.—*Indianapolis News.*

CHEWING the rag fills no empty stomachs.—*Columbia Record.*

A FLIVVER must be mighty disgusting to a horsefly.—*Detroit Journal.*

NORMALCY in cost tags is what people are looking for.—*Detroit Journal.*

THE price of soft coal suggests that it will be a hard winter.—*Detroit News.*

To attain real peace the world must work its arms off.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

MANY people want jobs, but not as many want work.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

BUSINESS is turning the corner, but not on two wheels.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

THE man with money to burn has no trouble making a match.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

BY comparison with the rest of the world, Mexico seems peaceful these days.—*Honolulu Star-Bulletin*

A RAILROAD pool is never made by squeezing the water out of the stock.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

A GOOD motto for our federal officers: When in Washington, do as Washington did.—*Asheville Times.*

THE problem of Congress seems to be to place the taxes where they will affect the fewest votes.—*Canton News*

SINCE a dry wave brought in Prohibition, it isn't surprizing to find the drouth a little wet.—*Rochester Times-Union.*

THE young man's crop of wild oats would be lessened by more efficient threshing.—*Minneapolis Nonpartisan Leader.*

As reformers see it, there's too much latitude in woman's dress and not enough longitude.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

THE problem of unemployment could be solved by purchasing a second-hand Ford for every fellow out of a job.—*Charleston Gazette.*

YOU see, coal is high because of the freight rate. And the freight rate is high because locomotives must burn high-priced coal.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

THE tariff bill puts skeletons on the free list. This is gratifying evidence that our domestic skeleton industry is able to compete with the pauper skeletons of Europe.—*Liberator (New York).*

ACCORDING to Treasury Department figures, every man, woman and child in the country has $250 saved. Strange that our banker never mentioned it to us.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

THE earth has fourteen movements, say scientists. This evidently omits reform movements.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

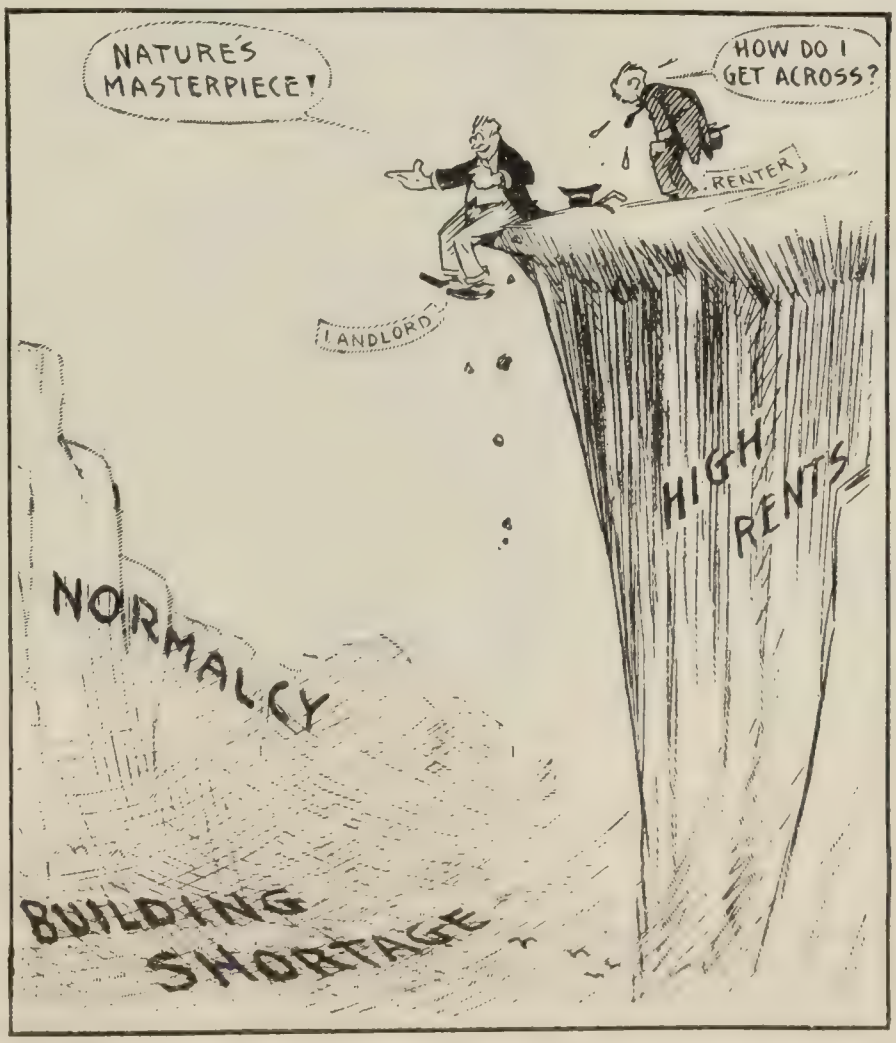
ONE method of curbing the national unrest would be to abolish a few thousand of the political berths in Washington.—*Columbia Record.*

WELL, we never did know why a disarmament conference had to drag in the Asiatic question when we thought Hiram Johnson had settled that.—*Charleston Gazette.*

A MOVIE actress says she's looking for a perfect man to marry him. She can locate quite a number by reading tombstones, but she can't marry them.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

AN Irish correspondent writes us: "Lloyd George, Welshman tho he be, ought to have sense enough to understand that an Irishman does not want peace by agreement." Work it out for yourself.—*Charleston Gazette.*

IT is said that Charlie Chaplin deeply loves both his native country and the land of his adoption. Perhaps, in the interest of both, he might be induced to pay off England's little debt to America. It is only $4,500,000,000.—*Boston Transcript.*



WONDERS OF AMERICA—THE GRAND CANYON.

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*

THE biggest corner ever known in the market must be the corner that business is reported to be turning.—*Boston Herald.*

THESE fellows who are so opposed to disarmament must have all their investments in tax-free securities.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

AN English dancer says sleeping outdoors makes one beautiful. At last we are able to account for the charming appearance of the average hobo.—*Seattle Times.*

A SCOTCH professor estimates the age of the earth at 8,000,000,000 years, and yet it isn't old enough to invent an effective substitute for war.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

WE learn from the esteemed *Lit. Dige.* that an artificial silk purse has actually been made from a sow's ear. Now let these same clever chemists make a sow's ear out of a silk purse, and we'll all sit up and take notice.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

WAYNE B. WHEELER says that if England would drink nothing but water she could pay us what she owes us. According to which logic as Uncle Sam drinks nothing but water he has so much money he doesn't need to collect any debts.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

AMERICAN FOOD INVASION OF RUSSIA.

Famine refugees in Moscow waiting their turn for daily rations at the American Relief Administration.

SOVIET SKEPTICS AND "CAPITALIST" RELIEF.

RUSSIAN SOVIET NEWSPAPERS assail the "capitalist forces" behind relief measures taken in Russia, altho they do not attempt to deny how much the famine-stricken country needs help. To their mind, the famine offers the Allied countries the opportunity they were unable to secure by supporting anti-Soviet military movements, either morally or materially. France particularly is labeled as the most iniquitous among the Allied group, and it is charged that she plans "a new intervention" to overthrow the Soviet régime. An authoritative voice of such Russian suspicions is that of Karl Radek, known as one of the Soviet government's most active agents in foreign propaganda. Writing in the Soviet organ *Izvestia*, under the significant heading of "A Stone Instead of Bread" he says:

"The famine in the Volga region occupies the attention of capitalistic Europe and the 'White' Russian press abroad. But he would be profoundly mistaken who imagined that the news of the dreadful national calamity struck the conscience of the capitalistic press, that it evoked human feelings in it. The capitalistic press regards the famine in Russia merely from this standpoint: Will it not help it at last to dispose of Soviet Russia, will it not help it to remove from the body of world capitalism 'the Soviet splinter'?

"We are on the eve of the preparation of a new intervention. France is the initiator; she is preparing a military base in Poland and simultaneously attempting to draw into military combinations the Baltic states and Rumania. But not a single statesman in Reval, Riga and Helsingfors, who has not lost his mind, believes that Soviet Russia is scheming against these countries. But as France pays with gold for participation in such preparations, they are not averse to taking part in them.

"In this way or that way, by one method or another, the Allies are preparing for Soviet Russia a new blow, taking advantage of the famine."

That Mr. Radek may be preparing a safety exit in case of what may happen, would seem not wholly improbable, in view of the disclosures of a Russian letter published by the London *Daily Telegraph*. This letter is furnished to the London daily "from a trustworthy source in Germany," and is "evidently addrest to Lutovinoff, a prominent Soviet official abroad, by a very near relation." It is dated from Moscow, July 15th, and in connection with the statements of Mr. Radek, contains the following interesting paragraph:

"The necessity of inviting the cooperation of representatives of the bourgeoisie and the old intelligentsia is regarded by many as the beginning of the end, and it is useless to try and disillusion any one of the fact that the first consignment of corn from abroad, brought in without the participation of the Soviet Government, and distributed by some Red Cross other than the Soviet Red Cross—Quakers or any one you like—will cause a revolution in the whole outlook of the people, and transform it from being an obedient executor of the Central Government into its hated and deadly foe. They are always talking among us of the impossibility of accepting the American conditions and of the impossibility of allowing interference by foreign charitable organizations in the work of combating the famine. Those who oppose this do so purely for consideration of their own skins, for the inevitable collapse is clear to all, besides the inevitable bloody retribution for all our failure to create a system which would have been able to help the people to save themselves from the horror of this unparalleled famine. But one must be honest even in this question. Even now we could forget the petty interests of this Utopian folly on which we have lived for the past three years, and could make a choice either to sacrifice 20,000,000 starving people to the Utopian folly of a world revolution, and on the bones of a dying people continue to wave our party standard, or to stand together with the people, to bear its burden in order to save from starvation millions of those who are now faced with death. I have made the choice, and I am now going with the people."

This Soviet letter-writer wrote after "an official journey through the famine-stricken areas along the Volga" which was undertaken "by order of the Central Committee in company with members of the Petrograd Soviet and delegates of Kamenoff's Commission," and he further relates:

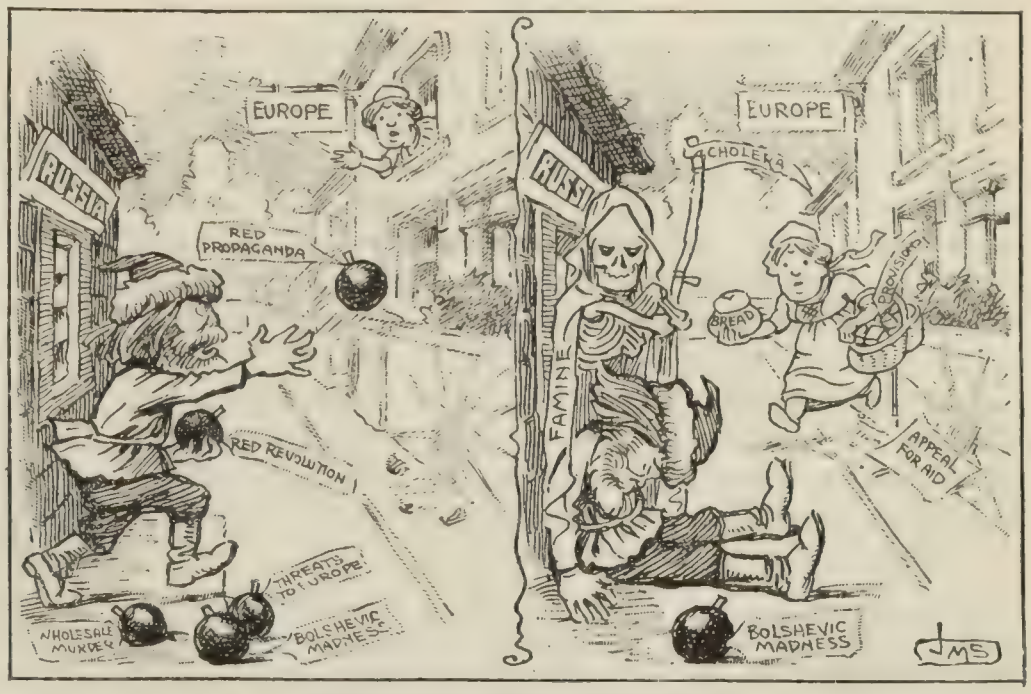
"Our terms of reference were to ascertain how far the local committees were doing effective work, how far the instructions of the central authorities were being carried out, and how far the resources at the disposal of local authorities were sufficient to mitigate in some degree the unparalleled disaster which has af-

fected almost all Russia. In Samara we found ourselves in the heart of the famine area. There is absolutely nothing there. Three months' blazing drought had burnt up everything. There had been no rain, and now the locusts, which have come from the south, are themselves perishing for lack of food, being unable to feed themselves off the half-burnt shoots of the corn. You can not imagine what is going on in the towns. I made a very careful study of the famine in 1891, but the extent of the disaster which has overtaken us now surpasses by many times everything which took place then, and it must be remembered that this is only the beginning. What, then, will happen in the autumn, when the question of sowing will have to be faced, when there will be no berries, no foliage, no root crops, with which the majority of the peasants are at present feeding themselves, and on the approach of winter, when the human organism demands additional nourishment?

"When one recollects our disorganized transport, the shallowness of our rivers during the present year, and, finally, our clownish administration, then it is awful, both for the people and for one's self. Russia has been fated to undergo a great trial, but fate is preparing an even greater trial for all of us, who are responsible to the people for our powerlessness to help them at this critical moment. It must not be forgotten that in the famine of 1891 we had a well-organized administrative machine, properly functioning railways, and there was finally a government with authority in which the moujik had confidence, and which the intelligentsia were prepared to obey. Now there is nothing of this. The people will have to look to themselves throughout the long cold winter, and will have to support by themselves the struggle against hunger, and cold, disease, and universal chaos."

This Soviet investigator goes on to say that in Saratoff the local Provincial Extraordinary Commission gave information of a new form of speculation, namely, "the sale of children into slavery by their parents, and the entering of whole families into servitude for a few poods of flour." These facts were true even in former famines, he says, but then it was the Kalmyks, Tartars, and Bashkirs, half-savage nomads, among whom the selling occurred:

"Now our Russian peasants are asking to be taken into slavery, seeing in that the only salvation from unavoidable death by starvation. Where are the people gone out of the villages? Men point to the East in the direction of Orenburg Steppes. We met two or three such hordes on our way. Of course, there was no possibility of having any talk with them; if they had only known who we were it would have fared ill with us. It seemed to me that I had been carried back into history and that Russia was again passing through the time of the great migration which entirely recast the map of Europe.



REPAYING GOOD FOR EVIL.

—*News of the World* (London.)

"I have not enough courage to venture a solution. I know there is no solution. The government has none, and even the immediate future seems bound to me to be appallingly miserable. What can the government do against the peasantry? How will it defend itself against the reproaches of this million-headed monster? Who will stand up in their defense? You see it is impossible to depend upon the Red Army. The fact is that all are peasants themselves, and will soon be starving just as the villages are starving. And what of the workmen? Well it can not be said that many of them remain. I feel myself now like a man in a house which has been burnt down, where at any moment part of a wall may give way, or a cornice crush everything which lies beneath it. I can not get this feeling off my mind, either now when I am in Moscow, or when I traveled along the dead steppes and the abandoned villages of the dying Volga country. Others in Moscow have the same feeling. Nervousness, confusion, uncertainty of the immediate future are noticeable both in the talk and work of comrades who were formerly among the most staunch."

AMERICAN LIFE-SAVERS IN RUSSIA.

The first train of workers of the American Relief Administration entering Soviet Russia across the Latvian frontier.

None of the doubt that encompasses the Soviet mind, according to the foregoing letter, is discernible by such French observers as the Paris *Temps* and the *Journal des Débats*, which maintain that the Soviet government is exploiting the famine to strengthen their position at the expense of the Western powers. Says the *Journal des Débats:*

"Supposing that part of the food reaches its true destination, the people who will have received succor will only know that the food comes to them from a committee controlled by the Soviets, and the latter will certainly not miss the opportunity of posing as Providence in the eyes of the population. . . .

"Already Tchitcherin believes he has got America and Europe in his hand. Speculating on the very natural pity of Westerners, he has undertaken to force the foreign governments to give permission for supplies of every sort to be sent to Russia. He calculates on thus proving to the Russian people the prestige and power of the Soviets.

"Krassin at Petrograd boasts of his success over foreign diplomacy. Encouraged by past results, he carries his impudence so far as to demand our money. He declares that he is now concentrating his efforts on the flotation of an international loan, 'without which,' he says, 'we can never put Russia on her feet again,' and it is French money which comes first to his mind."

BRITAIN'S "COLONIAL REVOLUTION"

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH has passed through a revolution, as may be plainly seen if we compare the position of Australia or Canada as they were ten years ago with their position to-day, remarks the Manchester *Guardian*, which tells us that this colonial revolution resembles other British revolutions in the sense that "it has not been the deliberate application of a set of ideas or the definite expression of a new temper." The new relationship between the colonies and the motherland has long been implicit in the old, we are reminded, but "if there had been no war it might have developed much more gradually and perhaps more reluctantly." The war brought the Dominions from the position in which, according to General Smuts, they were still "subject provinces of Great Britain" into the position they occupy to-day of "absolute equality and freedom with the other nations of the world." Whatever it has done with democracy elsewhere, the war has "in this definite and limited sense" made democracy safe in the Dominions, according to this famous Manchester newspaper, which adds:

"It was the final act of the war, the making of the peace, that really set the seal on the new position of the Dominions. In 1897 and 1902 they had declined to take any share in the control of British foreign policy or the burdens of the defense of the Empire. In 1899 and 1907 they were not consulted about the Peace Conferences at The Hague. At the Colonial Conference of 1907 Australia had protested against British policy in the New Hebrides, and Newfoundland against British policy in the matter of fishing rights, and in 1909 the Commonwealth of Australia made a formal protest against the conclusion of the Declaration of London without consultation with the Dominions. In 1911 the British Government was anxious to arrange for cooperation and mutual consultation, but the Dominions were lukewarm, and difficulties arose. Then came the war The Dominions had nothing to do with the declaration of war, tho that declaration involved them in a state of war with a great Power. They might have withheld their cooperation, but they threw themselves into the struggle, and were more and more consulted as time went on. From 1917 their representatives took part in the deliberations of the War Cabinet, and at the Peace Conference they had a position indistinguishable from that of a sovereign State."

The history of these developments is taken from the "War Government of the British Dominions" published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the author of the volume, Dr. A. B. Keith, is described by *The Guardian* as "a well-known authority on his subject." In commercial conventions the right of the Dominions to separate representation had been recognized before the war, this newspaper reminds us, and after some discussion it was decided that the Dominions should send their own representatives to Paris. Canada was specially anxious to do this, but Australia was less eager, tho we are told she had protested against the conduct of the British Government in assenting to the armistice terms without consulting her. We read then:

"It was agreed finally that Canada, Australia, and South Africa should each have two representatives, and New Zealand one. Colonial delegates took a part in all the chief Commissions, and the Prime Minister of Canada was appointed chairman of the British Empire delegates in the absence of Mr. Lloyd George. Moreover, a Dominion representative acted from time to time as one of the five British delegates. Each of the Dominions ratified the Treaty through its own Parliament, and the ratification of the British Empire was not effected until each Parliament had approved. The government had made the tactless suggestion that the ratification need not be delayed for Parliamentary sanction in the Dominions, but Sir Robert Borden made a prompt and vigorous protest against this view. The peace gave the Dominions a recognized position as nations. As members of the League of Nations they send delegates to that Assembly who are quite independent of British influence; and the Assembly, which elects four members of the Council, may elect a Dominion representative if it desires. Moreover, three Dominions hold mandates under the League of Nations."

But the most striking feature of "self-determination" in the new status of the Dominions is the principle laid down in a debate on the Peace Treaty in September, 1919, by General Smuts when he said the United Kingdom "has no right to legislate for the Union and that the Royal Veto is obsolete with regard to Dominion legislation." Altho the right to secede from the Empire would seem to be implied, nevertheless, as *The Guardian* points out:

"General Smuts made one exception of the highest importance in the case of a law proposing the secession of the Union from the British Empire: such a law must be refused the royal assent, as the Crown could not divorce itself from the Union. Dr. Keith discusses this view and the famous unconsidered declaration of Mr Bonar Law about the right of secession. Dr. Keith points out that all that Mr. Bonar Law could have meant was that if a Dominion wished to leave the Commonwealth the British Government would as a matter of policy not resist it. There is clearly no right of secession in the sense that a Dominion may remove itself from the British Commonwealth by a simple act of its Parliament, to be ratified as a matter of course like any acts of a purely domestic nature. A good deal of confusion in other controversies would have been avoided if this had been understood. The British Commonwealth is now a federation of nations, united by the Crown. It rests on common tradition and common convenience, and it can never rest permanently on any other basis. Force could not keep any member within the circle, but separation would not be one single impulsive act; it would be the result of a considered resolution following on a careful discussion of all the consequences to the State proposing it and to the other members of the Commonwealth."

RUSSIA FACED BY A BALTIC UNION

FREE FROM RUSSIA'S HEAVY HAND, the Baltic states are working towards a union among themselves to safeguard their new-found liberties and stabilize their economic existence. Thus we are informed by the *Danziger Zeitung*, which points out that the economic adjustment of Europe as a whole can not be managed until the chaos of Eastern Europe is cleared up. Poland, Esthonia, Latvia and Finland seem destined to be the pillars of the economic edifice of new Eastern Europe, according to this journal, "providing of course that all thought of dominance by any one of these states is banished, and that all mutual mistrust among them is removed." Poland is distrusted "because of her incontestable superiority," it seems, and there is no question that she is the strongest among these countries, politically and also economically "despite present conditions."

Lithuania in particular is said to have her doubts about Poland, and these doubts constitute a serious obstacle to the quick formation of the Baltic Union. We are told also that an alliance between these states would not be satisfactory, for what is needed is a union much more intimate and solid, "something similar to the former union of North Germany and perhaps even a new form of closer contact." Altho this union should have in view only economic aims, the *Danziger Zeitung* notifies us that "on the political side also it would be of high importance." As long as the Baltic states, and especially Poland, are not soundly guaranteed against all danger, whether from Bolshevik Russia or from "a Russia that should endeavor to recover the Baltic heritage of the Tsars," the state of the union would be "only ephemeral and illusory." It is indispensable, therefore, according to this journal, that Poland be stalwart and strong, in order to secure stability in Eastern Europe.

Diplomatic conversations on the subject of the union have been renewed between Lithuania, Esthonia and Latvia, we are informed, and the prediction is made that Poland and Finland will undoubtedly join in the discussions. Finally, we are notified of the great importance the Baltic Union will have on the Russian state "of to-morrow" and herein the matter "becomes of profound interest not only to Eastern Europe but to the peace and prosperity of Europe as a whole."

BRITISH VIEW OF IRISH RELUCTANCE

HAD REJECTION BEEN MEANT in the Irish replies, it could have been conveyed in a phrase, for De Valera had only to say: "We stand for a republic; you merely offer us a form of the British connection." Then the parley would have been ended, remarks the London *Nation and Atheneum*, which points out that De Valera considered there was "debatable ground within the offer" of the British Government, and admits that "it is the business of statesmanship to explore"

CHASING THE SHADOW AND MISSING THE SUBSTANCE.

—*The Daily Express* (London).

such territory. Broadly speaking, Sinn Fein Ireland fears three things as a result of the new constitution, according to this weekly, which explains:

"The first is the loss of Irish unity, a feeling strongly entertained by the fighting leaders. Ireland apprehends that unless the new instrument contains, as it most certainly should contain, a provision for a Central Federal Council, it would seem merely to create two ineffectual Parliaments, most unfairly and unequally dowered with powers, and unable to speak for the country as a whole. I imagine that this finish is essential to the structure, and that it must be provided.

"Secondly, Sinn Fein fears that the Bill will contain a free right of entry for British militarism, *e.g.*, that British regiments will be fixt on her soil for the double purpose of guarding the aerodromes and maintaining the recruiting stations. I submit that here, again, the distrust is easily removable. Naturally the military do not want to lose their Irish recruits. But for that purpose it is not necessary to place the stations in Ireland. England will serve just as well. And if there is a treaty of amity, the guarding of the aerodromes (need they all be military?) could safely be left to the Irish militia.

"Thirdly, there is the sore point of Fermanagh and Tyrone. These counties, with the spectacle of Orange barbarism before them, are already demonstrating their desire to amalgamate with the South. From that hour the Northern connection, set purely as political tactics, becomes palpably unjust. There, doubtless, lies a difficulty, and a need for British courage in the handling of it."

Moreover, there is a fourth line of possible divergence from the British terms, in the judgment of this periodical, which thinks the Irish "may revert to an old conception, never quite abandoned, by their advanced thinkers." Allusion is made to the revival of the notion of "a Dual Monarchy as an alternative to a Republic," and *The Nation* says this is Mr. Arthur Griffith's plan, a variant of which was proposed in *The Nation* some time ago. We read then:

"The Prime Minister is the least pedantic of men, and if a monarchical solution should once more become a definite and powerful slant of Irish opinion—well, the British Constitution is an elastic thing, and it can be adapted to that particular need as to others."

Reference to the Dual Monarchy is suspected by some in a speech made at Dundee, Scotland, by Secretary for the Colonies Winston Spencer Churchill, who said that the British Government would insist upon allegiance to the King whether as "King of Great Britain or of Ireland," and press dispatches report that this declaration was "considered by many of his hearers virtually to hold out the prospect to Ireland of a separate kingdom along the lines suggested by Lord Hugh Cecil last May, when he brought forward a scheme by which Ireland would be made an independent kingdom, the king to be a member of the Windsor family, probably the Prince of Wales, to be appointed by the King of England."

As to the potency of religion as an issue in the Irish problem, this weekly supplies interesting information communicated by "an English traveler for a well-known firm of publishers," who lately returned from Ireland, "strongly imprest with the popularity of the truce." This English informant writes:

"Altho I found everything quiet in accordance with the truce, yet one could feel an undercurrent of unrest and uncertainty. The North and South are affected in quite different ways. In the North, Belfast, etc., there is a religious war on, the Catholics are persecuted publicly by the Protestants, and this has the effect of the Catholics returning this hatred, very often leading to bloodshed. I might say that the only part of Ireland that at present is under martial law and has a curfew is loyal Belfast.

"In the South there is not, and never has been, any religious war, Catholics and Protestants living peaceably side by side; in fact, the Sinn Fein party comprises both religions. The whole question in the South is a national one, and after what the soldiers, etc., of the I. R. A. have suffered, one can clearly see that whether they accept the present settlement or not, it will take years for the hatred of British rule to die down. I did not notice any particular personal bitterness, but customers and others I met did not attempt to hide the bitterness against the government. I am certain that it would have been dangerous for De Valera to do anything but refuse the government terms. But I believe the people will accept them, and thus relieve De Valera from climbing down from the Republican platform."

THE MAGIC CIRCLE.

JOHN BULL: "I don't mind what step you dance, my friends, as long as you keep inside the circle."

—*News of the World* (London).

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

A NEGLECTED FRUIT TREE

WITHOUT SPECIAL CARE, three to four hundred pounds of delicious and nourishing food may be obtained from a dooryard group of three or four pejibaye palms, now well known in Costa Rica. Its fruits, whose substance resembles that of the chestnut or the cocoanut, are a staple food in the limited region between Ecuador and Lake Nicaragua. It is strange, then, thinks Wilson Popenoe, explorer for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, that it is not more widely known and distributed. Writing in *The Journal of Heredity* (Washington), Mr. Popenoe characterizes the tree as a tropical American counterpart of the Oriental date palm. Both species are capable, almost unaided, of supporting life. There is, however, this noteworthy difference: sugar is the principal constituent of the date, while starch is the most important nutritive element in the pejibaye. We read on:

"In Costa Rica the pejibaye has been cultivated by the Indians since remote antiquity. In the lowlands of Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador it forms a staple foodstuff of numerous aboriginal tribes. The Jibara Indians of Ecuador hold the fruit in such esteem that the ripening season is celebrated annually by a feast.

"It seems remarkable, therefore, that this palm should not have become widely distributed. Its cultivation, as an economic plant, is now limited to that region between the Lake of Nicaragua and Ecuador.

"The pejibaye palm is a pinnate-leaved species, reaching a maximum height of about sixty feet. Its straight, slender stem, commonly about six inches thick, is armed from the ground upward with stiff, very sharp, black spines about two inches long. These are arranged in circular zones of varying width, those near the base of the stem being four to six inches wide, while higher up the width decreases to one or two inches; there is about an inch of smooth trunk between the zones.

"The leaves, which are graceful in appearance, especially when the palm is young, are commonly eight to twelve feet in length, and deep green in color. The racemes, which are produced from the trunk of the palm immediately below or among the lower leaves, and are protected by erect spathes, are stout, and 18 to 24 inches long. The first fruits mature in September. From this month until March or April there are usually ripe fruits on the plant, provided the racemes are not cut when the first fruits reach maturity. The long time which the fruits will remain on the palm in good condition is a noteworthy feature.

"Racemes of mature fruits sometimes weigh twenty-five pounds or more, and five or six such racemes are often produced by the palm in a single crop. The maximum production of one palm (or, more properly speaking, one stem, since four or five stems are often allowed to grow from a common base) is about 150 pounds of fruit. It is seen, therefore, that the productiveness of the pejibaye is similar to that of the date palm.

"The individual fruits are top-shaped conical, or ovoid in form, and vary from one to two inches in length. There is a wide range of variation in the color of the surface, that of some varieties being clear light yellow, while in others the color is deep orange or reddish orange, sometimes shading to brown. The outer integument or skin is thin; in some varieties it adheres closely to the flesh, even after the fruit has been boiled, while in others it can be peeled readily from the boiled fruit. The character of the flesh is not easily described; it is dry, mealy, yet firm in texture, and pale orange to yellow in color. The single seed, from which the flesh separates very readily after the fruit has been boiled, is conical, somewhat angular in outline, about three-quarters of an inch long, black, with a thin but hard shell enclosing a white kernel resembling that of the cocoanut in character.

FOOD IN THE FRONT YARD.

The pejibaye palm will yield a hundred pounds or more of nourishing food every year with little care or expense.

"In food-value as expressed in calories, the pejibaye and the avocado stand first among the tropical fruits of economic value; some varieties of the latter have a higher value than the pejibaye but the average is about the same."

A list of the most noteworthy tropical fruits would have to include the pejibaye, Mr. Popenoe says, because of the relatively small proportion of water contained in the fruit; the large amount of carbohydrates (mainly starch), the considerable quantity of fat and the small size of the seed. And it is not only of high food-value, but it is delicious as well. Mr. Popenoe believes that it is destined to become of great importance in many tropical countries, and it is in this belief that he writes the present paper, in order to bring it to the attention of tropical horticulturists and to place on record the available data regarding its culture. He goes on:

"The pejibayes sold in the markets of Costa Rica have usually been boiled in salted water for about three hours. In this condition they are ready for eating without further preparation, except to remove the skin. They are so palatable in this form, that very few efforts seem to have been made by Costa Ricans to devise more elaborate methods of preparation, though enough has been done to show that this fruit lends itself to various uses.

"After it has been boiled, the fruit cannot be kept in good condition more than five or six days. Before cooking, however, it has excellent keeping qualities. If placed in a dry room, where the air will have free access to it, the fruit will not decay, but will gradually dry up.

"It should be a simple matter to ship pejibayes to distant markets. If properly packed, they should keep ten days to two weeks, at least, without suffering materially either in appearance or flavor. It may be mentioned, in this connection, that it seems feasible to dry the boiled fruit and store it for an indefinite period.

"Like the chestnut, which the boiled fruit strikingly resembles in texture and flavor, the pejibaye is used as a stuffing for turkey and chicken. Dried, it might be reduced to a flour which would serve various culinary uses. But to one who has eaten the freshly boiled pejibaye, there is no incentive for seeking new ways of preparing the fruit for the table.

"In addition to the fleshy portion of the fruit, the hard white kernel of the seed is eaten. It resembles the cocoanut in flavor, and contains a large quantity of oil. The *palmito* or terminal bud of the palm may be used as a vegetable, but its consumption necessitates the destruction of the palm. It cannot, therefore, be considered of much economic importance. The wood,

which is dark brown in color, nearly as hard as bone, and takes a fine polish, was used by the Indians in pre-Columbian days to make spears, and for pointing their arrows. It is now employed for walking-sticks.

"It is doubtful if the species will grow successfully in a cool subtropical climate such as that of southern California. In extreme southern Florida, however, there are probably regions where it will succeed. In Cuba, Porto Rico, and the other West Indian islands it should find itself entirely at home, and we recommend it as a culture for these islands. In many parts of Brazil it should also succeed, while the Asiatic tropics undoubtedly offer immense regions where it could be cultivated.

"Three or four palms, grown in the dooryard with practically no expense, would mean the production of three or four hundred pounds of excellent food every year. And this would be a food of delicious character, available during six to eight months.

"In conclusion, we wish to urge upon horticulturists in tropical regions where this palm is not yet cultivated, the desirability of its introduction and establishment as a common dooryard tree; with a view, later, to the extension of its culture, so as to place the pejibaye upon the substantial basis of a profitable commercial fruit, a position which it will achieve if the necessary initiative is supplied to effect its preliminary planting and study."

ARE OUR WIVES HEALTHY AND HAPPY?

MOST OF THEM ARE, if we are to credit the results of an investigation made by the Bureau of Social Hygiene upon a group of one thousand married women. In this research, the problems of marriage and married life have been attacked in an unusually broad manner, we are told by the writer of a leading editorial in *American Medicine* (New York). A preliminary statement of results appeared

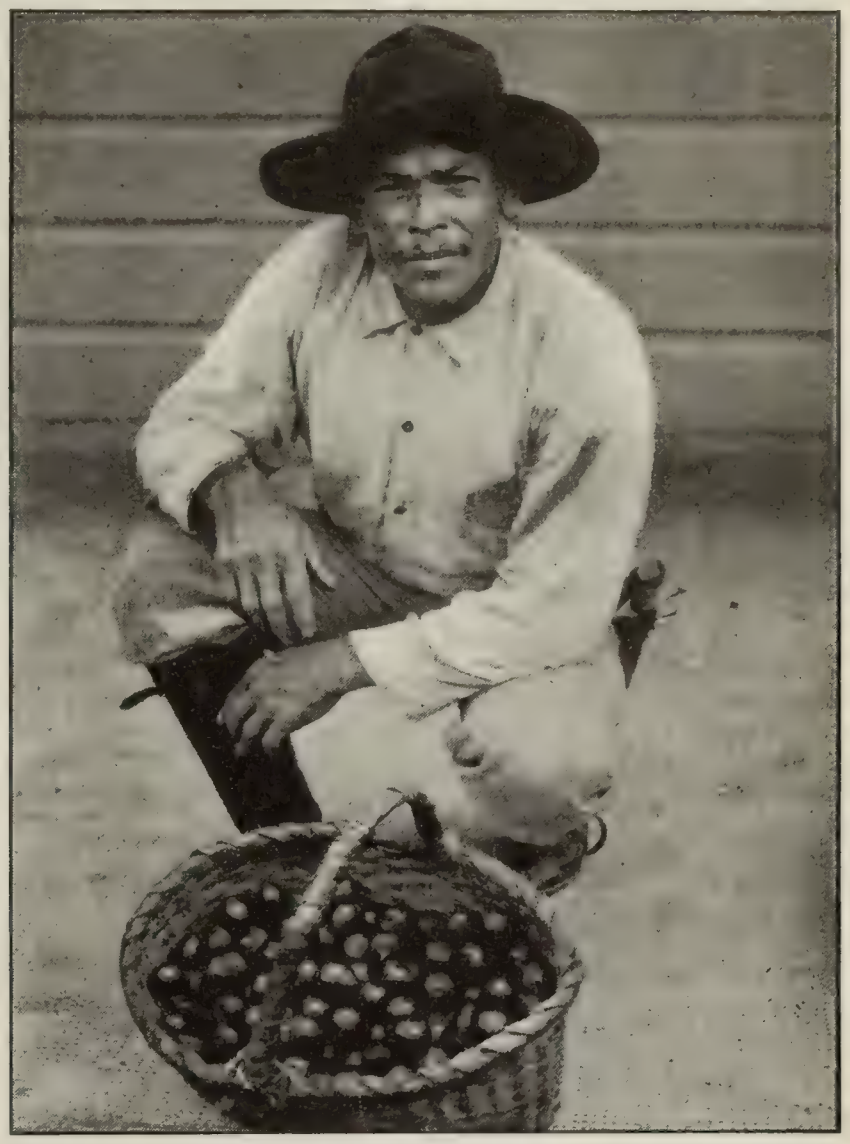
Photos by courtesy of "The Journal of Heredity," Washington, D. C.

AS THE BUNCH COMES FROM THE TREE.

It is boiled in salt water before eating and is neither sweet nor sour, but resembles the chestnut in flavor and form.

in *The Social Hygiene Bulletin* in June. Admitting the inherent difficulties and the limitations of the questionnaire method, says the editorial writer, there is no reason to doubt the statements that have been submitted by the thousand women who filled out the various questions which covered childhood, adolescence, and marriage. The questions were formulated carefully and their content and form were established after a consultation with competent advisers in psychology, psychiatry, and sociology. We read:

"The results naturally came from a selected group—in a sense, a self-selected group possessing more than the average ability. From an educational standpoint the queries demanded



"PEJIBAYES! PEJIBAYES!"

A common street scene in Costa Rica, where the fruit is popular with all classes and fetches a good price.

a higher order of intelligence than is represented in a cross section of the female mind of the country, hence it is not surprising to find that 66.9 per cent. of the answers came from graduates of colleges or universities. Thirty per cent. of the answers came from women between the ages of 28 and 33 years, tho the age variations extended from 21 years to 83.

"Had one asked previous to the beginning of the study, from what type of women most of the replies would have emanated, one would have been tempted to suggest that neurotic and unhappy women would have rejoiced in the opportunity to unburden themselves and thus achieve temporary relief in relating their experiences. The facts did not justify this pessimistic attitude. According to their own statements, approximately 74 per cent. stated that their health up to marriage was good or better, while 16.3 per cent. said that their health was fair, and, furthermore, 63 per cent. admitted that their health after marriage was the same as before, while 19 per cent. testified that their health was better than before marriage, as compared with 14.4 per cent. who regarded their health as worse than before marriage. Thus it is patent that the highly intelligent group that reported did not partake of the nature of unhappy, neurotic, disgruntled malcontents whose answers were dictated by an ulterior desire to escape discomfort or to warn others to avoid matrimony by reason of their experiences.

"Some importance must be attached to the experience of the individuals in the work of the world. Approximately 59 per cent. of the women had been gainfully employed before marriage, while, after marriage, only 23.5 per cent. were in gainful employment outside the home. These figures are not evidences of economic status tho they may reflect the increase in economic freedom which woman has attained. Employment after marriage no longer can be construed to be the result of the inability of the husband to give adequate support, because in any group

Photo by Brown Brothers

WHAT MAKES THE "GREAT WHITE WAY" WHITE: SO MANY ELECTRIC SIGNS THEY ARE IN EACH OTHER'S WAY.

it may represent the personal preference of the woman to continue her active interests or to maintain her economic independence."

It is interesting to consider the statements of the writers with reference to their own happiness. Fully 87 per cent. attest happiness in marriage. The general divorce rate, even tho an inaccurate figure, is placed at about 8 per cent. of all marriages. Among the thousand women the divorce rate was only one-half of one per cent. The fact that only 4.4 per cent. of the women answering the questions stated themselves to be unhappy is reassuring. The writer continues:

"The real worth of a study of this character is to be found in the analysis of the elements entering into ill health or unhappiness in so far as marriage is responsible for their development. It is patent that the study of a group of women so high above the general average of the feminine population can give comparatively little data generally applicable to all women. The conditions of education, the contacts of employment, the independence of opinion, the willingness to participate in a study of this character all serve to isolate these thousand women as unusual. Nor is it unfair to believe that their capabilities of adjustment to married life are on a higher plane than those who have not had their advantages. It is probable, likewise, that their mental status gave them a higher degree of protection in the matter of mating, and therefore lessened the likelihood of their health being undermined by reason of physically poor matings.

"One might even ask the question whether the high rate of happiness was in any way related to the low birth rate within the group, but this question is unfair because thus far there has been no correlation worked out between the reporting of happiness or unhappiness and the number of children living or dead. Many of the women are sufficiently young to make it certain that the full complement of children has not been secured, and in consequence the present average of 1.77 children per woman is not to be considered as the potential child-bearing index of the women in the group.

"Whatever makes for familial happiness promotes social welfare and incidentally conduces to a higher standard of communal health. The health of families as a unit possesses more than a fictitious value, and there are distinct advantages in recognizing that the health and happiness of families are so interwoven that both must be considered in the management of their general problems. The physician is thoroughly cognizant of the meaning of happy families in his ordinary routine of caring for the sick and endeavoring to protect and conserve the well."

NEW WRINKLES IN ELECTRIC SIGNS

EIGHT MILLION ELECTRIC LAMPS are used to-day in illuminated signs throughout the United States. That is only eight to a store. If half the stores in the country displayed signs requiring a hundred bulbs each, fifty million would be necessary. The conclusion of W. E. Underwood, who writes in *The Electrical Review* (Chicago) on "Developments in Electric-Sign Lighting Practise," is that two to four times as many lamps may soon be required for this purpose, and he is probably conservative.

Electric-sign advertising, Mr. Underwood believes, has shown little if any decrease during the past year, altho many other forms of advertising have been pared to the bone. His conclusion is that electric-sign advertising must be considered intensely profitable by the average buyer of electric display space. He proceeds:

"Under the present conditions of keenest sales competition there is a strenuous struggle for the potential buyer's attention. Two merchants, side by side, competing for trade, will certainly not overlook the electric sign as an immediately effective way of compelling attention. The contest is to see whose sign can be made to gain the greater share of interest.

"It used to be, when electric signs were few and far between, that 'any old electric sign' got its full quota of attention. Even with low candle-power lamps, and without motion or color, it had a 100 per cent. attention value because it was silhouetted against the surrounding velvet darkness. Nowadays, there are few locations where the lone electric sign has the field all to itself. Every 'Main Street' is a miniature Broadway.

"There are three ways in which the electric sign may gain added attention value without increased size. The first to be thought of and utilized was color. The next step was motion, by means of flasher effects; and, finally, within the last year or two, there has been a nation-wide movement on the part of electric display advertisers to make their signs more effective by means of greater brightness.

"Before the war there was a quite popular movement among merchants towards store-front lighting, accomplished by means of one or several high wattage lamps suspended over the front of the store. At that time many tiny hole-in-the-wall merchants bought this equipment, installed it and then found it too expensive to operate continuously night after night. This experience, together with the fuel-conservation program entailed by the war, was adverse to the growth of this type of lighting demand. The demand is again growing rapidly and more conservatively, and such lighting is gaining headway among the

more prosperous merchants who can easily afford it, as well as among the more aggressive but small merchants who realize its advantages in attracting trade which might otherwise overlook their humble places of business.

"Even before the tide set in for brighter electric signs there was a decided tendency towards better lighted store-windows—a tendency which has been constantly augmented. It is odd in a way that progress in sign lighting has been from light, to colored light, to motion and then to more light, while store-window lighting early turned to motion and to greater brilliancy, but is just now turning to the practical application of color in lighting.

"It is estimated that there are something like 8,000,000 electric sign sockets in use in the United States, requiring about the same number of lamps each year. It requires no wide stretch of imagination to picture an increase of two, three or even four times in the lamp wattage required for these sign sockets if the present higher wattage tendency continues, as seems likely. Nor does it require great imagination to foresee a considerably increased revenue to the whole electrical industry as a result. This includes electrical retailers, contractors, jobbers, sign people, central stations and manufacturers of lighting equipment.

"Of stores there is a round 1,000,000 in the country, so that each bit of progress in the lighting art, whether it be a step towards higher intensity, a step in the direction of color lighting or a trend towards store-front lighting, is immediately reflected as new lighting business in every town and city the country over. And the really encouraging part is that instead of suffering a depression and handicap because of a general slackness in business this particular demand is, if anything, augmented by the keener competition among merchants and manufacturers which goes hand in hand with dull times."

UNCLE SAM'S SUCCESS WITH REINDEER

THE announcement that a shipment of thirty thousand pounds of Alaskan reindeer meat has just been received at San Francisco calls attention, says *The Trade Record* issued by The National City Bank of New York, to the remarkable success of our reindeer experiment in Alaska, where the value of the reindeer herds, established a few years ago, is now counted by millions of dollars. In the early part of our ownership of Alaska, it seems, the Eskimos were chiefly dependent upon the whale, walrus, caribou and seal for their animal food, but with rapid destruction of these by the white man's rifle, the supply of animal food, an absolute essential in that climate, was greatly reduced, and the existence of the natives thus threatened. This condition was brought to the attention of the public in the United States in the early nineties by Dr. Sheldon Jackson, who had been sent to Alaska by the Government to establish schools among the natives, and he conceived the idea of introducing the reindeer, then unknown in Alaska, but proving extremely useful in Siberia and Lapland. We read further:

"Personal appeals by Dr. Jackson to the public in the United States resulted in contributions of $2,148, and sixteen head of reindeer from Siberia were landed in Alaska in 1891, followed by about one hundred and fifty in later shipments during the year. Congress then made several small contributions, and by 1900 the total number of reindeer imported into Alaska from Siberia had aggregated about twelve hundred. Importation was then suspended and a colony of 'reindeer masters' was brought from Lapland to instruct the Eskimos in the care of the twelve hundred animals thus supplied to them.

"As a consequence of this establishment of the reindeer industry in Alaska a quarter century ago, the number of reindeer now scattered through that territory is about 140,000 and their value between three and four million dollars. So liberally are the reindeer herds now supplying the natives, their owners, with meats, milk, butter and cheese, that their owners are now able to spare large quantities for the white population of Alaska and limited quantities for shipment to the Pacific Coast cities and thence to the great trade centers of the country, so that 'reindeer steaks' may be had in the markets of the great cities as far east as the Atlantic coast.

"The special value of this reindeer enterprise in Alaska was found in the fact that it turned into food form a natural growth formerly unutilized, and at the same time encouraged a fixed habitation and a domestication of industry on the part of a population formerly nomadic through its dependence upon the ocean's frontage for its supply of animal food. The reindeer, which thrives upon the formerly unutilized mosses and lichens of the Arctic 'tundra,' which he digs from beneath the snow in winter, serves not only as a food supply but also a draft and pack animal in transporting mails and merchandise, while his skins furnish clothing and shelter for the natives.

"The Alaskan reindeer herds, the descendants of the twelve hundred reindeer imported from Siberia a quarter century ago, are not only thriving upon a formerly unutilized domestic product, but supplying meat, milk, butter and cheese to the natives of Alaska and also the white population of 'Seward's Ice Box,' as Alaska was designated at the time of its purchase from Russia. Alaska has sent us since its purchase nearly a billion dollars' worth of precious metals and merchandise, including gold, silver, copper, furs, fish and meats, and taken in exchange nearly a half billion dollars' worth of the product of our farms and factories. The shipments from Alaska to the United States in the fiscal year just ended amounted to over sixty million dollars, and her takings of our domestic products, nearly thirty million dollars. The total value of gold, silver, and merchandise sent from Alaska to the United States in the eighteen years since an official record of this movement was established aggregates 805 million dollars, and our shipments to Alaska in the same period, 425 million dollars, making it quite apparent that our total trade with Alaska since its purchase for $7,200,000 in 1867 has aggregated more than $1,500,000,000, of which over $1,000,000,000 was the products of Alaska sent to our own ports, and about $500,000,000 of merchandise sent for use in that area."

Photo by Lomen Brothers, Nome.

AS TAME AS CATTLE: REINDEER IN ALASKA.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S ART DISSECTED

POPULARITY HAS ITS GREATEST EXPONENT at the moment in Charlie Chaplin. "The best-known and the best-liked, if not the most respected figure in the world to-day is undoubtedly Charlie Chaplin," says the by no means frivolous Manchester *Guardian*, accustomed to weighing its words. And this tribute is only one of the many that greet the comedian of the films as he returns for a visit to his native city. Charlie's reception in London equaled or outdid the one accorded in the same place last year to Mary Pickford, and the outbreak is noted as a symptom in the gathering "afternoon of the British Empire." All the British papers are full not only of his doings on his holiday, but of analysis of his art. The London *Graphic* has a sort of pæan from the pen of one named Hanner Swaffer. Thus:

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

CHARLIE ARRIVES IN LONDON.

"The ovations of the crowd," says the London *Outlook*, "are in essence similar to the plaudits of the people over the artistic victory of Cimabue."

"If, by the chance of somebody else's invention, you can, if you know how to walk clumsily—every time more clumsily—you can put, even into the meanest Far-Eastern, non-speaking language, a smile and the memory of something funny—if, when the whole world of war is upside down, you can make everybody in the world laugh, when everybody else is crying, you have done what the Kaiser couldn't do and what Kitchener couldn't do. You have saved, even the next world, when the last one is dead.

"Poor Charlie Chaplin! 'A land of heroes,' we call it now. He was born in a London slum. He was kicked around, when he was a boy, and made ridiculous. All through his little silly boyish years he cried; and when you have seen 'The Kid,' his last, and best, film you know that Charlie Chaplin has put into that picture a thing that makes Gladstone's speeches on Bulgarian atrocities merely ponderous nothings. The whole social fabric is wrong, and Charlie Chaplin knows it. He is the only man in the picture business who does. He was kicked around, even on the stage; he was knocked about on every stage on which he appeared. He learned there the details of an artistry which is being discovered, nowadays, by people who realize that, if you can show the same thing to the whole world at the same time wherever you wish to do it—well, Charlie Chaplin doesn't show to Chinamen and Indians, as some Americans do, white grafters and white slum-owners and white dope fiends. His gospel, screened, is like Mary Pickford's—the screened gospel of humanity, the hope of a little child."

While the actor is at hand all the Chaplin films, even those that had gone to the lumber room, are brought out again, and at the sight of these samples of his life-work, says the Manchester *Guardian*, "one is imprest again with the idea that he was inspired by the study of cats," for—

"His instantaneous expression of likes and dislikes, his speed in action and sudden change to demureness, his complete unreasonableness, his intense seriousness—all these are the traits of good cats. When he suddenly notices the face of the lady next to him in the stalls he acts exactly like a cat that has had milk put before it. No expostulation or exclamation—just instant departure. When he sees a man he does not like, he instantly gets to work on him with feet and hands. The cinema is man robbed of speech, and Chaplin goes to the best dumb performer in the world—the cat. The dog is too much an imitator of man to be a master of pantomime. Charlie, I think, has gone to the cats."

It is not Mr. Chaplin's financial success that mainly impresses Mr. E. T. Raymond, who writes in the London *Outlook*. It is "the noteworthy part" he has played in perfecting the art of the screen—"something as distinct from any other art as painting is from sculpture, or literature from music."

"His earlier manner, marked as it was by a singular but not easily definable genius, was mainly dictated by the conditions of his employment. As the inspired buffoon of the film, he was expected to confine himself to buffoonery. The crudely commercial instincts which dominated the 'movie' business recked little of art. They thought in simple terms of 'sob-stuff,' 'cowboy drama,' and 'knockabouts.' Mr. Chaplin was the strength of the knockabout business, and the more extravagant he could make it the better he pleased his employers. Nevertheless it was the art of the thing, and not the mere agile imbecility of it, which counted. In this, as in other matters, all the people are not fooled all the time; there must be something more than the effervescence of animal spirits to account for an ascendency lasting over years.

"That there was something more was seen when Mr. Chaplin, emancipated from control, began to do his business in exact accordance with his own ideas. The humor was refined without loss of strength. An unsuspected emotional range was revealed in the pieces in which the humorous blended with the pathetic. It could no longer be denied, by the most superior, that the thing was art, and art of a most subtle kind. It is, indeed, not too much to say that Mr. Chaplin has been the first to demonstrate the possibilities of the cinema as the vehicle of a humor incommunicable by any other means. He is the Columbus of the new film world. . . .

"But there is another point of view, and that is that the most syndicated and mechanized of all entertainment businesses has still to depend, not on its mechanical resources, but on the force of the human brain and human soul. It is seen that no 'talent for organization' can supersede the creative impulse. The cinema world will have its Charlie Chaplin, and nothing 'just as good.' The triumph of Mr. Chaplin is, in a very real sense, a human triumph, and any incidental absurdities of his visit to London should not blind us to the fact that the ovations of the crowd will be in essence similar to the plaudits of the people over the artistic victory of Cimabue. It may seem absurd to compare the Italian painter with the Americanized Cockney. But the one, like the other, was the pioneer of a new art. The only difference—and it is a mournful one—is that the very greatest art was once a popular affair, and the vulgarest felt some share in its conquests. But we must take such comfort as we can, and it is something to the good that, whatever we may think of Mr. Chaplin in the *rôle* of a popular hero, it is he, and not the chairman of some great picture syndicate, that the crowd turns out to honor."

As if such praise were not enough, *The Guardian* is, on another occasion, moved by the immense ovations of the welcoming crowd to ruminate:

"What will history, one wonders, have to say about these overwrought transports of public emotion, frequent now, almost unknown in England before the South African War? That in the afternoon of our day of empire we, too, like Greeks and Romans, became for the first time excitable to excess, a prey to 'stunts,' hysterical responders to the current suggestion? We hope not, tho the change does give matter for thought. At any rate the public opinion which chose this latest idol has chosen the best man of all that it had to choose in his own kind. If such popular homage as Garrick never received goes now to an actor whose voice has never been heard, at least he is surely the best cinema actor who ever was seen; his comedy, so far as pantomime can show, is of the great tradition; it springs from that genius for childlike wonder, in presence of life, which makes all the great comedians our brothers, as lovable as secret recollections of our own simpler, outworn selves."

CHARLIE IS COMING!

This is how the London *Daily Express* foresaw his reception.

A French writer in *Le Figaro*, sighing: "Ah, if Molière had known Charlot," adds: "To be able to give wit to a table, proves him an indisputable as well as exceptional master, and justifies the triumphal arches that Europe will surely build to honor Mr. Chaplin. So he can leave Molière content with his different gifts and not dispute his mastery in the art of penetrating the hearts of men."

CHAUTAUQUA IN A NUTSHELL

SUCH AN AMERICAN INSTITUTION as "Chautauqua" is still news to the British public, tho it is somewhat venerable with us. The size of this country explains its flourishing condition, since it supplies so many people remote from cultural centers with mental occupation. England doubtless has the same "dullness and stagnation which is the lot of little towns," but the railway takes you from one end of their

FRANCE, TOO, WAS EXPECTANT.

"If you don't eat all your soup at once, I'll keep Charlot away from Paris." (In France he is affectionately, "Charlot.")
—Cave in *Le Matin* (Paris).

country to another in twenty-four hours. The writer of the following for the Manchester *Guardian* does not recommend a new institution to his readers, but views it as one of the curiosities of his American travels:

"The Chautauqua season has been in full blast here. Motoring through hundreds of little towns, you will see a prominent sign upon which is written the name of the town and, after it, the word 'Chautauqua.' Behind it is one huge tent and perhaps a number of others. A little town of 500 inhabitants will gather together as many as 5,000 people at its local Chautauqua, and as something like ten thousand Chautauquas are being held at the same time, it is estimated that perhaps 20,000,000 people take part in them during the course of the summer.

"The superior smile at Chautauqua. In truth it has a little of the element of the correspondence college and nothing at all in common with the British Association. The first gathering together was more or less religious in character and was held on the shores of Lake Chautauqua, about half a century ago, amid nearly virgin forest. With the religious element were gradually combined instruction and recreation. Perhaps it is more like the Y. M. C. A. than any other institution, but even that does not describe it exactly. From that original gathering it has spread all over the country. It is essentially an institution for a big country.

"Americans have a positive hunger for 'getting together' and, having got together, for receiving instruction upon not too arduous terms. Chautauqua meets this need so successfully that it is a household word.

"At the central gathering together still on Lake Chautauqua, arrangements are made for lectures and instruction of every possible kind. Months beforehand terms have been arranged with some of the best musicians, painters, historians, and so forth to organize a course of study for the two summer months. Thus a pianist arranges for a series of pupils whose studies he overlooks

during that time, both in the form of actual practise and of theory together. Many people find in Chautauqua stimulus for the whole year, especially those who, by reason of such circumstances as distance or shortage of funds, are very much thrown back upon their own resources. The life is most of the time in the open air, rowing, swimming, riding—all of which are easily available here—being among the recreations. People meet their friends year after year, and some of them lay emphasis on study, some on recreation, some on religion. It is designed with extraordinary aptitude to meet all needs.

"The local Chautauqua is the event of the year, and it saves many a little town from that dullness and stagnation which is the lot of little towns in whatever continent."

GRASSO AND THE ITALIAN THEATER

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA divide things Italian in New York on a strange basis. Instead of going "fifty-fifty," as the phrase is, they split something like ninety-ten, and the results in both cases are quite satisfactory to the elements interested. The Metropolitan Opera House reflects so much glory on Italian art, points out the New York

GIOVANNI GRASSO

Who comes for his first visit with the reputation of being the greatest melodramatic tragedian of Italy.

Herald, that "the Italian Government abandoned an idea once suggested of establishing an Italian theater in this city." The houses devoted to Italian theatrical art are humble enough. "Theaters abandoned by the inexorable decrees of the burlesque wheel, unsuited to the cinema, and too old-fashioned for the use of the Yiddish actors, usually serve as her temples." But when the stars of the Italian stage visit the city, "nothing could be more creditable to Italian stage art than the enthusiastic support accorded them in the humble theaters of this city." So the *Herald* reviews the situation on the occasion of the first American visit of the famous Sicilian actor, Giovanni Grasso. We read:

"It was Mimi Aguglia who first added the prestige of a distinguished name to these troupes. Ever since her first engagements at the playhouses on Broadway she has paid frequent visits to the Italian theaters of this and other large cities. So prosperous has her experience proved that Giovanni Grasso, long associated with this actress abroad in the performance of the Sicilian folk pieces, has come to New York and selected a theater in the Bowery as the scene of his appearances.

"There is no reason why the local Italian colony should feel any mortification that the distinguished foreigner is inviting this country to witness his art under such modest circumstances. Ermete Novelli and some of his predecessors made but little appeal to the English-speaking public. Nor did their own countrymen seem anxious to witness their appearances here when the scene was one of the theaters up-town. It did not seem to be a question of the prices; seats in the galleries were as cheap as any to be had down-town. The Italian colony could not for some reason be attracted to its favorites up-town, generous as it may be in its support of the opera.

"So there is greater glory in the presence of large audiences at the theaters in the Bowery than in the meager gatherings that greeted the eminent Signor Novelli at the Lyric Theater or Signora Aguglia at the Broadway Theater on her first visit here. The applause of crowding compatriots, even if it echo under the shabby ceilings of a Bowery playhouse, has the sound of genuine appreciation more stimulating to art and more encouraging than the polite approval of a few, ignorant of the language which the actors are speaking."

If a stray visitor of alien tongue goes here he is greeted with smiling interest. The bill changes every night and the prodigious work involved in such an effort is helped out by a prompter whose whispering is an accompaniment like a rustling breeze to the entire course of the play. "The repertory is catholic. From the 'Year of the Plague in Naples' down to Sem Benelli and D'Annunzio, they put the drama of all periods before their compatriots." The present visitor is described by the Brooklyn *Eagle:*

"Giovanni Grasso, who is playing at the Royal Theatre in the Bowery, comes to this country with the reputation of being the greatest melodramatic tragedian of Italy. But he is anxious to be more than an actor—a man with a mission, in fact. That mission is through his dramatic art to nurture, to inspire, to develop the better qualities of his own Sicilian race, for every play in which he appears, he says, teaches a lesson. Here, that mission is to inspire these qualities so that the Sicilians in New York may be better Americans, for, he says, as the pigeons in Europe flock around the man who feeds them, his countrymen flock to hear him play because they are always seeking something that will help them, that will do them good, and they know they can find something in the plays. That is the reason, he says, why he has made the Sicilian drama his specialty; why, in these later years, he has confined himself to it. Sicilians often are misunderstood, he says; they are credited chiefly with being vindictive, while they have many good and great characteristics. So it is his mission to reveal the true Sicilian nature to other races as well as to keep before his countrymen the higher qualities of manhood.

"Some persons, for example, Grasso said, think the Sicilian is not chivalrous. That is false. The Sicilian has high regard for women. He tells a story of his own experience. He was fourteen years old and was playing Shakespeare's 'Othello' in Italian in the theater in Catania, Sicily, which had been his father's. His father, by the way, had died previously and the support of the family had devolved upon him. Near the stage sat a man and his wife. The man was bullying the woman quite audibly. Grasso after a time, in an aside, warned him to stop. The bully persisted. Again Grasso interrupted his lines to say in Sicilian, 'If you don't cut it out, I'll smash you.' The warning went unheeded. Finally Grasso stopt in the middle of a phrase, sprang from the stage, grabbed the man, punched his head and threw him into the aisle. Then he went back to the stage and resumed his speech.

"The applause of the audience stopt the performance, Grasso says, but he explained that the applause was not because he had introduced something exciting into the play, but because he had taken the part of a woman. That he says, was evidence of Sicilian chivalry.

"Speaking of himself and his early life, Grasso says his first experience with the stage was with marionettes. His father had a Punch and Judy theater in Catania. Grasso himself had his part in a play when he was seven years old. Since that time he has been an actor.

"While 'Othello' is the only play by Shakespeare in which he has appeared, the Sicilian is intimate with all the Shakespearean works. One characteristic of their heroes, he says, is that they are chivalrous, and this he greatly admires. He explained that one reason why he had not essayed more Shakespearean rôles is that he grew too large early. When he thrashed the nagging husband at fourteen, he was no stripling, but a man in build. He stands at least six feet in height, but looks almost squat because of his bulk. His strength seems to be prodigious, for when he strikes his clenched fist into the open palm of his other hand, it is with the force of a pile-driver."

COLLEGES FOR SILK SHIRTS

NOT ALL THE WAR WAGES went for silk shirts, thinks the Detroit *Free Press*, else there would not be the crowding into college that this autumn is witnessing. Something must have been held back from the swollen wages of that time to pay for the expensive education of to-day, especially now that unemployment has become so wide-spread. The two conditions appear irreconcilable and newspapers are trying to fathom the mystery. "Usually a business depression results in small entering classes," points out the Decatur *Herald*. But at some institutions the doors have to be closed before all the applicants are enrolled. The situation would seem to afford ample material for answer to the questions raised by a play current in New York which sets out to exhibit the worthlessness of the modern system of college education. One of the characters in "The Man in the Making" says there's a great difference between going to college and being sent there. As he was *sent* without the proper preliminary training, he fell among the wasters and brought chagrin to his father and disasters to himself. The play's message may have plenty of confirmation if some of the comment on the present situation realizes itself in results. The Decatur daily for example observes:

"Why this rush to the campuses at a time when incomes are supposed to be reduced and household economics are essential?

"One reason may be found in the general lack of jobs at high wages rather common two and three years ago, which enabled a youngster just out of high school to gratify his whim for shirts of vari-colored shades and fine texture, and to dress in clothes possessing that dash and swagger popularly supposed to characterize the habiliments of college men. Why go to college if you can draw down the mazuma in an office and still dress like a collegian?

"Not many youngsters are being kidnaped for high-paying positions these days. In fact a good many of these same young men have found to their sorrow how slender is the hold on the ladder of success when a man enters life work with his education still incomplete. Years like 1918, 1919, and 1920 seem to refute the old fogy notion that the grinding drudgery of hard work is essential for success, but the last year has rather tended to prove that the man without special training is under a heavy handicap. So young men are returning to school.

"The 5,000,000 unemployed represent that part of the population that would not be interested in higher education under any circumstances. The families of only moderate means who put a boy or girl into college will manage somehow, for any father or mother worth the name will gladly make sacrifices in behalf of their children's education."

The Troy *Record* finds some comfort in the possibility that the facts argue an overdoing of the prediction of a hard winter. Banks report larger savings deposits than ever before. Then,

"Certainly the young men and women who are enrolling for the college year because they are out of work have the wherewithal to finance themselves; otherwise they would not enroll.

"If the opinion that interest in higher learning is being taken up at the point where it stopt when we went to war is true, that is one of the most encouraging signs of the times. There is an inclination in some quarters to deprecate the time spent in college and university. The criticism is not warranted, for knowledge never hurt anybody. A self-educated man may be more successful than a college graduate, but that is not the fault of the college or of the education.

"It is possible for a young man to waste his time in college, just as it is possible for him to waste his time anywhere else. Everything else equal, the college man will be better equipped to grapple the problems of life than the man who is deprived of such an education.

"That, however, is not so much to the point as the fact that if there is popular interest in higher learning, the general level of intelligence is raised. That is desirable, for besides increasing efficiency, it adds to a people's ability to enjoy a thousand and one facts of life of which they would otherwise be ignorant."

Harvard reports 1000 applicants for entrance; Dartmouth has found itself compelled to decline 1500 applications; other New England colleges are similarly affected in a somewhat less degree. "Capacity" signs will likely be hung out all along the way,

GRASSO, AS CARUSO SAW HIM.

This cartoon was drawn by Caruso in Sorrento three weeks before his death, and was sent by him to *La Follia*, the Italian paper published here. It shows the enormous Grasso as he appears in "Malia," the stormy Sicilian play which served for his London début in 1908, and for Mimi-Aguglia's New York début later in the same year.

facts which lead the Manchester (N. H.) *Union* to recall an over-modest prophesy. It even forces the suggestion that education may be overdone, or at least that certain institutions might grow beyond the limits of manageable size:

"Some striking calculations of probable college attendance twenty-five and fifty years hence were published a couple of years ago, based on statistics obtainable at that time. It was made clear that a tremendous impetus had been given to the movement toward higher institutions of learning, and it was shown that with a continuance and growth of the movement the universities of the future promised to dwarf in comparison the largest of those at the present. As a matter of fact, some of the universities to-day are so huge that grave question has arisen in some quarters if they have not passed the point of maximum vantage in the training of students, and there has been a distinct increase of activity by advocates of the small college as opposed to the vast university. The statement of conditions at the beginning of the new academic year promises to heighten general interest in this question.

"It has long been admitted that education is one of the nation's greatest businesses, and we now have evidence that it is a business which is continuing to develop through hard times just as it developed in times of popular affluence. The immediate problem of making the supply equal the demand for educational facilities is likely to be sufficiently absorbing to concentrate attention upon the needs of the present, to the temporary exclusion of worry about the similar, if still more extensive, difficulties of the generations to come."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

OUR LAWLESS AGE

CONTEMPT FOR LAW and the present revolt against the spirit of authority make this age eminently "one of sham and counterfeit," said James M. Beck, Solicitor-General of the United States, in an address before the recent convention of the American Bar Association at Cincinnati, the speaker rejecting the easy theory that these symptoms of a grave malady are merely a reaction of the World War. His portrayal of the lawlessness which now seems to be characteristic of the whole world and which is said to be so much evidenced in our own criminal statistics, evokes sympathetic response from some of the religious press, and George F. Foster declares in *America* (Catholic) that "the citizens of this country should be grateful to Mr. Beck for his timely warning of the perils of the immediate future." Far from causing the moral sickness of the age, says the Solicitor-General in his address as published in the daily press, the World War was in itself, perhaps, but one of its many symptoms. Some of the contributory causes of the world's disorder listed by this legal authority are reluctance to obey laws regarded as unreasonable or vexatious, the law's delays and laxity in administration which have bred a spirit of contempt, and the rampant individualism which began in the eighteenth century, with its excessive emphasis on the rights of man and small stress on man's duties. In proof of his contention, Mr. Beck instances the records of the criminal courts and police dockets, frequently mentioned in the press; violations of the sumptuary laws, which in the case of the prohibition statute have resulted in fines aggregating an estimate of $300,000,000; and "an increase in nine years of nearly 400 per cent in the comparatively narrow sphere of the Federal criminal jurisdiction." Nor is the spirit of revolt limited to secular laws, thinks Mr. Beck, for

"In the greater sphere of social life we find the same revolt against the institutions which have the sanction of the past. Laws which mark the decent restraints of print, speech and dress have in recent decades been increasingly disregarded. The very foundations of the great and primitive institutions of mankind—like the family, the Church and the State—have been shaken. Nature itself is defied. Thus, the fundamental difference of sex is disregarded by social and political movements which ignore the permanent differentiation of social function ordained by God himself."

Five plagues are afflicting humanity, said the Pope last year in a public utterance before the College of Cardinals. The first, Mr. Beck recalls, is the unprecedented challenge to authority; second, hatred between man and man; third, abnormal aversion to work; fourth, the excessive thirst for pleasure; fifth, a gross materialism which denies the reality of the spiritual in human life. All these charges, says the lawyer, are proved in recent experience. It is, however, to a wide-spread change in social conditions rather than to any change of man's essential nature that the Solicitor-General attributes the malady of our time. It seems to him that "the morale of our industrial civilization has been shattered. Work for work's sake, as the most glorious privilege of human faculties, has gone, both as an ideal and as a potent spirit. The conception of work as a degrading servitude to be done with reluctance and grudging inefficiency, seems to be the ideal of millions of men of all classes and in all countries." The great enigma, then, which this situation propounds to us, and which, "like the riddle of the Sphinx, we will solve or be destroyed," is this: "Has the increase in the potential of human power, through thermodynamics, been accomplished by a corresponding increase in the potential of human character?" Unfortunately,

"A mass morality has been substituted for individual morality, and group morality generally intensifies the vices more than the virtues of man. What was true of Germany was true—although in lesser degree—of all civilized nations. In all of them, the individual had been submerged in group formations, and the effect upon the character of man has not been beneficial. . . .

"There are many palliatives for the evils which I have discussed. To rekindle in men the love of work for work's sake and the spirit of discipline, which the lost sense of human solidarity once inspired, would do much to solve the problem, for work is the greatest moral force in the world. If we of this generation can only recognize that the evil exists, then the situation is not past remedy.

"I have faith in the inextinguishable spark of the Divine which is in the human soul and which our complex mechanical civilization has not extinguished. Of this, the World War was in itself a proof. All the horrible resources of mechanics and chemistry were utilized to coerce the human soul, and all proved ineffectual."

"This thoughtful and philosophical address can not fail to exert considerable influence," believes *The Reformed Church Messenger*, and it asks:

"Is the Church doing all that is within her power to bring her children back to 'the law and the testimony,' and to inspire them with the vision which alone can bring guidance and restraint and make life decent, tolerant and brotherly? Of all men in the world, *Christian pastors have the largest responsibility to-day in emphasizing the truth that 'the duty of everyone consists in respecting the rights of others.'* The peril of the hour is that classes and individuals are trying to diminish other people's rights and then enlarge their own. And the wages of lawlessness is chaos and death."

It is a gloomy picture Mr. Beck has drawn, says *The Catholic Vigil* (Grand Rapids)—"a picture that is all shadow." He sees tradition swept aside by a generation which "in its wild debauch of freedom has thrown its heritage to the winds and turned its drunken steps into the darkness." Then,

"What is to be the outcome of it all? The supreme test of man's building came in the World War which focused the manifold weaknesses of that building; the strain was too great. It is no longer a crisis that confronts the world, but a failure, the same failure that confronted the race at the dawn of things, the failure of humanity to get along without God. Were every invention of the mechanical era wiped out to-day at a single stroke, humanity would be the richer; there would be less poverty, less discontent, less maddening money fever than there is to-day. We have simply taken the wrong road and we have about reached the journey's end."

However, *The Churchman* (Episcopal) thinks that if Mr. Beck were to look beneath the surface, "he would find many hopeful signs in our day and generation." To be sure, there is much evil, but there is something good too, and, says this journal:

"We venture to think that Mr. Beck does not know his generation at all. We doubt whether he knows what most of the young minds and souls are thinking about or dreaming. A good many of our young men and women could paint about as pessimistic a picture of the generation which Mr. Beck probably holds in veneration as the one which he painted in Cincinnati of our present day. It would be well for men like Mr. Beck to take time to ask questions. Perhaps he has asked questions and does not understand the answers received."

THE SHEPHERD AND THE WOLVES

ON THE FRONT DOOR of every rectory should be placed a placard like this one which an Iowa bank has posted above the teller's window: "Stock Salesmen, Bird-Dogs, Oil-Well Men, Blue-Sky Artists, Porch Climbers, Confidence Men and Thieves Not Wanted—Stay Out." The writer who makes this remark in the current *Ecclesiastical Review* (Catholic, Philadelphia) is so gravely concerned over the "notorious fact that priests as a class fall easy victims to investment salesmen," that he advises the theological seminaries of his Church to add to their courses on pastoral theology a few lectures on the subject of a priest and his personal investments. If young aspirants for priesthood "were asked to take notes of such lectures for future reference and were told to read those notes before making any investments, they would be in a position to escape many a pitfall," we are told. One of the reasons why Catholic priests are so likely to be victimized is the fact that they are in a somewhat different position from other men. That is—

"Business men have a logical place for their earnings. They buy a store of their own, or use the surplus for necessary improvements, or increase their stock. Laboring men have a desire to own a home of their own, and making payments on that home gives them a place for their savings. A priest is not so situated. He has no family that induces him to save for future needs, and there is no particular endeavor that calls for his savings. His money is loose and he becomes a prey to the wily investment salesman. Back of all this, tho, there is something else that leads many men of the cloth to spend their money foolishly, and lose it. There are any number of safe investments that net a very fair rate of interest. Many men are not satisfied with 6 or even 8 per cent.; they want extraordinary returns, anywhere from 25 to 100 per cent., and with this object in view, they make investments and fall easy victims to those who offer large dividends, and end by losing their money, capital as well as interest. So it is covetousness, greed for dollars, that makes many a man invest heavily and lose all."

Another aspect of the investment game that is not a credit to the clergy and which has given rise to bitter feeling and a great deal of scandal, according to the Catholic writer, is the fact that some priests who "are not satisfied to make fools of themselves in money matters try to get others into the same class." In particular, "when priests urge laymen, often their own parishioners, to get in on investments that turn out badly, they are injuring their cause more than they imagine." For we are asked to think of "the humiliation a pastor must feel when his own people ask him about a venture into which he led them and he must give them an evasive answer, because he knows the money is lost and the victims know, too, that it is gone never more to return."

Young priests are warned against propositions guaranteeing to double or triple their money, and are advised to place their money in safe bonds and mortgages with a fair rate of interest, or in insurance policies or building-and-loan shares. A parting admonition is offered, which perhaps might be taken to heart by Protestants as well as Catholics, laymen as well as priests:

"Fathers, beware of friends, college chums, and ex-seminarians. These men are pests when it comes to working priests. Investments are not matters of friendship or sympathy. When a friend offers to let you in on the ground floor, be very cautious, because most of their floors are built upon a tottering foundation."

"A HOUSE OF HAPPINESS" FOR THE GREAT WHITE WAY

"BENSONIZING THE CHURCH is a mighty good thing," recently wrote a Broadway actor after a visit to Union Methodist Church, which embraces in its program music teaching, free shower-baths, a cheap luncheon, a "social clinic" for the discouraged and inept, homes for boys and girls, and a children's playground, everything being open to all, "regardless of creed, nationality, or social standing in New York's 'White Light' district." As briefly mentioned in these pages last November, Union Church advertises itself to Broadway by means of a blazing cross over the entrance, and it makes an especial appeal to strangers by arranging personal conveniences for them and caring for those in need. As the actor is further quoted in the New York *Christian Advocate* (Methodist), he was much surprized that "all other people in the church are not alike, but that if one goes far enough into it, he will find a lot of straight-forward, decent-living, clean-thinking folks that any red-blooded man would love to associate with." The church is known as "a House of Happiness" because of the cheer it has brought to many unfortunates. "One of the first things Dr. John G. Benson did after coming to Union Church," writes Laura Comstock Dunlap in the New York *Globe*, "was to open to the public without charge the shower-baths which had been installed for the benefit of the soldiers who were welcomed at the church during the war. Then he utilized the culinary arrangements which had been a canteen feature to furnish luncheon to the public at the moderate price of 35 cents." Now "about 200 persons are fed every day, seated in a pleasant dining-room with regular waiters." More important, perhaps, is that—

DR. JOHN G. BENSON,
Who operates a "social clinic" for the discouraged and the unfortunate.

"Next, Dr. Benson formed what he calls his 'social clinic.' Every afternoon he devotes two hours to listening to those in need of help or advice and often ends by turning them over to his specialists, a lawyer, a business adviser, a doctor, or a dentist, who form his cabinet. While these local plans were being worked out, Dr. Benson was quietly forming a group of associate members all over the United States, now numbering a thousand. They are those who by the payment of $5.00 a year or more became identified with the movement. In return they have a church home when they come to the city. They may send their baggage to the parish house, to be held pending their choice of a location. The office staff will hold mail, receipt for telegrams, secure tickets for places of amusement and map out an itinerary for shopping or sightseeing. On the other hand the associates may be very useful to the church. No fewer than fifty runaway girls have been returned to their friends or suitably located in New York in the year since Dr. Benson came to the work, most of them from the West. In communicating with their friends the good pastor often makes use of the nearest associate to reassure the frightened parents or call them to the rescue. The lure of Broadway brings many young people to this particular part of New York, and Dr. Benson has made known his desire to be of service to the stranded and distrest to all the traffic officers for blocks around. The result is the kindly 'cops' turn the footsteps of wanderers to this church of the open door, where they receive a warm welcome.

"It is in fact for the benefit of boys and girls out of work or alone in the city that the Union Church is putting forth its most strenuous efforts at present. Two houses next the church have been purchased, thrown together, and fitted up for the use of girls. The parlor of one house has been made a memorial by Oscar J. Dennis, and under the name of the Dennis Parlor will be used as a reception-room where girls may receive their callers.

It will have wicker furniture, a library, little desks, a telephone, and every convenience. In the basement the old-fashioned kitchen will be supplied with an electric laundry machine where the girls may do their washing, and on the capacious range they may cook their breakfasts or indulge in candy-making to their hearts' content. The back parlor of this house will be used for Dr. Benson's clinic. Both houses are now practically full, but rooms are always reserved for 'transients,' meaning the stranger or girl out of work. To her no charge is made for the room except the performance of such duties as may be assigned her until she has the position which Dr. Benson is wonderfully successful in obtaining for her. It is desired to extend this feature of the work and next winter vocational classes, including printing, will be started to fit the girl for earning her living. At present a good many are placed in families as domestic help. Meantime the boys are not forgotten. For them several floors of the parish house have been fitted up into dormitories, and the boy, like the girl, is not charged till he gets a job. During the summer a slanting roof of the house is to be raised so that in all about 100 young men may be accommodated in the four floors of the building. The front rooms are to be devoted to vocational work."

These, we are told, are only a few of the plans of "this wizard in modern church activities," which has so imprest Broadway and won for him a testimonial from men "of every religion and none." While he believes in salvation in "the good old Methodist way," Dr. Benson has also a word for "salvation through music, the arts, or whatever arouses the best and holiest instincts of man."

HOW NOT TO TRAIN PREACHERS

PULPIT POWER is one of the most pressing needs of the clergyman to-day, yet, complains the Boston *Transcript*, the university summer schools open to ministers make no reference to preaching in their courses. One summer school, for instance, which the Boston paper takes to illustrate its argument, offers lectures on the Ethics of Law, the Ethics of Medicine, of Journalism, on the relation between Capital and Labor, "Religion in Life," and on many other interesting topics; but "one is struck by the fact that not in the entire list of studies is to be found the one most important study of all. . . . No attempt is made to teach the minister how to send home his message from the pulpit." It is presumed that most of the clergymen-students have a message they would like to deliver, "but probably not one in ten of them is presenting that message, in his regular work, as effectively as he might." *The Transcript* thinks that—

"Knowledge of history and sociology and exegesis and general literature are valuable to any preacher, but pulpit power is far more valuable. And most preachers, after they have been in active work for a half dozen years, and have learned that they are not endowed with the genius of Chalmers or Whitefield or Brooks, are in a more receptive state of mind toward the practise of homiletics toward developing whatever moderate power they have than they were when they left the theological school. Whether we like it or not, the pulpit to-day is in a severer competition with rivals than ever before in Christian history. Concerts, magazines, newspapers, automobiles, outdoor sports, moving-pictures and many other attractions decimate the church congregations. And the preacher, while he may urge duty as the ground of church attendance, owes it to his people and to his own ordination vows to learn how to present his message in the most attractive and persuasive and compelling way of which he is capable.

"The teaching of pulpit address and homiletical power is far more difficult than instruction in ecclesiastical history or applied ethics. But it should be taught. Somehow, probably by the most practical and detailed kind of 'laboratory method,' of actual demonstration sessions, should the best methods of preaching be imparted and the efficacy of our preachers be increased. The sermon, in its preparation and delivery, is far the most important instrument at the minister's command. Therefore any summer school or winter school or divinity school which aims at preparing devout young men to enter the ministry or helping working-ministers to greater efficiency should give a large place to the instruction, the development, of the minister as preacher."

A SALVATION ARMY REPORT ON PROHIBITION

THE SALVATION ARMY is in a peculiarly advantageous position for appraising the results of prohibition in our great cities, a matter which has been the subject of much dispute. In a recent number of *The War Cry*, Commander Evangeline Booth of the Army in this country makes what may be considered an official report on the early fruits of nation-wide prohibition. "Boozer's Day" has been an established Army institution in New York City for a long time. Year by year, writes Commander Booth, "we have celebrated the Thanksgiving holiday from six in the morning collecting the drunks from the park benches, feeding them, and sobering them up, and saving them with huge and lasting results. But last year they were not there, and so we gave the day to the poorest children of the great city." And here Commander Booth finds "one of the most significant of the early results of prohibition" as far as the Salvation Army is concerned:

"It means that in the future we shall have less to do with the grave, and more to do with the cradle; less binding up of life's broken plants, and more training of life's untrammeled vines; that more of our energy, our ingenious methods, will be thrown into the work of prevention, which in the final analysis must be so much more valuable to the home, the nation and the Kingdom of God than even the most worthy work of cure.

Who better than the Salvation Army, it is asked, can speak of the results of the banishment from the streets and hovels of the poor of "this liquid fire and distilled damnation?" She answers that the Army's social secretaries report that drunkenness among the men frequenting the Army hotels and Industrial Homes has almost entirely disappeared, that men who formerly could hardly support themselves from day to day now possess savings accounts. In one hotel twenty-five men, who before prohibition could muster only a dime among them, now have deposits ranging from $100 to $500.

Above all in importance are the benefits which Commander Booth finds have accrued to the children. "Better pre-natal care for the mother, more food, improved clothing, more money, and, above everything else, the absence of inebriation's brutalities, are all in evidence, telling in the life's chances of these infants." Commander Booth has been asked "if it is true that the law is being violated." Her answer is:

"Yes, as the laws against arson, theft and murder have been violated; but these laws and their penalties remain, and so will the Eighteenth Amendment stand. . . .

"We recognize that the task of banishing all intoxicating liquor from the land is a stupendous, a lengthy one; but the same strong forces of moral sentiment, scientific education, and business prudence which made outlaw of its sale and manufacture are equal to the undertaking. And, behind such efforts, there must also be reckoned with the dynamics of divine inspiration."

But will prohibition stand? "Without hesitation," the Salvationist leader replies "Yes!"

"The edifice of prohibition has been well and substantially built, its labor has not been spasmodic nor its material cheap, and what it has taken so many years to raise up would surely take as many years to pull down. Therefore, for the future, we are unafraid. The coming generation, growing up without alcohol, educated in the history of its abuses against hygiene, commerce, and morality, will muster so vast an army against their fathers' greatest foe as to protect from any and every jeopardy the legislation which safeguards their national life.

"By the Constitutional Amendment of Prohibition a measure has been enacted that will do more to bring the Kingdom of God upon earth than any other single piece of legislation, for the rum demon is the foundation and the bolsterer-up of almost all evils. Therefore history for righteousness has been made history that will live, for activities have been set in motion for civic and national betterment that will never stop until all evil is dead."

REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

JELLICOE

BEATTY

HIPPER

VON SCHEER

BRITISH AND GERMAN ADMIRALS WHO FOUGHT THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND.

THE REAL STORY OF JUTLAND

FIVE years and more have now passed since the British Grand Fleet under Admiral Jellicoe, and the German High Sea Fleet, under Admiral von Scheer, met off the Skagerak, that broad sheet of water between the north coast of Denmark and the south coast of Norway, in what is known as the Battle of Jutland. The loss in shipping of that action was more than 172,000 tons, and the loss, killed and wounded, was approximately 10,000 men. These five years have given the experts time to study and analyze this action, which in size of armaments has been declared the most tremendous naval battle in history. In particular the reports and accounts written by the commanders on both sides have been minutely examined, and we now have several studies of the engagement written by American naval authorities,* who are free from the strong feelings displayed by writers in Great Britain, where the battle of the pens has almost equaled the big sea fight in uproar, in fury, and in indecisive result.

Many of the great naval engagements of history have been perpetuated and made more clear by certain phrases or utterances with which the lay mind instantly associates them. Thus, mention the Battle of Lake Erie and to the lips leap Perry's familiar "We have met the enemy and they are ours!" Trafalgar at once suggests Nelson's message, "England expects every man to do his duty." The forcing of the Mississippi is linked with Farragut's "Damn the torpedoes; full steam ahead"; and the action in Manila Bay with Dewey's "You may fire when you're ready, Gridley." These were all comparatively simple sea battles; fought to a definite decision; easy for the mind to grasp and to understand. The obscurity associated with the Jutland fight is appropriately matched with the fact that it is likely to go down into history associated with the words "low visibility," and just as those words are obscure and baffling to the lay mind, the battle itself is still somewhat of a conundrum. Why?

The Battle of Jutland may be compared to a gigantic, bloody, and destructive game of hide and seek, in which each side, tho both sides displayed marked valor, played the game coyly and cautiously. To Admiral von Scheer is attributed the recent statement that had Admiral Beatty, in command of the British cruiser forces, turned full to the westward upon making contact with the German light forces, the German Main Fleet would have followed Beatty and Hipper in the belief that Beatty was running for home. Jellicoe could have put the British Main Fleet between the Germans and their bases, and instead of the indecisive result, the entire German sea power might have been annihilated. In other words, Beatty lost the great opportunity when he failed to pretend to run away and hide at the right time. But had Beatty laid the trap, would Hipper have fallen into it? Von Scheer asked Hipper that question after the battle and Hipper's reply was that he would probably have followed Beatty, and doubted seriously that he would have given the order to break off the engagement. What might have happened is always pure supposition, in which the situation at a particular hour is molded to fit a partizan theory. What actually did happen, to sum up the action as an American critic, Captain Thomas G. Frothingham, U. S. R., sees it, was that: "As a matter of fact the Battle of Jutland did not have any actual effect on the situation on the seas. The British Fleet still controlled the North Sea. The Entente Allies were still able to move their troops and supplies over waterways which were barred to Germans. Not a German ship was released from port, and there was no effect upon the blockade. After Jutland, as before, the German Fleet was confined to its bases, except for occasional sorties into the North Sea. . . . The Jutland action had cheered the German people, but it had not given to Germany even a fragment of sea power."

It has been contended that Great Britain by her North Sea blockade enjoyed all the advantages that would have been gained by the destruction of the German High Sea Fleet. That, maintains Commander Gill, in his "What Happened at Jutland," is not correct. Germany's fleet was an important factor throughout the war. It was the power of this fleet that made the Baltic practically a German lake, kept open the trade routes between Germany and the North European neutrals, closed Russia's chief ports, and protected the German frontiers from the Gulf of Riga to Holland. It would be difficult to overestimate the influence, both direct and indirect, which the German High Sea Fleet exerted in bringing about the collapse of Russia. And, finally, it was the cover of the High Sea Battle Fleet that permitted the U-boats freedom to come and go in the prosecution of their campaign against commerce. In estimating the tactical situation in the North Sea there should be no misunderstanding as to the essential task of the German battleship fleet and the great influence a decisive British victory at Jutland would have had on the course of the war.

The Battle of Jutland was not a battle that may be given in a nutshell. But sifting, weighing and comparing the conflicting

*FOOTNOTE. The facts for this article are drawn from:

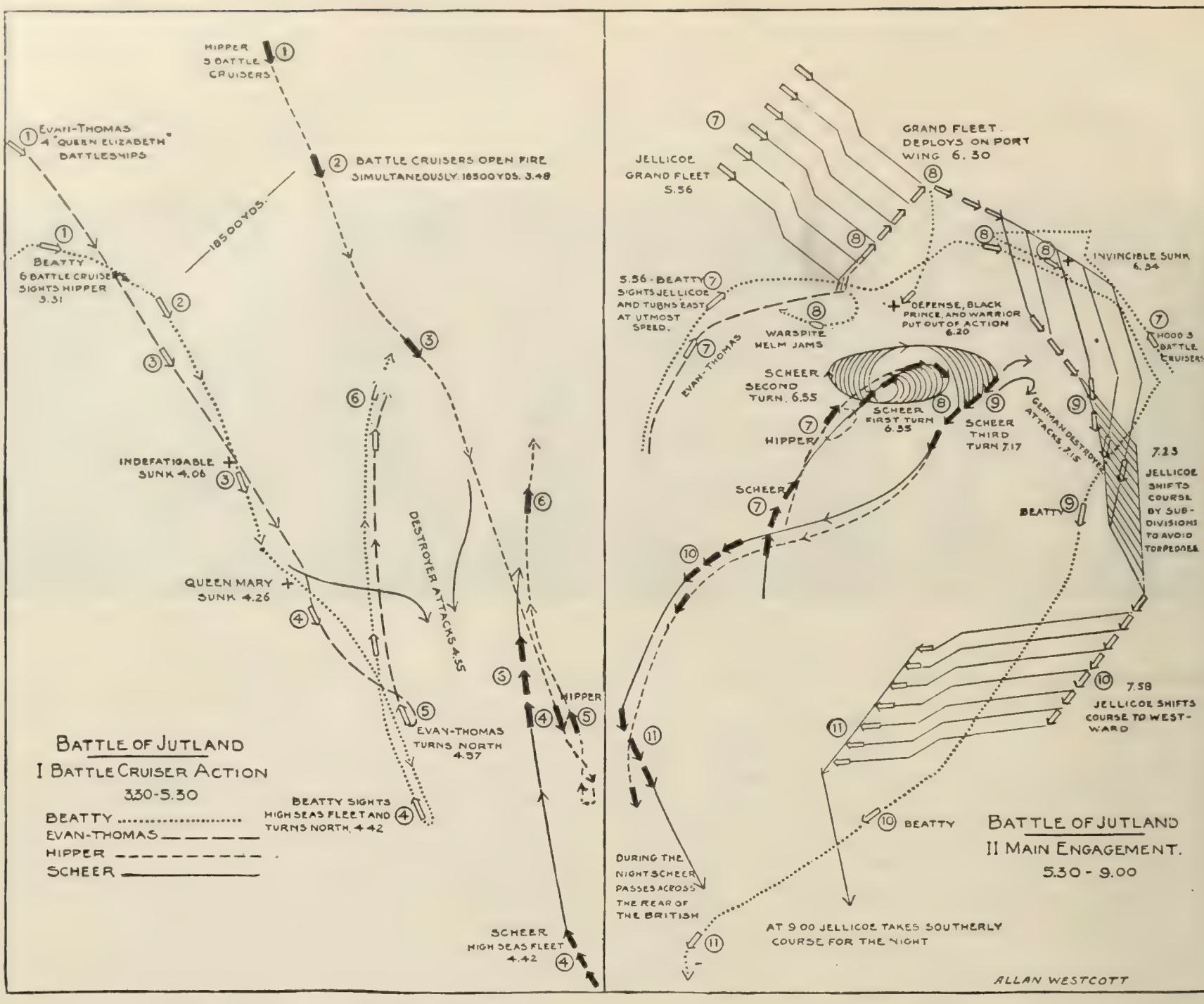
"What Happened at Jutland." By C. C. Gill, Commander U. S. Navy. With a foreword by Admiral H. B. Wilson, U. S. Navy. New York. (George H. Doran Company.)

"A True Account of the Battle of Jutland." By Thomas G. Frothingham, U. S. Navy. (Bacon & Brown, Cambridge, Mass.)

"The High Sea Fleet at Jutland." By H. H. Frost, Lieut. Commander U. S. Navy. United States Naval Institute Proceedings

"The Battle of Jutland." By David Hannay. *Edinburgh Review.* January, 1921.

An article in the New York *Herald* for August 14, 1921, based upon an interview between Admiral von Scheer of the German High Sea Fleet and another naval officer.



I. BATTLE CRUISER ACTION.

1. 3:30 p. m.—Beatty sights Hipper.

2. 3:48 p. m.—Battle cruisers engage at 18,500 yds., "both forces opening fire practically simultaneously."

3. 4:06 p. m.—*Indefatigable* sunk.

4. 4:42 p. m.—Beatty sights High Sea Fleet, and turns north (column right about).

5. 4:57 p. m.—Evan-Thomas turns north, covering Beatty.

6. 5:35 p. m.—Beatty's force, pursued by German battle cruisers and High Seas Fleet, on northerly course at long range.

II. MAIN ENGAGEMENT.

7. 5:56 p. m.—Beatty sights Jellicoe and shifts to easterly course at utmost speed.

8. 6:20—7.00 p.m.—Jellicoe deploys on port wing column (deployment complete at 6:38). Beatty takes position ahead of Grand Fleet. Hood takes station ahead of Beatty. Evan-Thomas falls in astern of Grand Fleet. Scheer turns whole German fleet to west (ships right about) at 6:35, covered by smoke screens. Scheer repeats the turn of the whole fleet (ships right about) to east at 6:55.

9. 7:17 p. m.—Scheer for the third time makes "swing-around" of whole German Fleet (ships right about) to southwest, under cover of smoke screens and destroyer attacks. Jellicoe turns away to avoid torpedoes (7:23).

10—11. 8:00—8:30 p. m.—Jellicoe disposes for the night.

Most of the published narratives have used many charts to trace the events of the action. It has been found possible to indicate all the essentials upon this one chart. It should be noted that superimposed indications have been avoided, where ships have passed over the same areas (especially in the three German ships-right-about maneuvers). Consequently this chart is diagrammatic only.

THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND.

From "A Guide to the Military History of the World War," by Thomas G. Frothingham, Captain, U. S. R.

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evidence, the story may now be told with reasonable clarity. First, how did the fleets compare in fighting strength? That is not a matter of serious dispute. The force under Jellicoe was superior in numbers, and in some ways in quality. Jellicoe had 41 capital ships, made up of 28 battle-ships, 9 battle-cruisers, and 4 armored cruisers. It had also 103 "ancillary craft," made up of 25 light cruisers, and 78 destroyers. Von Scheer's fleet consisted of 27 capital ships; 22 battle-ships, and 5 battle-cruisers; and 11 light cruisers, and 88 destroyers. The armament of the British fleet amounted to 362 great guns as compared to 244 in the German fleet; also, of the British guns 142 were 13.3-inch caliber, and 48 were of 15 inches. None was less than 12 inches; whereas in the German ships there were 20 guns of 10-inch caliber and the others were all of 11 or 12 inches. Summed up, the total weight of projectiles in the British fleet was 420,600 lbs. to 216,264 in the German; while British tonnage superiority was 1,139,000 to 590,000. Also Jellicoe had an important speed advantage, not because none of the German ships could steam as fast as the swiftest of the British, but because 6 of the 22 German battle-ships were pre-dreadnoughts, and were slow, which of course slowed down the entire fleet movement.

On the other hand, there were certain German advantages. David Hannay, writing in *The Edinburgh Review* for January, 1921, pointed out that the German destroyers were fitted out with more torpedo tubes, and the German battle-ships were constructed with more beam and therefore could be better protected to withstand hammering. The American Captain Frothingham has emphasized the German superiority in signaling. The Ger-

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like the foot it has a flexible arch

mans prepared their maneuvers carefully in advance, with the result that while the British Commander-in-Chief was obliged to keep up a constant succession of instructions by signal, the German Admiral was able to perform his surprizing maneuvers with comparatively few master signals. Rear-Admiral Caspar Goodrich is thus quoted: "Jellicoe was sending out radio instructions at the rate of two a minute, while von Scheer made only *nine* such signals during the entire battle." In his story of the battle, Lord Jellicoe has also emphasized the great advantage possest by the Germans in their recognition signals at night. Admiral Sir Percy Scott, who last March contended that if Germany had had one hundred more submarines she would have won the war, has said of Jutland: "The British Fleet was not properly equipped for fighting at night. The German Fleet was." To which Captain Frothingham adds: "The British Fleet was not prepared in methods in advance to cope with the conditions of the afternoon of May 31. The German fleet was. Herein lay the chief cause for failure to gain a decision, when the one great opportunity of the war was offered to the British Fleet. In the three decades before the World War great strides had been made in naval development, with only the unequal fighting in the American war with Spain and in the Far East to give the tests of warfare. In this period it is probable that at different times first one navy would be in the lead and then another. It was the misfortune of the British in the Battle of Jutland that the Germans, at that time, were better prepared in equipment and rehearsed methods for an action under existing conditions. This should be recognized as an important factor—and the failure to win a decision should not be wholly charged against the men who fought the battle."

As to the battle itself. For ten months a state of war had held. It had become the custom of the British Fleet to leave its safeguarded bases in the north of the British Isles and make periodical sweeps through the North Sea. The Admiralty ordered the Grand Fleet to make such a sweep on May 30, 1915. At the same time the German High Fleet was also in the North Sea. There had been an insistent demand on the part of the German people for activity on the part of their fleet. In response, von Scheer, who had lately become Commander-in-Chief, had taken his ships to sea at times. Altho it was primarily a policy of demonstration for effect in Germany, Scheer had improved the efficiency of his command and had with him all the strength he could muster, including the pre-dreadnoughts. Thus, provided conditions proved favorable, he was ready to fight. In the early afternoon of Wednesday, May 31, the fleets met. There was a smooth sea, little wind, and in the early stages of the action visibility was good. The first phase of the battle lasted from 2 P. M. to 4.55 P. M., and was confined to the British Advance Force under Beatty and the German Advance Force under Hipper. In a word, it was an action of battle cruisers. At 2 o'clock, when the fleets were fifty miles apart, each fleet learned of the other's presence. They zigzagged towards each other, and at 3.48, at a range of 18,500 yards, commenced action, both sides opening fire practically simultaneously. Coming to Beatty's aid was Admiral Evan-Thomas, with his slower squadron of four battle-ships. But he was too far away to be a factor in the battle's first phase, which was confined to a conflict between Beatty's six cruisers and Hipper's five. The British fought on a course curving to the southeast, and then on a south-southeast course, and the Germans fought them on a parallel course instead of edging away from a superior British force. "It is now easy to see," so comments Captain Frothingham, "that the trend of the action was absolutely in the direction of the approaching main body of the German High Sea Fleet, but this, very naturally, was not apparent at the time to Vice-Admiral Beatty." Beatty evidently thought that the force immediately under his command was sufficient for the task, and the odds were unquestionably with him. Yet it was his squadron that suffered, losing one-third of its ships, the *Indefatigable* sinking at "about 4.06," and the *Queen Mary* at "about 4.28." The destroyers engaged in this first phase did no material damage to the capital ships.

When Beatty became aware of the proximity of the main body of the German High Sea Fleet the game of hide and seek was reversed. Beatty's ships turned right about and the German battle cruisers turned to follow them. On a northwest course the battle was continued at a range of 14,000 yards. Meanwhile, from the north, the British Grand Fleet had been closing in at the utmost speed. This marks the beginning of the second phase of the action. The situation was this: Jellicoe was groping for a junction, and not moving from definite information from Beatty. Scheer, following up Hipper's pursuit, was handicapped in speed by his slow-moving pre-dreadnoughts. One advantage the British had derived from the change in course was that Evan-Thomas's ships were drawn into effective range, at one point of the battle covering what was practically Beatty's hurried retreat. In an increasing mist the main bodies of the two fleets were drawing closer together. "To understand the course of the action at this critical stage," writes Captain Frothingham, "the reader should realize that the Germans possest a fleet maneuver which had been carefully rehearsed for such a contingency, in sudden contact with a superior enemy force. This was a simultaneous 'swing-around' of all the ships of the fleet, to turn the line and bring it into an opposite course."

Again the game of hide and seek. Almost at the moment of contact, under cover of a smoke screen, Scheer swung about, veering off to the southwest. The British had no idea that the Germans would be able to carry out this change of direction of the German line. They were even less prepared for the subsequent "swing around" which again turned the tide of hide and seek, converting the Germans once more to the attacking rôle. This was the third phase of the battle, lasting from 6.40 to 7.17 P.M. In the course of it Scheer turned back and attacked the British center with guns and torpedoes. Ahead of the fleet there was sent forward a determined attack by the German torpedo flotillas. While this maneuver subjected the van of the German fleet to heavy damage, the attack had the effect of making the Grand Fleet turn away and open the range.

Then, successfully for the third time, Admiral Scheer executed the same maneuver of ships-right-about, and again his fleet was on a westerly course screened by dense smoke, and freed from the gun-fire of the British fleet. "One reason for the failure of the British to understand these maneuvers of Admiral Scheer," writes Captain Frothingham, "was the fixed conviction of the British that such a simultaneous turn of all the ships of a fleet was impracticable in action—consequently they did not expect it to be used by their enemies." But for the third time Scheer had done it, and from that moment his fleet was not in great danger, nor even seriously engaged. As the twilight advanced he could prepare for the night. He found all his battle-ships in condition to do 16 knots, "the speed requisite for night work, and thus keep their places in line." The fourth phase of the action from 7.17 P.M. to 9 P.M., summed up by Commander Gill, is that in the gathering twilight Scheer, avoiding action, hauled around from west to southeast and sought to draw closer to Horn Reef. Jellicoe tried to regain touch on westerly courses, then turned to the southwest, and finally to south. As a result of Scheer's tactics, according to Captain Frothingham, the British Admiral was always groping for his enemy in mist and smoke, with only occasional glimpses of the German ships. The fifth and closing phase of the action, extending from 9 P.M. to 3 the next morning, brought no further shock of battle on a grand scale. There were isolated fights between disabled vessels of both fleets, with much shooting, with explosions and fire lighting up the darkness. The Germans proceeded to their bases undisturbed, and, according to Admiral Scheer, the fleet was repaired and fit to go to sea again by the middle of August.

What was the effect of the Battle of Jutland upon the *morale* of the nations engaged and their allies? David Hannay, in his article in the *Edinburgh*, pictured England's disappointment. He wrote:

"No one who read his paper on the morning of June 3, 1916, with the least attention, can forget that he was stung by a most unpleasant twinge. The Admiralty report had a disturbing air of being artfully worded to prepare him for worse news. So the first seeds of doubt, of dissatisfaction, of disappointment, were planted. They took root and began to grow beneath the surface. The removal of the censorship gave the growth free access to the air, and they have borne a large crop. One of the minor (but not wholly unimportant) questions left for the minute historian in the future is: Who were the official gentlemen of some importance at the time whose nerves were badly 'rattled' during those early June days; and who blabbed their fears? Nothing was more natural than that the country should be made to feel disenchanted and anxious by what it was told. For twenty months the Germans had not sought battle. The graver kind of authorities who addrest the public had repeated, day after day, the welcome assurance that the irresistible superiority of the British fleet was proved to demonstration by the manifest reluctance of the enemy to risk a trial of strength. Other teachers of a less magisterial, but more popular order, were telling all who would listen that the Germans were cowards who fought with babies only. Comic journalists had been pouring out pictures of absurd creatures, addle-headed, blear-eyed, pot-bellied, knock-kneed. These were Germans. If these wretched objects dared to face British tars they would be cleared off the surface of the earth in one 'hurricane sweep.' People would not, of course, have confessed that they took all this loud heehawing and guffawing seriously—but it told. And now, all at once, a public carefully prepared to expect only unqualified triumph was compelled to learn that the two fleets had met; that the British fleet had suffered heavy loss; that the German fleet was not destroyed;

(*Continued on page 50*)

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Try it and see. We supply you ten shaves free. If you find it a bonanza tell other men about it. If you like your old way better, go back to it. But give us this chance—send the coupon.

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CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

THE Buffalo *Evening News* selects the following poem of Austin Dobson, who lately died at a ripe old age, as one most "Appropriate for quotation at this hour." It will not need a further commentary to tell why:

IN AFTER DAYS

By Austin Dobson

In after days when grasses high
O'ertop the stones where I shall lie,
Though ill or well the world adjust
My slender claim to honour'd dust,
I shall not question nor reply.

I shall not see the morning sky;
I shall not hear the night-wind sigh;
I shall be mute, as all men must
In after days!

But yet, now living, fain would I
That some one then should testify,
Saying—"He held his pen in trust
To Art, not serving shame or lust,"
Will none? Then let my memory die
In after days!

If we are to escape a settled gloom as the heritage of the war it will not be through putting by thoughts of its inevitable consequence. Mrs. Thomas in her poem in the New York *Times* proves this impossibility:

THE CHILDREN AND THE SHADOW

By Edith M. Thomas

I

There are some thoughts that so the mind appall,
One would not be alone with them . . . One such
There is that, reaching with an Afrite's clutch,
Can make me for the time its frozen thrall:
What if behind that blackest War of all
Were Powers who this world but for evil touch,
Whom War's iniquity did pleasure much—
As if therein they hailed Man's second fall?
This shadow from my thoughts would not away;
It was as though it reached beyond our age,
With worse to come . . . Were it not well to go
And watch awhile the children at their play?
For their unclouded looks should make me know,
'Tis of our time—and not their heritage.

II

The children at their play have no more care
For seasons that have rocked this world in wrath
Than have this year's sweet flowers for Winter's scath,
When sleeted storms did plow their thoroughfare,
Let it suffice—this Summer's light and air!
They have no part in last year's aftermath,
And since such comfort kindly Nature hath,
Let me, too, in the sportive moment share!
This was the thought that did my heart upstay;
When, suddenly, before my spirit's eyes,
Though distant far, defiled a ghostly train—
Children! The children who no more shall play,
Russia's starved little ones . . . Now, once again
The War's long shadow on my pathway lies

This British poem which *The Century* prints with a decoration that we would like to include shows that the magic of old themes still lives. De la Mare is not of today's ephemera:

SUNK LYONESSE

By Walter de la Mare

In sea-cold Lyonesse,
When the Sabbath eve shafts down
On the roofs, walls, belfries
Of the foundered town,
The Nereids pluck their lyres
Where the green translucency beats,
And, with motionless eyes at gaze,
Make minstrelsy in the streets.

The ocean water stirs
In salt-worn casemate and porch,
Plies the blunt-snouted fish
With fire in his skull for torch.
And the ringing wires resound,
And the unearthly lovely weep
In lament of the music they make
In the sullen courts of sleep,

Whose marble flowers bloom for ay,
And, lapped by the moon-guiled tide,
Mock their carver with heart of stone,
Caged in his stone-ribbed side.

The fascination of little roads is felt by many. This is from *The Lyric West* and we print it in place of one sent in by a reader who liked the one by "G. S. B." in our issue of July 30, and offered his as "by a real Westerner." There is no gainsaying the devotion of this author to the object of his affection, as we see in his last four lines:

Could I but blow some magic horn,
And call to Life again those joyous days,
I should lie me down along this road somewhere,
And blow, from morn to morn!

Turn we now to the other:

THE LITTLE ROAD

By Ellen Morrill Mills

Did you ever notice a little road
That you didn't wonder where it led?
Whether—after the cool, green wood—
It chanced on the dell where your dream-house stood?
Maybe—beginning dusty and rough,
It keeps up the pretense just long enough
To tire those who haven't the clew,
And leave the adventure—and end—to you?
Maybe it leaves the highway to follow
Up, swooping up like the flight of a swallow—
Till valley and town lie dim below,
And Time flies far on the winds that blow,
There you may find a nook for your dreaming,
Seeming,
Just planned for you from the Edenglow

So the little road cries to me: "Follow, follow,
Maybe you'll find that your dreams are hollow,
Maybe you'll see—but follow, follow,
Come with the faith of the homing swallow,
Or, to your death, you will never know."

Here is cynicism relieved by wit. So artificial is the conceit that it seems a leaf out of the seventeenth century. Yet its deftness, doubtless, commends it to *The New Republic*, and on that score may gain other admirers.

THE LAWYER'S TALE

By Robert Graves

Richard Roe wished himself Solomon,
Made cuckold you should know by one John Doe;
Solomon's neck was firm enough to bear
Some score of antlers more than Roe could wear.

Richard Roe wished himself Alexander,
Being robbed of house and land by the same hand
Ten thousand acres or a principal town
Would have cost Alexander scarce a frown

Richard Roe wished himself Job the prophet,
Sunk past reclaim in stinking rags and shame;
Job's plight was utterly bad, his own even worse
He found no God to call on or to curse.

He wished himself Job, Solomon, Alexander,
For cunning, patience, power to overthrow
His tyrant, but with heart gone so far rotten
That most of all he wished himself John Doe.

To reflect all sides of to-day's verse something must go to our readers from such purveyors of the modern spirit as *The Dial*. The following has realism and humor, and makes us think that perhaps geraniums are merely handicapped by their name:

REFLECTION

By Elizabeth J. Coatsworth

Geraniums . . .
Who ever heard that Sappho put
Geraniums in her hair?

Or thought that Cleopatra brushed
Her long Greek face against their petals?

Did Beatrice carry them?
Or any bird sigh out his wild-fire heart
In passion for them?

Yet sparrows, far outnumbering nightingales,
Have gossiped under their tomato cans,
And lonely spinsters loved them more than cats

And living girls have felt quite festive, going
Down vulgar streets
With such unsubtle gaiety at their belts.

As a specimen of the work of our latest literary ambassador we quote one of the Algonquin love songs from "Kulóskap the Master" (Funk & Wagnalls Co.), by Dr. J. D. Prince, professor of Slavonic languages at Columbia, selected by President Harding as Minister to Denmark:

PASSAMAQUODDY LOVE SONG

Translated by Prof. John Dyneley Prince

Anigowanotenu!
Oft these lonely days thou look'st
On beauteous river and down shining stream.
Oft thou look'st and sighest deep,
Anigowanotenu!

With me thy lover by thy side
How fair that stream did bubble on!
How lovely was the silver moon!
Thy heart now tells thee of that joy.
E'en unto death I think of thee.
Anigowanotenu!

Oft these lonely days thou look'st
On beauteous river and down shining stream.
Oft thou look'st and sighest deep.
Anigowanotenu!

When we in birch canoe did glide
Together on that glistening lake,
How fair the hills and how we watched
The *red* leaves whirling in the breeze.
Anigowanotenu!

Anigowanotenu!
We'll rove once more in bark canoe
And watch the *green* leaves swirl on high
When spring smiles on the mountain tops.
Anigowanotenu!
Oft these lonely days thou look'st
On beauteous river and down shining stream
Oft thou look'st and sighest deep.
Anigowanotenu!

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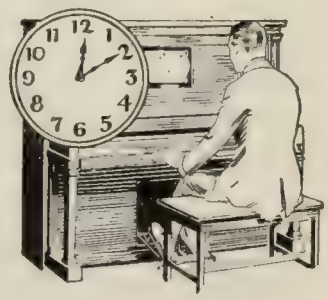

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PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

CELEBRATING A 3000-MILE VICTORY OF PEACE

IF THE DOVE OF PEACE has a permanent home it is probably somewhere along the three-thousand-mile line of lake and river and imaginary fence that separates the Dominion of Canada from the United States. No other boundary of such length has been free from war for so long a time since the fall of the Roman Empire. And the Pax Romana was an armed peace maintained by the legions of the Cæsars, whereas for a full century the people of the United States and the Dominion have left their common border unguarded by forts or ships or guns or garrisons. The recent celebration of this century of peace and disarmament is seized by editors on both sides of the border as an extremely significant and valuable lesson for the delegates who are to meet in Washington next month to consider limitation of armament on the part of the great military and naval powers. It is true that the century of peace really ended six years ago and a flag was, indeed, raised on the boundary in 1915. But at that time Canadians were too busy fighting the Great War to waste their energies in peace celebrations, and the dedication of a permament memorial was postponed until this year. And so press dispatches from the Pacific coast inform us, ten thousand Americans and Canadians met on September 5 to dedicate by impressive ceremonies a massive concrete "Portal of Peace." The date was the anniversary of the first Battle of the Marne and also of the boarding of the *Mayflower* by the Pilgrim Fathers; and incidentally it coincided with the completion of the appropriately named Pacific Highway stretching from Vancouver, B. C., to San Diego, Cal. The place was Blaine Washington, and the arch stands one hundred yards from where the 49th parallel—the international boundary line—meets Boundary Bay. Along with mementoes of pioneer days, wood from the *Mayflower*, and fragments from the first steamboat to ply the Pacific have been built into the arch for permanent preservation. The ceremonies, including music, the unfurling of flags and speechmaking were in charge of an international committee. Speakers emphasized the enduring friendship between the two countries and the appropriateness of the fact that the first international Peace Portal should be built on the shores of the Pacific Ocean. One American drew a comparison between the warlike motive which prompted the erection of the Arc de Triomphe in Paris and the century-old amity which the new arch celebrates.

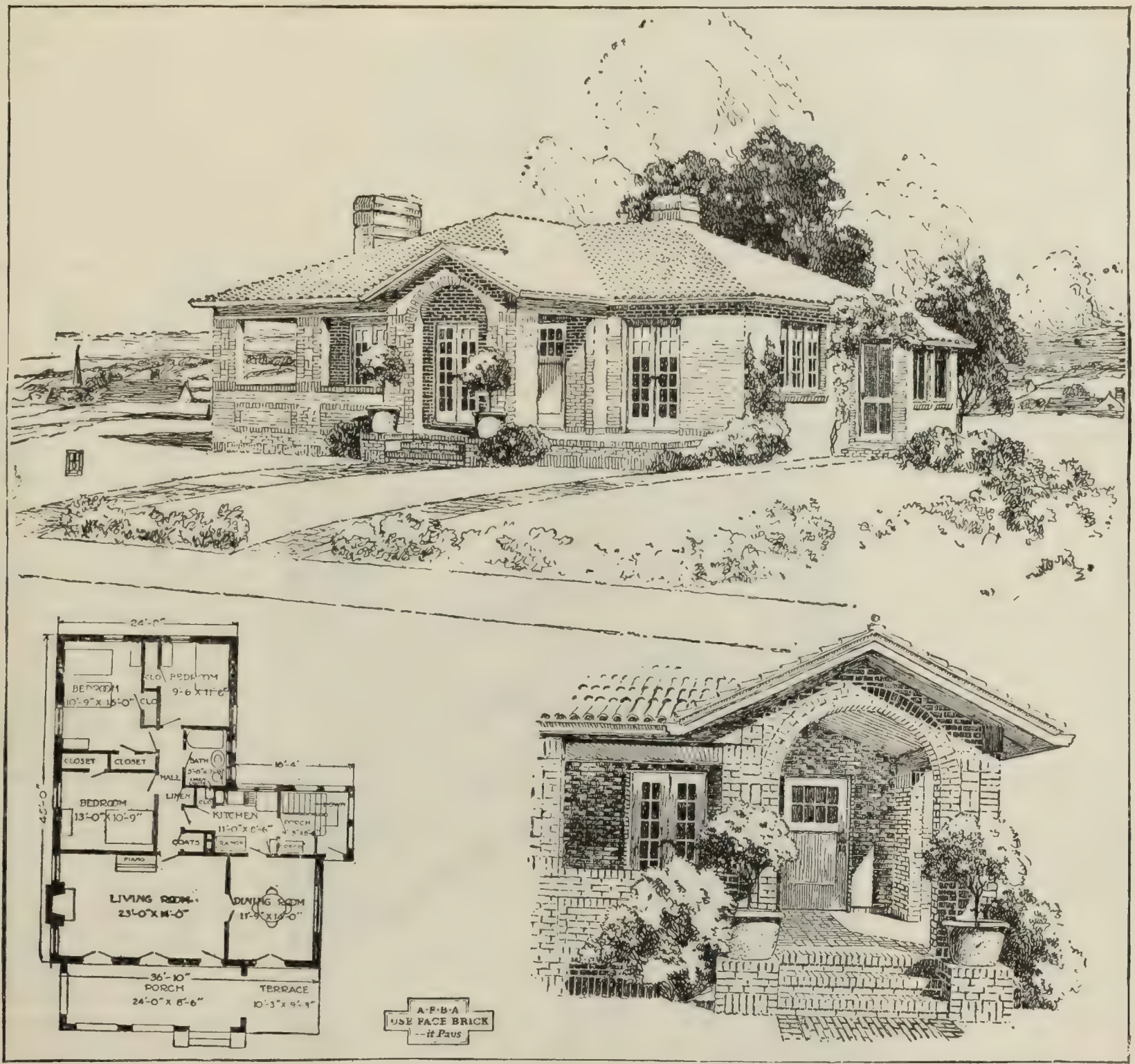
NOT AN "ARCH OF TRIUMPH," BUT A "PORTAL OF PEACE."

The $40,000 gateway at Blaine, Wash., dedicated on September 5. Across the plinth on the United States front is inscribed, "Children of a Common Mother," and on the Canadian front, "Brethren Dwelling Together in Unity." On the doors will be the inscriptions, "Open for One Hundred Years" and "May These Doors Never Be Closed."

But the great significance of the occasion, agree the newspapers in both the Dominion and the Republic, is the example which has been set for a world seeking relief from the burdens of armament and the horrors of war. For a hundred years this border, unlike the steel-lined frontiers of Europe, has been quite unguarded, and the two peoples, though sometimes differing, have neighbored without serious friction. The whole business, says the Lincoln (Neb.) *State Journal* in the United States, "is about the best exhibition of international common sense an addle-pated human race has given," and "the disarmament conference can not have its attention attracted too strongly to the Canadian boundary and its new Peace Portal" The outpouring of the people at Blaine is characterized by the Portland *Oregon Journal* as "a sample of the pent-up-tide of human sentiment that will some day burst its dam and flood the world with its spirit of resentment against wholesale massacre, debt, death and devastation, which war is and always will be." The town of Blaine, says the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, has preached an eloquent sermon to a warlike world, "it is a sermon on disarmament, on the practical every-day operation, of international friendship, and the successful avoidance of suspicion." The celebration, says the Canadian Montreal *Gazette*, "opens up the most enticing possibilities, for what has been done by the United States and the Dominion can be done by other nations. If the European Central Empires had followed the signal example thus set, instead of expressing might and arrogance and power by rings of steel, the Great War need not have taken place." The Montreal daily points out that:

> The public men, both in the United States and Canada, have had the intelligence and common sense to see that if either nation made the slightest movement toward the setting up of any instrument of force, the provocation would be replied to in kind. There would be angry feelings; there would be mutual suspicion; and the boundary line, which has never been profaned by the smallest instrument of violence, would bristle with guns, suggesting the notion of violence—precisely what is to be avoided at all costs in human relations.

The world has erected many a memorial to its warmakers and few, almost none, to its peacemakers, the Vancouver *Province* is moved to remark:



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"Face Brick Bungalow and Small House Plans" are issued in four booklets, showing 3 to 4-room houses, 5-room houses, 6-room houses, and 7 to 8-room houses, in all sixty-four, each reversible with a different exterior design. These designs are unusual and distinctive, combined with convenient interiors and economical construction. The entire set for one dollar. Any one of the booklets, 25 cents, preferably in stamps.

We have the complete working drawings, specifications and masonry quantity estimates at nominal prices. Select from the booklets the designs you like best and order the plans even if you are not going to build now, for their study will be not only interesting and instructive, but helpful in forming your future plans for your home.

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War monuments have been erected in many cities, towns and country places in Canada and the United States to commemorate the heroism of those who fought and fell in the late war and in other wars. To-day one monument stands on the border between the English-speaking nations on this continent as a testimony of gratitude and satisfaction for a century of peace. All the war monuments pay honor to an idea as well as to the men and women who died for it. The peace memorial represents an idea, but also commemorates the lives and deeds of all who in these three generations of human life wrought for peace. It is a memorial to every ruler who in times of stress refrained from provocative language or found the soft answer which turns away wrath; to every statesman and diplomat who had the good-will to seek and the gifts to devise a peaceful method of settling an exasperating dispute; to every public man of both nations who cultivated the habit of friendly speech and action toward the other; to every writer for the press and every author whose printed word was free from offense; to all preachers, teachers and persons of light and leading who helped the old and young people about them to know the best rather than the worst of their foreign neighbors; to the men of business who dealt honorably and in a spirit of cooperation with alien nations; to captains and sailors of both nations who have for a hundred years fraternized in all the ports and harbors of the world; to students and scholars who have studied and taught together in the great schools of both countries, and to the tens of millions of undistinguished men and women, dwelling on each side of the frontier, who lived in kindly fellowship with foreign fellow men.

No monument could preserve the names of all whose life and deeds are recognized by this peace memorial. But, as the church festival of All Saints commemorates the innumerable and nameless faithful of all time, so the memorial dedicated to-day recognizes the merits of all who have helped to keep the peace between Britain and the United States.

LEADING THE WORLD IN THE PATHWAY OF PEACE.

If Britannia and Columbia, here represented by their daughters at the Peace Portal celebration, can keep peace along an unguarded boundary, why cannot the whole world do likewise?

That the peace should have been kept along this three-thousand-mile line for a full century is the more significant because this peace was preceded by two centuries of intermittent warfare. Again and again French colonists in Canada with the help of Indians and French soldiers fought British colonists from the south cooperating with regiments of Red Coats and following British officers. There were conflicts early in the seventeenth century. Then came the series of wars, known successively in our Colonial history as King William's War, Queen Anne's War, King George's War, and the French and Indian War. The pages of our school histories are full of stories of the raids and sieges that took place. The capture of Quebec by Wolf in 1759 ended the Franco-British phase of warfare across the Canadian border, for by the treaty of 1763 Canada became a British possession. Then in 1775 the American Revolution began. The historians tell us how the leaders of the revolting colonies tried to make their movement continent-wide and invaded Canada, hoping that the conquered French would rise and join them in throwing off the British yoke. Montreal was taken and occupied for months by the Continental Army. Benedict Arnold, then one of the most gallant figures in the Colonial army, was wounded at the unsuccessful siege of Quebec, and the Revolutionary Army finally withdrew from Canada. Later Canada was the base of Burgoyne's ill-fated attempt to split the colonies in two. After the War the emigration of 40,000 American Tories—the United Empire Loyalists—to Canada added an element to the population which was identical in culture with that of the States, but which remained for a generation or two bitterly anti-American. When the War of 1812 broke out, the Canadian border saw the last flare-up of two centuries of fighting. Spectacular naval campaigns were fought on Lake Champlain and Lake Erie. A force from Canada took Detroit, and along the Niagara boundary the noise of the guns at Chippewa and Lundy's Lane drowned out the roar of the great cataract. But since the signing of the Treaty of Ghent between Great Britain and the United States on December 24, 1814, there has been peace along the border, and by the terms of the treaty that border has been left unguarded by sentinel or armament or fortification. "English forces and American troops have not faced each other in anger since the guns of Lundy's Lane, Lake Erie and New Orleans were stilled." Here, continues the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "is a border where the boundary posts are so many marks of good faith, good-will and understanding, instead of so many sign-posts of hatreds, suspicion and clashing interests," and "time has shown that there was no more need of arms and armed men on the border and armed ships on the Great Lakes than there was for Illinois and Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin to maintain armed guards on their boundaries and fighting ships on the lakes to guard against each other."

Indeed, there has been hardly more thought of armed conflict between the two countries than there is between two neighbors living side by side in a quiet suburb. Yet even in the best regulated village or suburb there are occasionally misunderstandings over the rights of a neighbor's children, or dogs, or chickens, or over the precise location of a fence post. And so Canada and the United States, though remaining at peace, have indulged in more than one serious controversy. In fact, as the *The Boston Globe* points out in a leading editorial:

We have had as many disputes during the past 100 years with our friendly neighbor to the northward as most European nations have had with one another. The difference has been in method of settlement. Where two European nations have almost invariably called out the reserves to settle things (thereby settling nothing at all), in our disputes with Canada we have each hired a lawyer.

It was the "godlike Daniel" who took up the job for the States in 1841, when our long-standing boundary dispute with England over Canada came to a crisis. Feeling ran at fever pitch on both sides. Many folks up in Maine were for calling the police. Canadians yelled exasperating epithets across the stone wall. But Webster and Ashburton threshed out the dispute in verbal pyrotechnics quite successfully, within a year. And Aroostook went back to hoe its potatoes.

Two years later there was another squall, this time on the Oregon boundary. British Columbians and American homesteaders rubbed elbows of wrath once more. "If we can't have the boundary laid at 54′ 40″, we'll punch the daylights

will think herself to be some one. Do not be agitated; this is the truth.

"'I, Enrico Caruso, am never satisfied with myself. It seems to me that I have not reached that technical perfection for which I have been seeking for years. You saw me yesterday on this terrace while the gramophone was executing some songs of mine. While I was listening to them I was criticizing the tenor Caruso. I hope you heard me? I was noticing, year after year, the progress made toward that equality of voice, that intensity of vibration, that equilibrium of the respiratory dynamic, and finally that spontaneity for which I wish; all those things which are necessary when you really want to sing properly. And I do not think that I have reached the limit of my desire. How, then, can I be satisfied with you, even should you be a phenomenon?'

"I attempted to open my lips so as to utter a word, but I could not, and he proceeded:

"'I understand. You want a sincere opinion, even if it be drastic. That is a kind of madness. How often have I had this very same wish manifested to me by people who afterward turned into enemies! Why should we not remain friends? I do not intend to say the truth any more, but I have also the right not to tell lies. Therefore, I do not wish to hear any more singing, nor to pass an opinion about singers. You understand?

"'The day will come when you will say that I am right. My opinion has very often been misinterpreted; newspapers have said things which never crossed my mind. And now I am silent so that I shall have peace.'

"Then I got up, trying to be as collected as possible, and said to him: 'Listen, M. Caruso, I do not wish to appear to you as one of the so-called celebrities. You are quite right, and I respect your reasons. I shall go back to my room and pack, and this evening I leave.'

"The great tenor looked at me, and a broad smile, nearly a childish one, brightened his expressive, swarthy face. 'Sit down,' he said, 'and do not be so full of pride. I do not wish you to go like that; also I am curious to hear those famous songs of yours. Please return at 5:30, and I will give you half an hour of my time. But I shall just listen, and not speak.'

"Punctually at 5:30 I returned to his sitting-room. Caruso entered, dropt into an armchair, and taking my music told me to go to the piano and proceed with my singing.

"I sat at the piano and ran through a few of my songs. But when I came to the Neapolitan song 'Michelamma,' I felt as though I could not continue. 'Go on,' he said, 'I want to hear it.' Suddenly, when I was half way through the song, he got up, full of fervor, and gently began to sing 'Michelamma' himself in an undertone. But what an undertone! It was like a cello with the mute on. He thus proceeded, improving the interpretation, the accent, the cadences, the accentuato, and so on; and when he had finished he said, 'Now repeat it yourself, please, but at once.' Three and four times he made me repeat it, until I have the right accent, and he, satisfied, said, 'So you must sing it.'

"Then, music in hand, he went on with his remarks. He pointed out the songs which he fancied most, saying that he would sing them at his concerts. He asked me how, and for how long, I studied; he showed me a few cadences to repeat, and

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—a different pie than you've ever tasted, *made with Raisins*

PERHAPS you've tasted raisin pie before—but *never* one like this.

Perhaps you like good raisin pie—you'll like this better than the best you've ever known.

It's made with *puff-crust*, dainty, light and flaky, with tender, meaty, luscious raisins, the juice forming an incomparable sauce.

There's but one name for it—Pie De Luxe! And yet it cost little more than common pie.

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Many first-class bakers make a luscious Puff-Paste Raisin Pie, supplying bake shops and grocers everywhere.

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They use the best materials and bake in great, immaculate tiled plants.

Above all, don't miss this Puff-Paste Raisin Pie De Luxe. If your dealer hasn't it, make one at home.

Once you know its flavor you'll serve it as a regular dessert thereafter. So be sure to try it now.

100 Recipes Sent Free

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1 cup pastry flour
¼ pound butter
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Take one-third butter, rub through flour not too fine, add water gradually enough to mix. Put on board. Roll out two or three times until butter is well mixed, then roll out and add one-half remaining butter in small pieces. Dredge with flour. Roll up and pound thoroughly. Roll again and pound. Then roll out and add remaining butter and repeat as before. Bake in hot oven. Sufficient for one pie.

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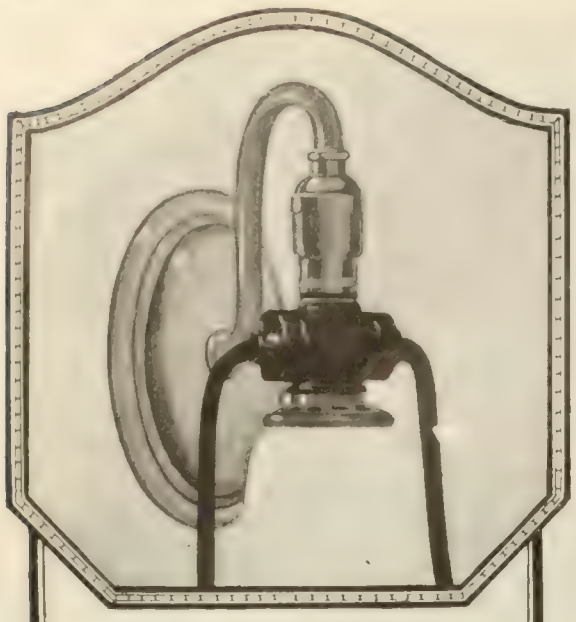

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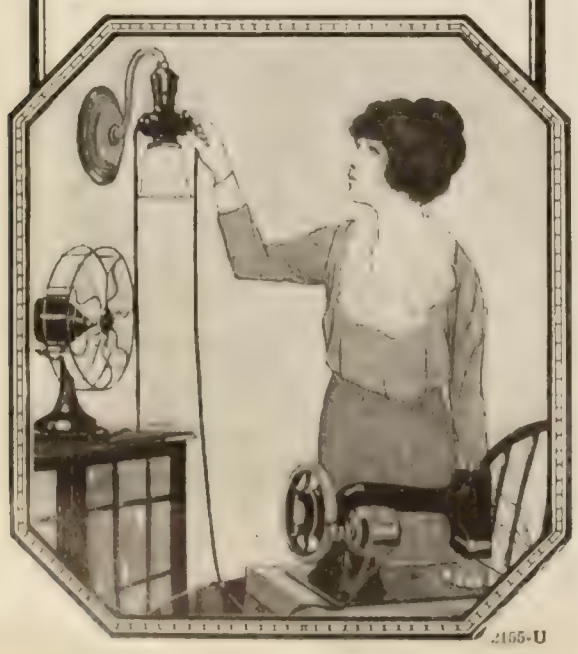

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

thus ended by giving me a marvelous singing lesson.

"I felt as though in a dream, and tried to follow him, frightened that by a misplaced word I might break the spell and enchantment of the moment. I felt before Caruso as a humble instrument which he found suitable to his touch. In an outburst of generous sincerity he unraveled the treasures relating to his studies and labors to a poor mite who thought that she knew how to sing!

"He accompanied me to the door, took both my hands and said: 'Listen; I have not told you my opinion of your singing, but when you go to New York you must come to see me.'

"I went down the stairs as though dazed. I heard a gong sound—it was 8 o'clock. So I left the great artist, hopeful of a complete recovery, happy with the thought that in November he would restart his engagement at the Metropolitan. . . . But destiny decided otherwise in the midst of his happiness. . . . A little woman places at his feet a bunch of field flowers, her gratitude, and the expression of her deep sorrow."

OUTWITTING EUROPEAN BANDITS

LESS bloody, perhaps, but no less bitterly fought than the battles of the Meuse and the Argonne Forest are the pecuniary encounters between American tourists and Europeans looking for an "easy mark," or franc, as the case may be. American tourists, it seems from the observations of a late traveler in foreign parts, are regarded as "legitimate" game by the European "hold-up men," the efficient shock troops of which, we are told, consist of waiters and taxicab drivers whose discernment of possibilities was sharpened in deadlier affrays. So anyone going from America to Europe, writes Roger William Riis in the Kansas City *Star*, must either take what is offered him, or gird up his loins and fight. The writer and a friend, who recently "took in" the important places, girded up their loins and fought, not without success. If the waiters didn't add up the date on the bills, they did add up figures which didn't belong in the total, and there followed lively and refreshing tilts in which the two travelers did not always come out second best. With their wits sharpened by constant contact with the wiles of mercenary waiters and hardened taxicab drivers, these two tourists managed to reduce their expenses considerably, tho, in the process, confesses the chronicler, they were changed from inoffensive, peace-loving individuals into argumentative and belligerent men. The first encounter with a modernized Robin Hood went against the Americans. They had met a pretty girl on the boat going over, and decided to take her out to lunch. She, wisely, had her lunch privately beforehand, and expressed a wish for nothing more than one order of the filet of sole that looked so alluring over the little alcohol lamp on which it was keeping warm. The writer and his friend, however, ran down fancy items in the corners of the menu, and ate with great gusto. It was a good meal, we are informed, but the fine after effects were modified by a bill for 100 francs. Because of the presence of the pretty girl, the men paid without a murmur. The blow was sufficient, and plans were laid to outwit the enemy. There were some mistakes at first in tactics and strategy; but the Americans profited by each encounter, and, says the writer:

"The opening victory, July 7, was exceedingly interesting from the point of view of technique. We were preparing to leave the Frankfurter Hof in Frankfurt-am-Main, and we asked for the bill. Scrutinizing it in every detail, we noted 12½ marks (all of 19 cents) charged for the morning's breakfast. We had paid for that at the time, and said so.

"No," answered the cashier. "How could you have paid for it if it is here shown as unpaid?"

We suggested delicately that mistakes have been known to occur, and we were met with a stare of cold scorn.

"The breakfast was twelve marks fifty," said the scorner. He sounded like an ultimatum running full speed ahead.

Now, the progress of these battles is often interesting because of the manner of fighting of the different combatants. There are waiters and taxi men who throw down the gage to you in so polite and pleasant a way that you, too, remain polite and pleasant, and the struggle to the end is well-mannered and delightful. There are others, again, who throw the gage into your face and then pick it up and slap your eye with it. Harwood and I always made a practise of starting slowly and gently, but when the slap in the eye came, we unleashed all the dogs of war.

So when this guerrilla stated in a cold and final tone that the breakfast would cost us twelve fifty, he committed the final assault. We hoisted the red flag.

"Whom does the breakfast cost twelve fifty?" we demanded.

The cashier turned away to his books

"It costs you gentlemen, since you ate it," he retorted, and promptly lost further interest in the conversation.

We held a brief council of war, and then went in search of the waiter who had served us the disputed breakfast. We put the case up to him. He listened carefully.

"But certainly," he said. "Wait a moment."

And in the moment he returned, bearing in his hand the bill for the breakfast, receipted by the restaurant cashier. That waiter was a freak. Or else the god of war was fighting actively for us that day. We carried the receipted bill back and called loudly on the insulting cashier.

"Here you see that we paid the bill, as we said."

He eyed it.

"There has been some mistake," he mumbled.

"Then," we said, malignantly pushing our advantage, "perhaps next time you won't be so sure of your system. You see we were right, and you were wrong."

Luscious word, that, "wrong." We became very adept at rolling it richly over the tongue in several languages. So

Pocketbook Interest and the Road to Success

Pocketbook interest is the sales-lever of the world. In most cases it is moved by the eye flashing acceptance to the mind. Buying is largely visual. It is made natural and easy by attractive, forceful labels and packages. But they must be correct in design and made luminous by colors rightly chosen for the work they should do.

We make beautiful, forceful labels and folding boxes for every kind of merchandise. They are done in the proper color scheme for any given purpose. They invite ownership of goods and they tell a picture story of quality, because they are conceived and printed with selling success, over the counter, fully in mind.

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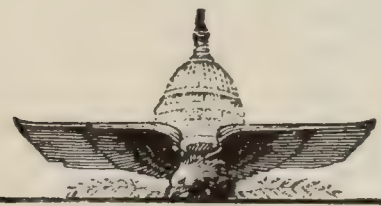
We print, too, calendars of characteristic charm, for particular buyers. Any of these pieces looks as if the entire care and interest of our organization were concentrated on it alone. Here is magnitude in printing — with full appreciation of small orders as well. They have always been the seed for business growth and meet cordial welcome here.

Our trade-mark bureau, without charge, creates trade-names and devises trade-marks, searches titles to existing ones. In this department are filed 730,000 such devices, registered and unregistered. So at a great saving of money and time, and probably avoiding costly litigation, by comparison we quickly establish whether or not a design is entitled to registration.



THE UNITED STATES PRINTING & LITHOGRAPH CO.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

would you, under the provocation we suffered.

Taxi drivers, as I said, are the shock troops of the attack. Shifting prices in Germany have caused laws to be passed permitting the taxi drivers to multiply by a certain sum the figure shown on the taximeter. Thus, in Frankfurt, the meter figure is multiplied by six; in Berlin, by seven or eight, according to whether you take a gasoline or an electric car, and in Hamburg, by eight or nine. This complicated defense repulsed us once and caused the defeat of July 7 with a loss of 11 marks. But once we had caught the idea, we fought it to a standstill at every turn."

Taxicab drivers should be treated as a race unto themselves, says the writer, who believes that they are as distinct in racial lineage as are the Caucasians, the Mongols and the Indians. He found those in Paris to be big, red-faced, fierce-whiskered giants, easily kings of the race. Then there are smaller, rat-faced drivers, who plan, as they drive, incredible plots of free-booting and villainy. How this class fights we may learn from the following account:

The last one I crossed arms with in Europe gave me the battle of the summer. It was in Antwerp. He had driven me, in his horse carriage, some ten minutes' drive to the door of the American Express office. Then he demanded 10 francs.

"Ten francs! What does the meter say?" I asked.

"I have no meter. I make my own prices."

Then I knew that I was up against a veteran warrior. Well, I would show him.

"Ten francs is too much. I'll give you three," I stated.

"Three francs!" he shouted. "I want nine!"

"Three," I said, firmly, and handed him a five-franc note. "Give me change."

"Instead, he pocketed the bill, mounted his seat and picked up the reins. It was a critical moment. Snatching his whip from its holder, I shouted, ferociously as he had done:

"Give me change, or I keep your new whip!"

Fuming, he jumped off the seat. In his rage he slipped into Flemish, his native tongue, and I don't know what wonderful things he was saying to me when I spied the five-franc note in his hand. Seizing him by the wrist, I pried open his fingers and recovered the money. It was a neat struggle, won only on points.

"Now," I said, "you come along into the American Express office and see what they say."

He came. We surrounded the doorkeeper, I brandishing the whip in one hand and the bill in the other, he shaking both fists before him, most vituperatively. I asked the doorkeeper how much I ought to pay him. The doorkeeper spoke English, which was a keen relief, for foreign languages always cramp the full flow of one's indignation, but for all his English he betrayed me.

"I don't know," he said, with one eye on the sputtering enemy. "You should have arranged a price with him first."

Forthwith the driver, comprehending,

rejoiced in Flemish and reached for the bill. Holding the bill high in the air, I fired shell for shell and bomb for bomb in English. We revolved around one another like two prize-fighters. It was not a gentlemanly scene, but it was spirited. The doorkeeper being French became enthusiastic over the waving of hands and plunged in for himself. So the three of us revolved around and around again, while the clatter of the battle rose in the office like machine-gun fire on the front.

With the aid of a sorrowful clerk who came forward exclaiming in Oxford English, "Gentlemen! Gentlemen! Not in the office!" the doorkeeper at length pushed us out on the sidewalk. I think he hated to see us go. The outcome of it was that I gave the driver the five francs and the whip and thanked him for a game fight; and he drove off, beaming. It was a draw, with much honor accruing to both sides.

The final and crowning victory came when the writer was in the pink of condition from a long summer of fighting. He had calculated his trip so well that he had just $45 left to pay his way from Montreal, where he was to land, to New York. He found that the steamer had been canceled, in which emergency the company agreed to support him in Antwerp till the sailing of the next steamer, eight days later. That didn't suit, as the writer wanted to be in New York in ten days. After persuading the company to give him passage to Liverpool, he goes on:

I was uncertain whether or not the company would reimburse me, so I lived economically. But in Liverpool I became weary of economy and went to the best hotel and ate a twelve-shilling dinner and lived in luxury. Next day I rallied for the struggle again. I had kept all hotel and restaurant bills, and I marched with them into the steamship office and threw them on the counter. The total was four pounds.

"So! Will you pay these?" I asked politely, after explaining my case. Oh, no! Not at all! Such things weren't done. Besides, in great emergencies the company allowed twelve shillings a day for such cases, and here I had spent twelve shillings for one dinner. No, no!

"When I travel for my own firm in America," I said, "they allow me $25 a day for expenses." I said the $25 in italics.

"That's far too much," retorted the enemy briskly.

The last phase of the battle was the bitterest. It lasted forty-five minutes and ended with complete victory for me. They paid me the four pounds, and not only that but they paid me nearly a pound extra. I haven't yet figured that out, unless they were dazed by my assault and gave me ground than I asked.

So I found myself with $50 in my pocket, five more than I had had in Antwerp when the first gun was fired. And in the meantime I had had two unexpected days in England, without spending a cent.

It's a great game for the veterans. Once the fittest survive. If the account makes us sound like professional cranks and kickers, all I have to say is, try it yourself. We only wanted our rights, and the fact that the enemy yielded in almost every case is conclusive proof that they knew they were right, for never in the world would those hardy fighters surrender anything that was theirs. Oh, no, it's just a question of necessity. You must fight or be skinned alive.

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

Corsant for a part of the time, at once recognizes this man in Leonard's description of the stranger who had spoken to him in the Italian wine-shop. Young Corsant has come down to his old home wishing to live quietly for a time, only to find his distant relative there before him and mistaken for him by all the villagers, for there is a strong resemblance between the two kinsmen. This is a pity, for Laurence has some papers in his possession which his enemy is anxious to obtain, and the news spread through the countryside of his return.

A few days later Leonard, needing some money, repairs on foot to a nearby town and there discovers that the man who had spoken to him in Rome is on his track, and the rest of the book is taken up with the arrival of the German with a friend to aid him in obtaining the papers, and the manner of his circumventing by Leonard, aided by George Grayland. Laurence goes to town and asks Leonard to stay at his house during his absence, a plan which suits the two conspirators extremely well. The foreigners arrive, and there is a good scene where they are routed. The book is very well written and bears the indescribable *cachet*, so rare in much of the recent fiction, of being the work of a cultivated man.

HATE AND POLITICS IN THE LITTLE BACK ROOM

WE are having plenty of small town books, and why not? Is not America a nation of small towns, scattered all over her broad miles, each different and yet each basically akin? From them come the young men who reach their stature in the great cities, from them comes the opinion that rules in legislatures and at Washington. They are us and we are them, and it is the province of our writers to describe and interpret them. There can be ill-natured studies, like those by Lewis or Dell, funny ones like H. L. Wilson's, sympathetic and beautiful ones like Tarkington's. And to this latter class belongs the latest to come to hand, a study of a boy, later a man, who works his way up from being a mill-worker to a commanding position as a lawyer, and of his gradual development into a fighter for clean politics, after a long intimacy with the methods of the little back room of the saloon and the men who frequent it. It is called "The Little Back Room," by E. S. Chamberlayne (Stokes & Co.)

The book is written in the first person, in a leisurely and intimate manner. It puts men and women before you. Many of the men at least are absolutely lacking in what might be called social conscience; that is, they are ready to sacrifice their community for themselves and their friends. Aside from this they are generally reputable, kindly and affectionate creatures, clever as to worldly affairs, uncultivated perhaps, but not uneducated. We meet them all over America, where they have been a force whose power it is difficult to estimate.

The hero of this novel was born into the spirit and environment of these men, into their notions of honor and responsibility. But he belongs to the new generation. He does not remain where he arrives.

We have in this hero a boy, grave, clear-sighted and yet imaginative; a boy who has

had a rough experience of life which makes him cognizant of many things at seventeen that are usually not come by till much later; a boy instinctively straightforward, completely honest, quick of mind and slow of speech. By an accident he is flung into intimacy with the inner circle that rules the town, taken in hand as he is seen to be clever and discreet, and given the training he is fit for and which he longs for—training as a lawyer.

This accident, as I have called it, is somewhat bizarre. The boy is not yet seventeen, but he has lain in wait with an old revolver, determined to kill a man high in the social life of the town and favored by the politicians for Congress, a man of little ability but considerable appearance, a useful stalking horse for party purposes. This man has brought about the ruin of a young girl, a cheap little person, but coming of a family that would rather see her dead than see her disgraced. When she dies under an operation her betrayer, Troxell, is able to have matters properly arranged; her family thinks she is dead from appendicitis, and there is no scandal whatever. But the girl had confided in young Peter, who fancied himself in love with her. And in his blind boyish devotion and sense of chivalry he had decided to kill Troxell.

He waits for him in a certain alley leading to the door of the little back room where the political talks take place, but is discovered just as he is about to shoot, and his wrist broken by a stick in the hands of Este, one of the politicians, who further beats him up till he is unconscious and a good deal of a wreck. Troxell remains unaware of the attempt upon his life. Este then has him taken to the rooms of a young fellow who is a protégé of one of the big men of the party, where he is nursed back to health. It is necessary to get his story and to protect Troxell, of course, and the young iron-worker can hardly be murdered and thrust away. So it is that he is approached man to man, made to see the idiocy of such proceedings, offered a fair chance at an education, and provided with a good friend in the shape of Macgruder, the protégé whose rooms he is living in as part prisoner, part invalid.

The shock of what he has been through has made a man of Peter Cadogan. Macgruder puts facts before him clearly, and he likes Macgruder at once. Troxell is old Porter Marshall's nephew, and Marshall owns the Guaranty Trust Company, the iron works, and "runs this little old town of Colchester." To drag the girl's name through the papers is the last thing that Peter wants. He has never really cared for her, and he determines to put the whole affair aside and to turn to work. Marshall gives him a law-school training, he begins to meet new people, girls, other men, to think new thoughts, to grow and develop. He has Troxell always in the back of his mind, certainly, but he sees that shooting him dead is not the way to settle matters, and that to tell the girl's father and make a miserable thing of his tender memory of his daughter, and probably a murderer out of the old man, is also impossible. For the time the matter is closed.

It is not only the political adventures of Peter that we follow, it is his love affairs and his friendships. Peter is a big man, tall and well made, a quick and clever boxer, and with a countenance good to look upon. His amazing honesty and the directness of his speech make him seem odd and sound strange. Women fall in love with him rather easily. But Peter himself moves slowly there, too. Peter is really moving along a road of his own, a road that is

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Lit. Dig. 10-8-21

Jim Henry's Column

I am a Member of Two Clubs

One is chiefly used by middle aged and elderly men—fine old boys, all of us. The other is an athletic club—young fellows mostly.

In the interest of science, I recently investigated the shaving technique of fifty members of each club. Nine out of fifty elderly men use Mennen Shaving Cream, and thirty-seven of the fifty young sports.

I suppose there is a great psychological or philosophical truth concealed in the above fact, but I am chiefly concerned with the problem of brightening the sunset trail of my old friends by blasting them loose from their addiction to hard soap.

It's a terrible thought, but I wonder if we all reach an age when the intake valve of the old idea reservoir gets all rusted and refuses to open any more.

Anyway, it's not a tendency to be encouraged. Every man ought to take out his habits and prejudices now and then and dust them off and scrutinize them to see if they measure up to the standards of youth.

No matter what sacrifice of preconceived ideas is involved, a man cannot afford to grow old.

Lincoln and Napoleon and Alexander the Great had no choice—they had to use hard soap or raise beards—preferably the latter.

But every man who ever made the daring experiment knows that Mennen's is so infinitely superior to old-fashioned soap that even now, after months or years of gorgeous Mennen shaves, he still shudders when he recalls the old bloody combats with his beard.

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

hedged about with his ideals, and colored with a light whose radiance is partly of the imagination. When he does fall in love it is with a girl of immense charm and cleverness, but who is looking for money and position rather than love. She is ready to sacrifice her heart for her material advantage, and to sacrifice Peter along with it. He relinquishes her, but he continues to adore her, though he never lets himself, or rather his love, be exploited. The whole affair between these two is drawn with a curiously subtle insight into shadowy impulses and youthful emotions. Its ending, long after the young woman's marriage to another man, marks one of the great forward steps in Peter's development. He has reached the end of a dream. Presently he turns to reality.

The book is too long to describe in detail, and the method of its writing makes quotation difficult. There is a trace of Henry James in the conversations, in the delicacy and detail of character transcription. It moves too slowly for hurried reading, but it never lags, and it is always alive. You feel the sincerity of the author even as he makes you feel the sincerity of his Peter. He neither praises nor blames, but he paints in the calm words of truth the practises of the little back room. He shows the vote-buying tactics, the swaps, the compromises that go on. He reveals the mingling of contempt and liking which inspires most of the men, the rotten contracts, the manipulations of public funds, reveals it through the men themselves, who regard it all as commonplace, proper and inevitable. And up against all this he places the growing figure of Peter Cadogan, with his gradual realization of the crookedness in the midst of which he is working, his developing determination to clean things up.

And with this runs Peter's difficult understanding of what love really is and who it is that he loves, an understanding reached after much pain and many mistakes.

In the last portion of the story Cadogan gets his revenge over Troxell. The thing is dramatically done, and it is also convincing. Troxell is precisely the sort of man to have made the sort of criminal blunders he is guilty of, and to have left just the traces needed for the young district attorney to fasten upon him the necessary evidence. He is also the sort of man who would commit suicide. So he slips through Cadogan's fingers, and escapes prison. But in doing it he sets Cadogan himself free. And this is how Cadogan sizes up the effect on himself. He is talking to his friend, Macgruder:

"Do you know, I believe that man Troxell has been a weight on my mind ever since I first encountered him."

He seemed imprest. "A subconscious influence they call that, don't they? It might very well be."

"I don't know what they call it, but I know it's so. Wasn't I always as grave as a deacon? A prig, that Boykin person called me; and, my God, Mack, it's so! Worse than that, I've been more or less of a brute. And all, really, because I insisted on taking life with such damnable solemnity. After all, I was only a boy, and I'm not much more now. I feel as though that cur had robbed me of my youth. . . . I don't know how to explain it, but I know now I've been carrying that man like a weight on my mind all these years, and never knew it. I ran into him when I was too young. It can't be a good thing for a boy to grow up before his time. . . . After all, I'm glad I haven't got to think of him in the penitentiary. I want to forget him . . ."

Hate is not good meat. Hate made the darker shadows in young Peter's life, but after all it was the hate of a clean, honest spirit for a low and vile one, and it did him no real harm. It matured him, it saddened him, it snatched away his youth, but it helped him to build too. Peter is worth knowing, and the background against which he is thrown is worth understanding.

There is nothing of the sort of limitations we are used to expecting in a small town book about this novel. Several of its characters are quite of the world. Mrs. Redlander is a woman of unusual orginality and varied experience, a woman of the large cities who does to some extent rule Colchester society, but who finds plenty of interest in the occupation. There is no sighing for larger opportunities from anyone involved, and no sensation that the ground is not fit for any type of human development. There is no Chinese wall about Colchester, in fact. It merges into outside thought and action without losing its own identity or force. The book will certainly be widely read, and merits wide reading.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE DODO

TWO literary enigmas have greatly puzzled the reading public of late. The first is why Mrs. Asquith, beloved as she tells us she has been by princes, peers, potentates and philosophers, should have so little of interest to tell us about any of them, and the other is why Mr. E. F. Benson, instead of giving us a sequel to his satirical masterpiece "Queen Lucia" should be so enamored of his character Dodo, Lady Chesterford, that he is unable to let her subside into oblivion. We have had "Dodo," "Dodo's Daughter," and now this elderly rattle is once more brought to our notice in a book called "Dodo Wonders" (Doran, $1.90 net).

Dodo is now fifty-five years of age. She has had three husbands, three children, and has three grandchildren. But she has changed very little and developed less. Her talk is just what it used to be, something that Mr. Benson calls witty. At her own ball, which of course is going off with wonderful éclat, she says: "Jumbo, dear, why can't we double as one does at bridge, and then somehow it would be eleven o'clock last night, and we should have it all over again? Jumbo, it seems, is her pet name for an Oriental potentate whom she had known in his Oxford days and whom she describes as having been " . . . absolutely at my feet. . . . My dear, he used to send me large pearls, which I was obliged to send back to him, and then he sent them again. What they cost in registered parcel post baffles conjecture."

London just before 1914 is the scene of the opening of the story and some of Dodo's old friends are still to the fore. Edith Arbuthnot, the musician, is one. She has just returned from a successful professional tour in Germany, where she has been decorated by the King of Bavaria. Miss Grantham is another, and both of these ladies have some words of common sense to address to Lady Chesterford as to her frivolous way of life, her shallowness and her egoism. But Dodo is unmoved by these criticisms and goes on entertaining her friends, minor royalties in the shape of Prince and Princess Albert Allerstein, and such tiresome members of the aristoc-

This second book takes up the story at the moment where it was dropt; it is rather a second volume of a three-volume novel than a part of a trilogy, tho it makes a complete novel in itself—and a novel difficult to lay aside, in spite of the fact that the extraordinary cleverness and mercilessness with which McKenna has drawn the portrait of Barbara makes her so real that she awakens in the reader a feeling of repulsion, almost of horror. Young, beautiful, rich, full of intelligence as she is, she is poisonous—here is, indeed, the portrayal of the true vampire woman, not the one who takes a man's money and leaves him when he is broke, but of her who sucks his very soul dry, and who clings desperately to her victim as long as the remotest chance that she can extract one more thrill, one more satisfaction to her aching vanity remains. But let us get to the story.

Eric Lane is one of the small group of Oxford students who had made a sort of clique in the university, and of whom Jack Waring was the leader. He and Eric had been intimate friends, tho Jack had never revealed to him the disastrous affair with Babs Neave. Of course he knows Babs by name and reputation. A girl of twenty-two or three who had shocked all London society with her self-will and her escapades, whose pictures were always to be found in the public prints, whose name had already been associated with one man's death, was hardly likely to be unknown to a man like Eric, even though he mixed not at all in society, having consistently worked for the position he had at length reached through toilsome and boring years as a journalist and hack writer for money to live on while he should get a footing in the theater.

Now society runs after Eric, and it is at a dinner given by Lady Poynter that the two meet. Lady Babs, who has been distinctly bored by the confinement of her long illness, and who has bordered insanity in her neurotic agonies over Jack Waring, is ready for a new sensation. She marks Eric as the man capable of giving it to her. Here is a picture of her as she enters the drawing-room, late of course:

"After pausing on the threshold to see who was present, Lady Barbara Neave entered the room falteringly, and with a suggestion that she was belatedly repenting a too venturesome effect in dress. The men, she knew, were only watching her eyes and waiting for the surprized smile of recognition which always made them feel they had been missed; but Mrs. Shelley, she would wager, was privately noting that a dove-colored silk dress and a scarlet shawl embroidered with birds in flight made a white face look ashen; Sonia O'Rane was probably wondering why her maid had not told her that a band of black tulle with a red rose at one side simply emphasized her hollow cheeks and sunken eyes. . . She moved listlessly and smiled mysteriously to herself as though unconscious that every one was silent and watchful; then the surprized smile transfigured her, she kissed the other women with childlike abandon, leaving the men to watch and envy."

But Lane was not there to see this entry. He was later even than Babs, and for a few moments she decided that she was predestined never to meet him. He had rescued her in a faint in a railway train, not knowing who she was, months ago, and handed her over to a first-aid station, leaving his flask with his initials in her possession. She had not seen him, but as she was recovering, just as he left her, had

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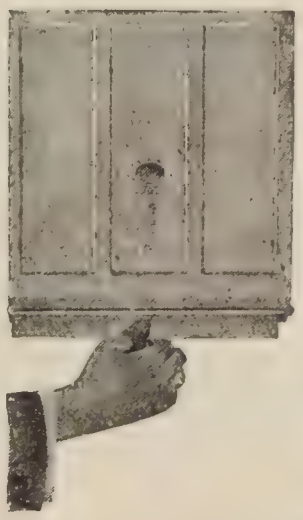

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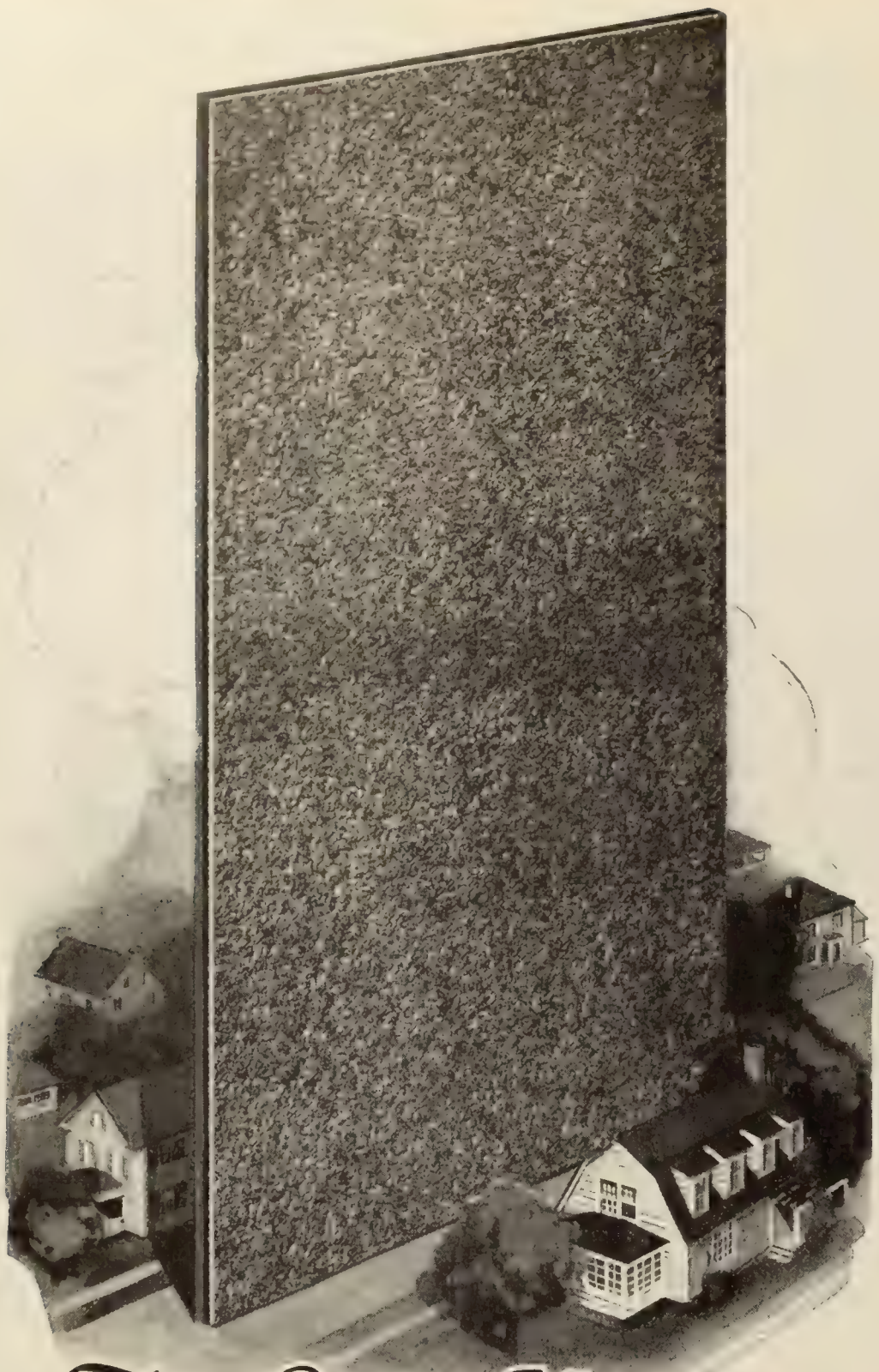

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

marked the deep notes of his voice, and this voice had haunted her in her dreams. It was chance only that had made her acquainted with his identity, and it was because of all this that she waited the meeting with a feverish intensity. Here was Fate patently at work. And evidently Fate has ruled against the meeting.

Eric comes, however. And all the evening Barbara plays her finest game for him, a game all the finer because it is desperately sincere. Barbara must have her sensations, her experiments in emotion. To get them she will go to extremes, equaling those of a drug addict who must get his poison or die for lack of it.

Towards the end of the evening the girl asks Eric to see her home, and by a ruse at once clever and unscrupulous she actually forces Lane to take her to his own apartment. There she makes love to him. He is at once attracted and disgusted, but more than all he is interested and bewildered. Barbara is safe with him, and she knew she was safe. At length he persuades her to let him take her home:

"As Eric struggled with the sleeves of his coat, she twined her arms around his neck. The scent of carnations was now faintly blended with the deeper fragrance of the single rose behind her ear.

" 'And you'd never kissed anyone before,' she whispered."

And so it was that what Barbara calls the "Education of Eric Lane," began.

For some months it is she who does the pursuing, who calls him up, who invites herself to luncheon with him, who gets him invited to the same country houses where she is to go. But by degrees she begins to be indispensable to the young man. Her fire and originality, her endless changes, her coldness, her abandon, the teasing spirit of her and the abject remorse she shows if she has hurt him too deeply, these things come to be the meat and drink of life to him. Always she tells him she loves him. But if he presses her to marry him, to allow an engagement between them, she falls back on her vow to Jack Waring. She is his promised bride unless he decides to throw her over.

Finally news comes of Jack, who has been detained in a German prison, wounded, ill, and not allowed, because of an early attempt to escape, to communicate with the outside world. News comes, but not to Babs. Jack finally writes from Switzerland, where he has been sent, as no longer capable of soldiering. He is better, he is full of eagerness for home, but for Barbara he shows neither thought nor memory.

Upon this a terrific struggle takes place between Eric and Babs. She wishes to hold her capture without promising anything, but is at last forced to allow a secret engagement or lose him. But Eric, after five weeks of this, releases the girl until Jack has had a chance to see her and release her in his turn. Or perhaps claim her.

Jack reaches England, and writes at once to Eric, whom he is longing to see. He has gone through London to his home. But he has not communicated with Barbara. And then Eric calls her up:

" 'Babs—Jack's in England. . . I thought you'd like to know.'

" 'Thank you, Eric,' she answered quietly.

There was a pause neither of them liked to break. At last Eric said:

" 'He didn't come to see you. Why don't you recognize that it's all over, Babs? You say your soul belongs to Jack;

well, he's had the chance to come and claim it.'

"There was a second pause, followed by a sigh.

" 'It's hard to explain, Eric. You see, only he and I know how much he was in love with me before. I was the only person he'd ever cared for. Even I didn't understand how much he loved me until that night.' She sighed again. 'I don't believe that, after loving me, he could suddenly cease to love me.'

" 'You gave him pretty good provocation,' Eric suggested.

" 'But you don't cease loving people because they behave badly to you. I've behaved abominably to *you*. You've given me everything, and all I've done in return is to make you ill and miserable. I've ruined your work, your life—you've told me so, Eric. I've been utterly selfish and heartless. You know I'm vain, you know I'm spoiled, you admit I've behaved atrociously. But you want to marry me in spite of all.'

" 'I love you in spite of all.'

"Barbara said nothing, and her silence was a confession and answer. There were a hundred reasons why Jack had not come to see her; his future was uncertain, he must wait for a final verdict from his doctor, he was perhaps still chewing the cud of his resentment. And, when the first reasons were exhausted, her vanity wove a hundred more in stout, impregnable protection against the fantastic thought that any man could tire of her.

" 'Oh, I wish you *didn't!*' cried Barbara, at last. 'Why don't you go away and forget all about me?'

"She had trapped him neatly, as he had no doubt she knew.

" 'I can't forget you,' he answered, savagely conscious that he was presenting her with new weapons. 'Whatever you did, you'd be the biggest thing in my life; I should always need you.'

"This time she put her triumph into words.

" 'Don't you think that Jack may need me as badly?' "

And Eric, unable to break loose, allowed neither to hope nor yet utterly to despair, hangs on, ill and miserable indeed. Hangs on until suddenly he reaches the decision to leave England for good. He is threatened with a serious, a complete breakdown; an opportunity to go to America at the most flattering terms comes to him. Barbara has lately cut all communications with him, and he has seen her meet Jack for a moment in a theater—a meeting which seems to effect Jack not at all. So he makes all his preparations and is to sail next day when he once more meets Barbara, at the same house, Lady Poynter's, where they first met.

The last scene between the two is a consummate piece of writing. It ends finally by Eric leaving the girl running after his taxi as he returns, from her door, where he had left her, to his own rooms. He enters them to hear the telephone madly ringing, and knows who it is that is calling:

"There was nothing for it but to tie a handkerchief over the slapper of the bell . . . then he threw himself in shirt and trousers on the bed, and buried his face in his hands."

It is the end.

The reader lays down the book wondering what the third of the series is to relate, and whether perhaps it will be Barbara at last who is taught, who is trained, who is punished. (The Education of Eric Lane. By Stephen McKenna. George H. Doran Company. Price $1.90.)

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What Officer X thinks about a Colt

"It's Me and the Colt They Fear—not the Law," said Policeman X.

"SOME dark, tonight, Jack," said young Gibbs of the *Star* to his friend, Officer X, as the latter came into the guard room of Station 10, just off his long beat in one of the "worst" wards of the city.

"Hello, young fellow," greeted the stalwart blue coat over his shoulder as he began divesting himself of belt and coat, "You afraid of the dark?"

"I sure am, down in your district," said Gibbs. "I haven't the law back of me like you have."

"The law! It isn't the law they fear down there. It's me and the Colt they fear, not the law," said Policeman X.

"This is the boy I've got back of me, Gibbs." He took from his pocket his Colt Revolver and patted it affectionately. "This is the sweetest-shooting, most trustworthy weapon for personal protection there is. They know I've got my good old Colt right with me, ready to get into action the first break they make and I'm afraid of no dark alleys with him along, Gibbs."

YOU may not be afraid of the dark, because you cannot see what prowls around in it as Gibbs, the police reporter of the *Star*, does. Your home may not be in the district of Officer X, where the law, without the "World's Right Arm" to back it up, would mean nothing.

But to guard your home and family from the dangers which such places breed, you should have and can have the same splendid protection which takes Officer X, unafraid, through his dark alleys every night—a Colt Revolver or Automatic Pistol.

ASK your dealer to show you the models made especially for home protection and write to the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn., for a copy of the booklet, "The Romance of a Colt." It is an historical record of the achievements of a great American fire arm, well worth reading.

SCIENCE • AND • INVENTION • CONTINUED

DOCTORING MINERAL OILS

REFINING an oil is simply "doctoring" it so that it will sell, we are told by Benjamin T. Brooks, writing in *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (New York). The alterations that make it salable may be such as to have no perceptible effect in increasing its actual value for use, as when objectionable odors are removed or agreeable color imparted. In fact, these processes may actually remove useful elements. Mr. Brooks believes that additional study of the refining problem by chemists will result in large savings. In "doctoring" an oil, we should have in mind, of course, the use that is to be made of it, and so manage the process that all the constituents that contribute to this use are retained. Mr. Brooks believes that inaccurate tradition, rather than scientific knowledge, guides most refiners at present, and he instances the case of the "olefines" or unsaturated hydrocarbons, actually valuable parts of the oil, which are usually removed and so wasted. Writes Mr. Brooks:

"What does refining really consist in? Opinions may differ, and usually do, as to what constitutes refining and whether or not a given oil is 'refined,' 'well refined,' 'poorly refined,' 'properly refined,' or 'suitably refined' for a given purpose and what not, but I believe the only answer or definition of refining which can at present be given is substantially this: Doctoring it so it will sell. Petroleum products are 'refined' according to the dictates of the salesmen and the standards to which the public has become accustomed. People outside of petroleum refineries object to offensive odors, and therefore, one of the first requirements of a refined oil is that its odor shall not be unduly offensive. People generally like pretty colors and the public has become accustomed to insist upon water-white oils in certain cases, light yellow or amber oils in others, pretty red ones, in other cases, or oils with a pretty green, bronze, or blue fluorescence, as the case may be. The public has become accustomed to and expects these properties in certain oils, but does not expect petroleum oils to be perfumed or colored pink. These physical properties, odor, and color are mentioned in the first place as they are most conspicuous and have considerable to do with the salability of these products, but have little or nothing to do with their suitability or relative excellence in their usual applications.

"One class of hydrocarbons which has been considerably discust is the class known as olefines or unsaturated hydrocarbons. Previously the general notion has been that refining consists essentially in removing these unsaturated hydrocarbons, and practically everything in the calendar which could be considered objectionable in an oil, including odor, was attributed to the presence of unsaturated hydrocarbons. But in the case of gasoline or motor fuel it has been shown by Hall and others that ordinary simple olefines behave just as well in internal combustion engines as saturated hydrocarbons; perhaps a little better. In fact, several years ago at the Mellon Institute, Dr. Harry Essex made very satisfactory block tests on an automobile engine running entirely on unsaturated hydrocarbons, even turpentine doing very well considering its boiling point and volatility, once the engine had become warm. Offensive odors in motor-fuels are due to relatively very small proportions of derivatives containing sulfur, nitrogen, and naphthenic acids, and these malodorous constituents can be completely removed independently of the unsaturated hydrocarbons and the resulting motor-fuel may be quite superior in odor, and keeping qualities as regards color, to most of the gasoline marketed to-day."

The economic importance of an adequate supply of motor-fuel is such, Mr. Brooks believes, that the unsaturated hydrocarbons, which in the aggregate represent many millions of gallons, should not be removed unless it can be conclusively shown that there is good reason to do so. It would undoubtedly be better, he thinks, to leave them in the motor fuel than to partly remove and partly alter them, as is done in ordinary refining, resulting in loss and in introducing heavy oily residues into the refined product. He continues:

"When we consider the refining of lubricating oils we encounter another set of trade customs and prejudices, together with a series of unsolved scientific problems, the most important of which is naturally the subject of viscosity. Every one knows that when an unrefined lubricating oil distillate is allowed to stand it darkens rapidly in color, and this proceeds from the exposed surface gradually downward until the whole oil has become very dark in color. This phenomenon is evidently one of air oxidation. As usual, following the old formula, the blame is put upon olefines. However, viscous oily, unsaturated hydrocarbons do not show this behavior. The substances which cause this development of color may easily be minor constituents constituting less than 1 per cent. of the crude lubricating distillate, but just what they are we do not know.

"Is it worth while, from a practical standpoint, to study this question? Personally, I am convinced that it is. Dunstan in England has suggested that it is desirable to retain olefines in lubricating oils and that they may have lubricating qualities superior to the saturated hydrocarbons. Every possible means of reducing the present large refining losses must be carefully considered. The refining of lubricating oils should, therefore, be carefully studied with the object of discovering methods of refining which will accomplish the particular results desired, and no more When the days of 'slaughtering' crude petroleum are over—and they are rapidly passing—research on such problems will be imperative. A study of our production statistics indicates that if the refining losses of lubricating oils could be halved many millions of gallons would be added annually to our supply of lubricating oils.

"It may be pointed out that none of the testing methods now employed are any measure of the film strength of a lubricating oil. During the war the value of castor-oil or additions of 1 or 2 per cent. of free fatty acids to a lubricating oil was

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Normal gums are snug to the teeth. They are firm, and of the natural pink color that shows a free and healthy circulation in the gum-tissue.

Gums that are not normal may indicate Pyorrhea, especially in older people. Do not let Pyorrhea get established in your mouth. Take early measures to avoid it. Visit your dentist often for tooth and gum inspection—and use Forhan's For the Gums, every day.

Forhan's For the Gums is a dentifrice which, if used in time and used consistently, will keep the gums firm and healthy. It will also keep the teeth white and clean; yet it is without harsh or irritating ingredients.

How to Use Forhan's

Use it twice daily, year in and year out. Wet your brush in cold water, place a half-inch of the refreshing, healing paste on it, then brush your teeth *up and down*. Use a rolling motion to clean the crevices. Brush the grinding and back surfaces of the teeth. Massage your gums with your Forhan-coated brush—gently at first until the gums harden, then more vigorously. If the gums are very tender, massage with the finger, instead of the brush. If gum-shrinkage has already set in, use Forhan's according to directions, and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

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Brush Your Teeth With It

clearly shown, this benefit chiefly consisting in greater tenacity or wetting power of the oil for the metal. So far as I am aware there is no term which expresses precisely this property, altho the terms 'oiliness' and 'body' connote something of this behavior. In a moving bearing, under heavy duty, the tendency is for the oil to be squeezed from between the moving surfaces, and if the oil film has not sufficient tenacity or adhering power the film will be broken and metal to metal friction will result. Given this analysis of the problem, any reasonably competent mechanism could devise an instrument which would measure this property of oils in a way which would constitute a much more rational means of determining the lubricating value of different oils.

"It is not too much to expect that economies which can be effected through better refining methods will more than cover the sum total of the cost of all petroleum investigations, even should these investigations be undertaken on a very large scale indeed. Other possible results of research might, therefore, be reckoned as pure gain, and it is worth pointing out in this connection that the actual experience of manufacturers who maintain research is that the big difficult problems yield by far the greatest financial returns in the long run, as compared with the benefits of solving a multitude of easy little problems."

CURING STAMMERERS IN THE SCHOOL

IN the city of New York there are 30,000 stammerers, of whom 8,000 are of school age. The Board of Education has instituted a department under a Director of Speech Improvement to cope with the situation, and has just issued an appeal to teachers to cooperate in a national movement for better phonation. Statistics compiled by the Adjutant-General of the United States Army show the vital necessity for this work. Ignorance of this subject is appalling, we are told, among those who have the care of children. This is due to the paucity of efficient literature. Teachers and parents have been compelled to depend upon the misleading advice of friends who suggest innumerable panaceas, the majority of which but serve to aggravate the condition. We quote from a leaflet by Dr. Frederick Martin, Director of Speech Improvement, issued by the Department of Health, as follows:

"Many cities have already adopted a definite program for the pedagogical correction of stammerers and there is little doubt that, before many years, the universal school curriculum will adequately provide for these sufferers and all those with cognate defects of speech.

"It is almost impossible to approximate the economic cost of stammering. It impairs the mental growth of the sufferer, causing self-repression. The defect interferes with the expression of ideas as well as the utilization of potential energy in the business or social world. With the lack of speech-control there is not only less

opportunity for the development of intellectual capacity, but there is a tendency to a lowering of the moral stamina. The Government has recognized this menace by refusing to permit immigrants who stammer to enter the country, because of the great probability of their becoming public charges. The many stammerers who leave school early in life, and begin at once to retrograde because of their defect, could easily be influenced to continue their education if hope of its cure were held out to them. The child handicapped with a defect of phonation often appears mentally inferior because of his peculiar hesitancy and timidity in speech. Where he is able to keep up with his class, it is at a cost of so much mental and physical suffering that the nervous system and mental disposition are often harmfully affected.

"It is vitally important that stammering be corrected in the schools, not only on account of those so afflicted, but for the good of normal pupils who may, through association or mimicry, acquire the habit.

"Stammering, according to its universally accepted meaning in English, is a halting, defective utterance. The sufferer has difficulty in starting a word or in passing from one letter to another. It is a momentary lack of control of the muscles of articulation in the effort to speak. Often the stammerer will come to an absolute halt, being unable to produce voice. The defect is sometimes accompanied by irregular spasmodic movements of the face, tongue, neck, or body, caused by the effort made to produce a sound or articulate speech. One form of stammering is commonly known as stuttering. It is the unnecessary repetition of a letter or word before passing to the next—as 'd-d-dog,' or 'They-they-they went-went out.'

"Stammering is, at bottom, a mental fault which eventuates in a physical disability. It is often caused by fear, imitation, or improper speech training, and is really an acquired affection. Most children who stammer begin to show the defect after their school-life has begun. Children are sometimes made to read and use words much too difficult for them to articulate, pronounce, or even understand. The result is the formation of a habit of stumbling, hesitancy, then stuttering—which may become confirmed when the child is oversensitive, or is made conscious of his habit through improper correction. He then prefers silence to ridicule or destructive criticism.

"One great difficulty in meeting the requirements of this problem, is the attitude of parents in calmly waiting for the child to outgrow the defect. A child thus treated usually continues stammering for years, driving in deeper his false habits of speech, which would never exist were the cause known and the defect corrected in its incipiency.

"The class teacher can prove the greatest factor in solving the problem of the stammering child, by preventing the defect or eliminating it during its first stages. If properly corrected in the lower grades, each case will respond readily to treatment. When first noticing any stumbling, stuttering or hesitancy in recitations, one should gently check the child, without attracting the attention of other members of the class, and lead him into a more confident, deliberate, and better articulated mode of expression.

"A common fallacy in attempting to correct a case is to ask the stammerer to take a breath before speaking each word or words that he may fear. The fear that

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Try it. Get some Packer's Tar Soap (cake or liquid) and start your Packer shampooing this day. Save your hair; *save its appearance.* Give your scalp a real chance—Packer's is such an aid! If all the thousands of letters we have received from users mean anything, they mean that once you know the delight and benefit of the Packer Shampoo method you will never follow any other.

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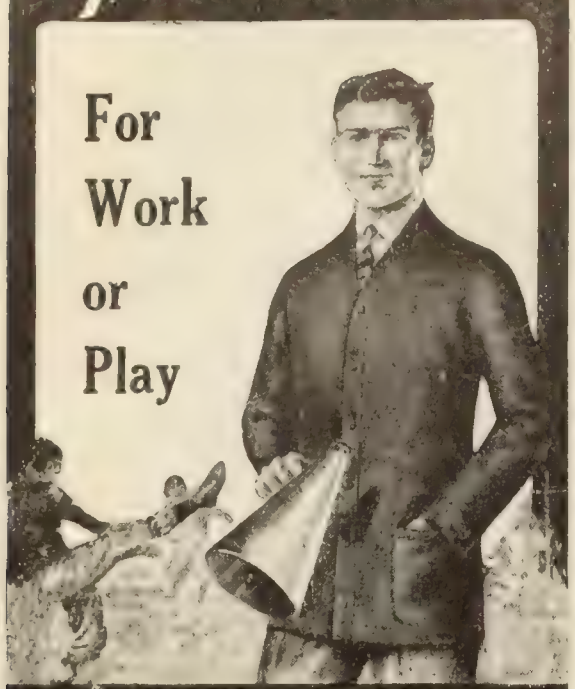

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

he is made to realize that he must stop, and unnaturally take a breath, recalls to his mind his inability to speak as others do. He even forms a mental picture of his past sufferings, and fear predominates to such a degree that all coordination of the nerve centers controlling speech is temporarily destroyed. The disturbance is not caused by a lack of breath, but by interference with the normal subconscious control. There is always enough residual air in the lungs to produce voice. Stammerers can sing without difficulty, and singing requires greater lung-power than speaking.

"Irrespective of the primal cause, it will be found that 90 per cent. of our cases have not their vocal organs fixt in the correct position for producing the sound which they are attempting to make. A boy may try to say 'mother' with his mouth wide open; an impossible position for the letter 'm,' which requires that the lips be prest together. The conscious control of the organs makes for perfect speech.

"The main factor is the teacher's knowledge of the proper workings of the mechanism of speech and how to develop in the mind of the sufferer a new subconscious control of his vocal organs."

THE RIGHT KIND OF AIR

PLENTY of air, with plenty of moisture in it, is the corner-stone of health, thinks Dr. Adam H. Wright, of Toronto, chairman of the Ontario Provincial Board of Health. These are matters, especially the item of humidity, on which all medical men do not agree; but Dr. Wright certainly has a good proportion on his side, altho he is fair enough to quote high British authority on the other. He cites a common question—"Is night air bad?" and quotes the reply of one physician to the effect that he did not see how one was to get away from it. The inquirer, of course, he goes on to explain, meant outside air as compared with house air. Dr. Wright admits that outside air at night is not in some ways as good as that of the day, especially during sunlight, but it is certainly the best available. He continues:

"In considering ventilation arithmetical computations are not altogether satisfactory, as mathematical correctness is generally impossible; but we may start with one estimate frequently made by hygienic authorities. Each adult is supposed to require an 'hourly supply of 3,000 cubic feet of air for the removal of his own effete matters.'

"If there is not a constant inflow of fresh air and outflow of used air, some vitiation occurs in a very short time. To get enough of a continuous current is difficult in very cold weather in our climate. We must consider that ventilation goes hand in hand with heating, and the question of expense, especially with present prices of fuel, becomes a very serious one.

"We expect much from diffusion and gravity, but they are not sufficient in inhabited rooms. Under ordinary circumstances there are inlets and outlets in every room through flues, cracks, around windows and doors—even through bricks, plaster, and mortar; so there is always some ventilation even when we try to prevent it by double windows, papering the walls, and closing up cracks.

"The simplest and most common method, and perhaps the most effective, is to open a window. This brings up the important question of the draft, which is considered so dangerous. We are told in that admirable text-book on 'Practical Hygiene,' by Harrington and Richardson, that drafts which are productive of discomforts are more dangerous than the ordinary vitiation of the air. As I sleep in a draft with comfort and benefit during the greater part of the year—always when the temperature is not at or below zero—I have not that dread of a healthy draft which so commonly prevails. That precious draft of 'God's pure air' is much maligned.

"However, it must be admitted that drafts are not always harmless. You can not expose yourself inside or outside in cold weather with comfort and safety, clad in pajamas or a bathing costume. If not properly protected by bed-clothing or suitable wearing-apparel you will get unduly chilled and suffer evil consequences therefrom.

"To come back to our bedroom, one may properly ask, how much air should be introduced during our sleeping hours, or how large should the opening be? No fixt or definite directions can be given, but the following figures may furnish a rough guide. In the colder months raise or lower (or both, as I generally prefer) the window from one to twelve inches, or less than one inch in zero weather.

"The chief requirement in the ventilation of a room at night is a regular income of air with a constant current, called by architects, 'thorough ventilation.' Keep drafts away from the bed so far as possible. If this is impossible, let the drafts come and go as they like, and sleep where you like. If you fear drafts it is a very simple matter to deflect the current by some of the many devices which are well known and used."

Dr. Wright advises that the temperature of the bedroom during sleeping hours should be about 50 degrees in cold weather. If at bedtime the average temperature of the house is about 70 degrees, it is not prudent, he says, to retire with the air at that temperature when cooling takes place during the night, and get up in the morning on a shiver-producing atmosphere of 45 to 50 degrees. It is well to open the window an hour or two before going to bed, closing the door at the same time to avoid cooling the living-room before retiring. He proceeds:

"If, when getting into bed, you have sufficient covering to keep the body and extremities warm, you will be in a good, hygienic condition, and you can breathe the comparatively cool air quite as safely as you can respire even cooler air outside when you are walking or motoring along the streets.

"The simple rules proposed apply only to an ordinary normal inhabited dwelling and are not suited for a sick-room, the proper ventilation of which will not be discust in this paper.

"There is one important matter so intimately connected with ventilation that it should not be overlooked—the necessity

Generous America—the Job Is Not Yet Done!

500,000 Children in Central Europe will starve or be hopelessly crippled for life unless funds are quickly provided. 25c a week saves the life of a child—the American Friends' Service Committee (Quakers) will administer the relief.

AMERICANS rightfully feel that they have contributed generously to the saving of millions of lives in war-scarred Europe.

In many quarters the job is nearly completed. But in Central Europe there are three million under-fed children, of whom 500,000 are so emphatically under-nourished that life itself—certainly a life of any usefulness to the world—depends on the continued feeding of the daily supplementary meal which the American Friends' Service Committee has been distributing from its Relief Stations in Germany and Austria.

Unless this feeding is continued over the crucial period from the present date to July, 1922, these children—if they live—will be lifelong cripples because their bones lack marrow and their sinews vitality to support their little bodies.

We cannot stop now, unless we definitely wish to commit these children to this wretched fate, and throw away all that has been accomplished—at great cost—to nourish them to the present time.

These under-nourished children are innocent victims of war conditions. Most of them have been born since 1914 and have never known the sensation of a "full stomach."

The American Friends Service Committee can continue serving its daily supplementary meal to these children for the tiny amount of one dollar per month per child. But this means that five million dollars are needed to "carry on" until July, 1922. So vital is the need, so valued the work, the German Government has pledged itself to raise two millions to help the Quakers carry it on. *America—will you answer the call*—for three millions?

It is a matter of saving lives.

Most of us eat twenty-one meals a week. A child's life can be saved for twenty-five cents a week. If we make an average saving of about one cent a meal, a child can be saved and nourished to usefulness.

Ten dollars for ten months—one dollar a month—the difference between a crippled body and a fit one! America—what's your answer? Write it on the coupon, printed below for your convenience.

(The Central Committee, Inc., has undertaken to help in raising the monies needed by the Quakers for this Child feeding. Its officers are: President, Hon. Charles F. Nagel of St. Louis, Mo., Secretary of U. S. Commerce and Labor Dept. under the Administration of President Wm. H. Taft; Treasurer, Albert Tag, Chairman, Continental Bank of New York; Secretary, Prof. John A. Walz, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.)

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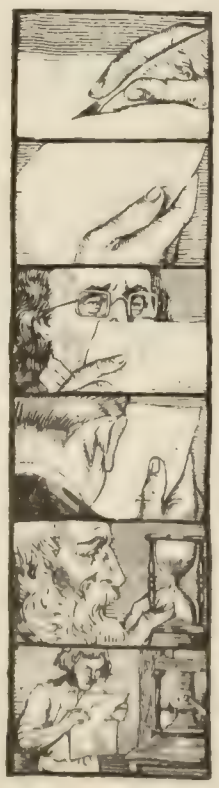

"*I,*" says the PEN—"it is a real joy to write on paper so smooth, so firm, and so immaculately clean."

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"*I,*" says the EYE—"I've never seen the business letter that couldn't be improved by printing on Old Hampshire Bond."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

of providing moisture in the air of our dwellings during cold weather.

"Sir Hermann Weber, one of England's most distinguished physicians, insisted on keeping the air in the house pure and dry. Our opinion on this continent is that we should keep it pure and moist during the cold season. The relative humidity should be about 50 per cent. It less than that, say 35 to 40, the dry air has a great absorbing power and it will take up moisture from persons and things—from the skin, the mucous membranes, especially of the respiratory tract, from the lips and nostrils down to the bronchial tubes, from wood furniture, from leather binding of books, causing them to crack and fall to pieces. It causes undue dryness of the skin, irritation of the throat with a cough sometimes bronchial, sometimes a laryngeal cough of a peculiar character, ending in a 'squeal.' The so-called 'winter cough' is very common in Canada and the United States. Some of us found it very obstinate in the past, but we now think that the proper remedy in at least a large proportion of cases is the provision of moisture in the air we breathe.

"The most common methods of inducing this moisture are by heating water in water-holders attached to our furnaces, humidifying pans fastened to our radiators, and various forms of humidifiers planned by architects and sanitary engineers. About two to four (or perhaps more) gallons should be evaporated per day in a fairly large house. Dr. H. J. Barnes, of Boston, has devised a humidifier which he uses in his office. It evaporates a gallon of water a day which produces about 35 per cent. humidity."

GAS-MASKS FOR FIREMEN

THAT a fireman's mask which will protect against all forms of smoke and chemical fumes will soon be commercially available as the result of the work of Government chemists is indicated in a recent paper entitled "Gas-masks for gases met in fighting fires," just issued by the United States Bureau of Mines. The army gas-mask gives protection against smoke and products of combustion, but not against carbon monoxid or ammonia gas, the authors assert. City firemen have been overcome while wearing army gas-masks. Masks of the army type should not be used in mines after fires and explosions, but self-contained oxygen breathing apparatus should be employed. To quote an abstract furnished by the Bureau:

"The Bureau of Mines has tested and used many types of self-contained oxygen breathing apparatus in fighting mine-fires and in rescuing miners trapt in poisonous gases resulting from fires or from explosions in mines. Similar devices have been used by city fire-fighters but have never been considered entirely satisfactory owing, largely, to their weight, to the time necessary for adjusting them to wearers, and the constant care required to maintain the apparatus in good working condition. Hence there has long been need for a

light, easily adjusted, and dependable breathing apparatus for protecting fire-fighters from irritating and poisonous gases and smokes.

"The dangers from gases that city firemen face and the need of standardized methods of protection against them have been emphasized by overconfidence in the capacity of the army type of gas-mask to protect the wearer against industrial gases, an assurance that has probably arisen because soldiers were taught that the United States Army gas-mask would protect them against all the gases they might encounter. This statement, true for the battle-field, but not true for all industrial gases, including products of combustion, has been brought back by soldiers and spread generally among workers. Furthermore, city firemen and mine operators have been circularized with letters and advertisements of army gas-masks offered for sale by certain persons who made unreserved statements, probably through ignorance, that the masks would protect wearers in mines and burning buildings. The falsity of these statements was evident to the Bureau of Mines, which took steps immediately to notify the public that Army gas-masks had serious limitations, especially when used in fire-fighting or in any place where unusually heavy amounts of poisonous gas are present.

"The work described in this paper was undertaken to obtain information regarding the use of the Army type of mask for fighting fires and for doing rescue work in mines and the mineral industries. Incidentally, the results may be of interest to city firemen, insurance underwriters, State officials, property owners, and others who are interested in protection of property from fire.

"The investigations of chemists working under the direction of the Bureau of Mines and subsequently in the Chemical Warfare Service promise the early development of an absorbent for carbon monoxid which will admit of the manufacture of a combination canister which will protect against smoke, ammonia, carbon monoxid, and practically all chemical fumes. When this is accomplished the firemen can be protected in any atmosphere where a safety lamp will burn. The Bureau of Mines will cooperate with city fire departments in determining the nature of gases found in fires and with manufacturers in approving suitable gas-masks for fire-fighting."

PRIMITIVE CORN FROM INDIAN MOUNDS

COMMENTING on the article quoted in our issue for July 9, telling of the development of Indian corn from wild teosinte grass by Luther Burbank, *The News-Advertiser* (Chillicothe, Ohio) asserts that corn in a stage of development, similar to one passed through by Burbank's plants, during his breeding experiments, has been found in the Indian Mounds of Ohio, thus confirming Burbank's belief that the Indians developed their corn in the course of cultivation, occupying probably centuries instead of years. Writes the editor of the paper just named:

"At one stage in the development of the plant [by Burbank] it grew in the form of corn as it is to-day, on a cob, in rows, but each grain was enclosed in a separate, thin husk, with the whole ear enclosed in husk also.

Nettleton

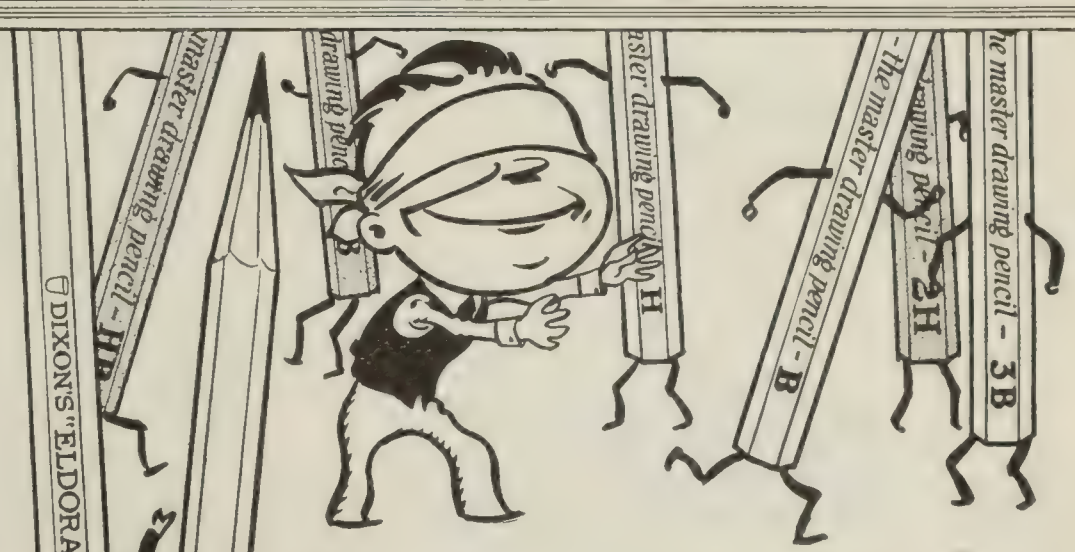
The Aberdeen last is shown, made in dark tan Cordovan, Style No. 063. Your local dealer can furnish these shoes. If not in stock we will ship to him the same day we receive his order.

WHEN a man buys shoes he hopes for comfort, long wear and smartness. He gets all three if he buys Nettletons.

A booklet "Five Thousand Mile Shoes" tells why. Write.

A. E. NETTLETON CO., SYRACUSE, N. Y., U. S. A.

SHOES OF WORTH



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When you have found a pencil exactly suited to your hand you will know it with conviction.

May we help you to find this pencil?

Our booklet—"Finding Your Pencil"—describes each of the 17 Eldorado leads and explains its uses. Somewhere among this assortment you will find a pencil better suited to your hand and your work than any you have ever used. Send for a copy.

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For Emergencies

There is no telling when a little accident may occur. Every break in the skin is a possible source of danger.

New-Skin aids in preventing infection while the new tissues are forming.

Keep New-Skin on hand for emergencies.

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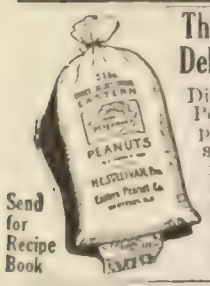

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Direct from grower by Prepaid Parcels Post to your door. More and better peanuts than $5 will buy at stands or stores. Along with Recipe Book telling of over 60 ways to use them as foods. We guarantee prompt delivery and ship at once. 10 lbs, $3.00. Money back if not delighted.

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For Your Furniture

For Your Floors

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At Your Dealers

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

"It is at this point where the connection between Burbank and the Moundbuilders is made.

"In the issue of *The News-Advertiser* for September 2, 1920, appeared a story of some peculiar corn raised by Albert Wachenschwanz, of 343 North High Street. This corn was practically like modern maize except that each grain was enclosed in an individual 'husk' exactly as it is at one stage in the Burbank experiment.

"The seed which was planted by Mr. Wachenschwanz came from a mound near, or of the famous Harness group, along the Scioto River, below this city. It was found in an earthen vessel, with a cover hermetically sealed, either purposely or through the action of time. The seeds had not been parched or cooked and had never decayed or germinated. Mr. Wachenschwanz was given ten grains by the late William B. Mills, local archeologist, the mound excavation then being made under direction of the State Archeological Society.

"This was some four years ago. Mr. Wachenschwanz planted the seed, which germinated and the corn matured, some of the ears were mere 'nubbins,' only four or five inches long, but others were from eight to ten inches. He repeated the experiment and has always succeeded in raising corn. This year again, he has some growing. Every year has seen the same individual husks on the grains.

"He has sent specimen ears of the corn to the various agricultural colleges, but never got much information or enlightenment until he read the article in the DIGEST. This shows that at the time the Moundbuilders, whatever their race, were erecting their earthworks and cultivating the soil here in the Scioto Valley, their maize had reached only to the point where each grain still retained its own husk. With the slow rate of development under crude methods it may have been centuries before maize reached the stage it was in when the first white men settled in America, when the individual grain-husks had disappeared, and only the main ear-husk remained."

Henry H. Bennett, Secretary of the Chillicothe Park Commission, who calls our attention to the article quoted above, says in a letter to THE LITERARY DIGEST;

"This section of the Scioto Valley, about midway between Columbus and the Ohio River, was probably the most densely settled section of the entire country in the time of the race commonly known as the Moundbuilders, more than four thousand mounds and other earthworks having been listed within the limits of this county, Ross, alone. Many valuable discoveries have been made in these earthworks, but none seems to me more interesting than the finding of this seed-corn and its subsequent planting and growth. It is especially interesting in connection with the experiments of Mr. Burbank. I have seen this corn myself, and know that it is as described. The grower of it has promised me several ears when his present crop matures, one of which I intend to send to Mr. Burbank, who may be interested in seeing that the corn of the Moundbuilders was apparently midway in development from the wild grass to the maize as found by the first white settlers in America."

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Durable Sanitary

NO wood to crack, warp or decay. No bolts, screws or glue. Steel plates, electrically welded into one rigid piece—every joint tight—absolutely vermin-proof, safe and sanitary. All surfaces are protected, inside and out, with a heavy coating of flexible, baked-on enamel, as easy to clean and keep clean as a china bowl.

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All Steel-Sanitary
Kitchen Cabinet

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Displayed by the better stores—or write for descriptive literature and your nearest dealer's name.

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Box-Barberry For beauty, symmetry and endurance. Solves the problem of a dependable edging or low border hedge

Ibolium Privet Sturdy and dependable for large hedges; resembles California Privet, but much hardier and does not winter-kill.

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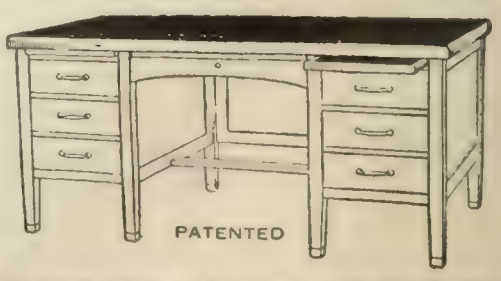
Disfigured Desk Tops



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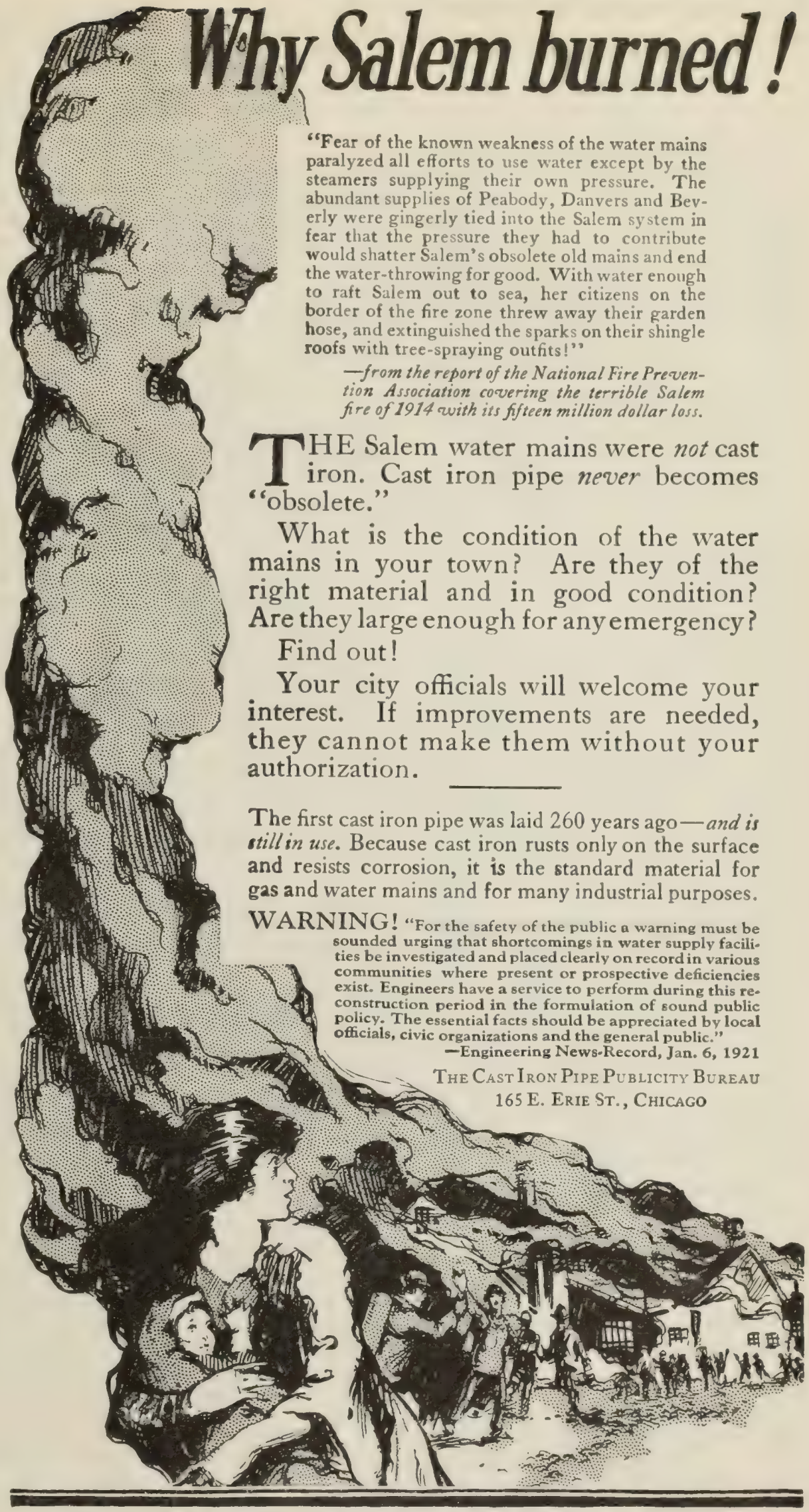
MODERATION IN A MEATLESS DIET

FOOD may be efficient without meat, concludes a reviewer in *The British Medical Journal* (London) of a pamphlet on vegetarian athletics issued by the Vegetarian Society of Manchester, from the pen of Henry Light, captain for twenty years of the Vegetarian Cycling and Athletic Club. Says this paper:

"We are glad to see that he is no extremist, but one who recognizes the value of moderation both in opinions and in their expression. He presents first a formidable list of eminent athletes who have given up a meat dietary, and if we can trust the statements about their food intake (and non-scientific people are apt to take but scant account of accuracy without any intention to deceive) there is good testimony as to the value of their present system. But this does not mean that they were strict vegetarians. We believe it is usual to dub their dietary 'Vem' (vegetables, eggs, milk, including milk products, for example, cheese). There is no physiological reason why such a diet should be inefficient if taken in properly balanced proportions. Toward the close of the pamphlet the question, 'What constitutes overfeeding and underfeeding?' is raised. To answer such a poser we should have to explain the whole of the principles of nutrition, and that is beyond the scope of this note. Suffice it to say that the amount must depend on the age, size, and activities of each individual. The main factor that causes variation in an average adult is the amount of work he does. The energy-supplying food (fat and carbohydrate) must be proportioned to this. The supply of the protein food which builds tissues and repairs waste is a much more constant figure unless actual growth is in progress. There is no reason why all this should not be supplied by the vegetable world. The usefulness of meat in a dietary depends on what Rubner called the specific dynamic action of protein, and of all proteins those of animal flesh are most efficacious in this direction. But if meat has a specific action, the vegetarians can claim that plants have also a specific usefulness in supplying to animals those accessory factors known as vitamins, which are indispensable to health and even to life itself."

COLORED GEMS—If experiments now being carried on at the Reno station of the Bureau of Mines are successful, says *The Mining Congress Journal* (Washington, D. C.), it will be possible to give color to colorless gems which exist in abundance in the West. We read:

"The experiments so far have produced results which are considered promising. The penetrating radiation of radium is the agency through which gems are being colored. In a preliminary experiment, a colorless Colorado topaz was tinted yellow. The coloring when exposed to light was found to be not permanent, and the experimentation continues with a view to making the color light-proof. Successful termination of the experiments would add materially to the value of Western gem stones, whose market value is low on account of their lack of the tint qualities deemed essential by gem manufacturers."



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Bankers! See important announcement on first page of this magazine.

INVESTMENTS ▲ AND ▲ FINANCE

HOW MANY AUTOS CAN WE OWN?

VERY nearly all the Americans who can afford to buy automobiles have them already, according to computations made by Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Co. As there are 105 million of us, and only nine million cars, this opinion seems surprizing at first blush. But Mr. Ayres reminds us that great deductions must be made from the total population before we arrive at the number of possible car-owners. To begin with, few families, no matter how wealthy, want a car for each member. A large part of the population is below car-owning age. A very large part have not the incomes to buy or keep a car. Taking everything into account, Mr. Ayres believes that we are nearer the limit than most persons realize, and that the manufacture of cars in future will be chiefly for replacements. In other words, the motor-car, as an industrial product, must hereafter be looked upon as a necessity of life, like hats, for instance, or shoes. We quote an article contributed by Fred C. Kelly to *The Times* (New York), which reads:

"Everybody who drives an automobile, or has tried to find a vacant space in which to park one, and every pedestrian who is daily obliged to dodge automobiles, or to wait for the endless stream of them to pass, so that he may cross a busy street—every one of these persons, or nearly everybody — must have asked himself at some time:

"'What is going to happen when there are several times as many automobiles as there are now? How many automobiles are there going to be in this country, anyhow? Where are we going to put them all?'

"The presumption always seems to be that there is practically no end to the increase in the use of automobiles. About 9,000,000 are now in use, but there are something like 105,000,000 people in the United States, so that there are still many millions who do not own their own cars. How many of these 105,000,000 are eventually going to buy? Not nearly so many as might be expected. Indeed, it appears doubtful if there will ever be even twice as many cars in use as there are today. The point of saturation is probably only a few years ahead.

"Mr. Ayres found that the capacity of the automobile factories in this country was more than 1,000,000 cars a year in excess of the present demand. If these factories were run at their full capacity for a few years they would soon supply every potential buyer in the United States. There would be so many automobiles in use that the gasoline supply would be inadequate, and some other kind of motive power would have to be developed.

"The greatest number of possible automobile buyers, even by a liberal estimate, is less than 20,000,000—about the number of white American families. Not every man who has the price of an automobile will buy one. For example, there are fishermen, lumbermen, sailors, soldiers, lighthouse keepers and others who would have scant opportunity to drive a car after they got it. Then there are thousands of people living in cities whose earnings might permit them to keep automobiles if they were in a smaller place, where garage rents are less, and also where there is less traffic.

"Mr. Ayres finds that at the end of 1920 there were about forty-two cars in use for each 100 white men of voting age. In several States the entire population might crowd into the automobiles there registered and all go riding at once. Each car lasts, on the average, about six seasons.

"It seems altogether doubtful if the sale of the higher-priced cars will ever be much more than it is now. Ayres believes that for several years new users of cars will be confined largely to people of limited means who will buy less costly machines.

"Fairly reliable figures for the registration of automobiles in each State are available, beginning with the year 1912. After making allowance for imports and exports, it is found that the total number of new cars put into use in this country since the beginning has been 11,075,813. Since the number registered last year was somewhat in excess of 9,000,000 and the number in use at the end of the year undoubtedly rather less than that number, it follows that about 2,000,000 cars have been eliminated.

"Some cars, of course, are destroyed almost as soon as they are put into service, while others, that were first registered ten years or more ago, are still running; but the outstanding fact about the registration figures is that they have been for the past nine years about equal each year to the sum of the cars produced in that year and the five previous years. This means that the average length of life of the cars has been about six registrations."

Estimates of the ability of the country to purchase and use cars have varied enormously, Mr. Kelly tells us. On the one hand, States such as South Dakota, are so well supplied that the entire population could probably go riding simultaneously. On the other hand, it may be argued that great possible markets may still exist. This may be investigated by studying the composition of the population with reference to its probable purchasing power. The census data for 1920 are not available, but those of 1910 give us a fairly reliable basis for discovering the proportions of the whole population found in certain great groups. The results, says Mr. Kelly, do not bear out the idea that the remaining new market is large. He continues:

"The automobile has been adopted by the American people with great rapidity. So short a time ago as in 1912 there were 114 people for each car in use, while eight years later there was one car for each twelve people. The extremes are found in the States of the Pacific division, with one car for every seven persons, and those

YOUR Printer

Do you make him your partner or your victim?

BRAINY men—men whose abilities would net them greater profits in other industries—spend their lives as printers because each day they learn something new about the work they love.

These printers, just as other notable men in other professions, are sometimes very timid. This may be because of their complicated subject, which they fear the buyer of printing does not clearly understand. Whatever the reason is, many buyers of printing construe it as an opportunity to force their opinions on the printer.

What is the result? Very often it is poor printing, a dissatisfied buyer, and a disliked printer. Why should the printer, of all persons, be the craftsman whom everybody feels qualified to tell how to run his business?

Why will many buyers of printing continue to think that printing is philanthropy? "You can't get something for nothing" is as true in printing as in any other business. And it is more evident, because nothing shows its cheapness quicker than cheap printing.

But if a printer does turn out a good job, even in face of difficulties, what is his reward? Isn't it often only an opportunity to hand in a competitive bid on the next job?

Why is the printer so seldom allowed to feel a spirit of partnership with the buyer—to feel that he is working *with* him instead of *for* him? Why is the spectre of a lost account hung ever before his eyes?

Buyers of printing, remember this: The first step toward better printing is to make your printer your partner.

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MANY jobs of printing cost as much as a small house. No house is built without a blue print. No printing can be properly planned without a dummy.

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This month the book issued is printed on Warren's Lustro, and we recommend it as helpful to anyone planning printing that will be executed on glossy-coated paper.

These books are distributed to printers, buyers of printing, artists, and designers by paper merchants who sell Warren's Standard Printing Papers. If you do not know the merchant to whom you should apply, write to us and we will send you his name.

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Dr. FRANK CRANE

Famous Lecturer and Editor Tells you

How to Train the Mind

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"IT happens that there lies now on my desk just the book that I can recommend to those who want to know 'just what to do' in order to improve the quality of their mind.

It is 'How to Build Mental Power,' by Grenville Kleiser, published by Funk & Wagnalls, New York. Ask your bookseller to look it up for you.

Kleiser is a natural born teacher, with a knack of getting at precisely the difficulty in the learner's mind.

The table of contents of the book includes these subjects: How to Develop Concentration, How to Put your Mind in Order, Rules for Clear Thinking, How to Find Facts, Practical Plans for Study, The Development of the Will, Building a Retentive Memory, How to Analyze an Argument, and so forth.

The author not only explains how to get these results, but gives practical exercises, diagrams and drills.

He claims that the keynote of his book is that the mind is the supreme originating constructive force in all human endeavor, and that right mental culture is the only direct means not alone to worldly advancement but to refinement and nobility of life. He goes directly to the roots of things, and shows that concentration is simply interest, that self-discipline is the first rung in the ladder of success, and that mental honesty is the most valuable asset a man or woman can have.

It is a good book for anyone, but especially valuable for those whose opportunities for schooling have been limited."

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HOW TO BUILD MENTAL POWER

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Developing Imagination—Intuition—Breadth of Mind
How to Cultivate Persistence
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CITY.....

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

of the East South Central division, with one car for each twenty-seven persons.

Great deductions must be made from the total population of the country as soon as we begin the attempt to estimate the possible purchasers of automobiles. To begin with, some 44 out of each 100 are less than 21 years of age, while 4 in each 100 are over 65 years of age.

This leaves 52 per cent. of the people from whom most of the purchasers must clearly come. Seventeen of these 52 are immigrants and colored people. While there are in the aggregate many motor owners in these groups, it seems entirely probable that no very large number among them who do not already own cars will be able to purchase them during the next few years.

The remaining possible purchasers are the remaining 35 per cent. About half of them are women who are, in the main, the wives of the men. It seems to be a fair conclusion that the purchasers of automobiles will in their very great majority come from the 18 per cent. of the population who are native white men between the ages of 21 and 65. This group comprises about 19,000,000. Probably about half of them already own cars.

The important fact is that the number of potential purchasers in this country who are still unsupplied with cars is much smaller than has generally been supposed. Nearly every family would doubtless like to own a passenger automobile. But the facts seem to show that no such universal use of automobiles is possible at present or in the near future because a large proportion of the people cannot afford to purchase or to run them. Many more than half of all the income receivers get less than $1,000 a year.

It is sometimes suggested that the number of cars in use may actually decrease now that the abnormal wages of the war period are past. Mr. Ayers believes it improbable that anything short of a prolonged era of serious business depression can force many people who now have cars to give them up.

The productive capacity of the automobile industry in this country has been stated to be 2,660,000 cars a year at the close of 1920. If all plants should produce at their full capacity and if the cars should last on the average long enough to be registered during six seasons, the annual registration would soon be from 15,000,000 to 16,500,000.

The use in the near future of anything like twice the present number of motor vehicles seems most unlikely. Another consideration of no small importance, as already mentioned, is that if the number of automobiles should be doubled in the near future, some other motive power than gasoline would probably have to be developed to propel them.

The answer appears to be, then, that competition between these manufacturing establishments will be sharper than ever, and prices of automobiles will eventually be much lower.

As part of the trend toward lower automobile prices, comments the Springfield *Republican*, "there may be considerable demand for 'sub-flivers' if the experimental cars of this diminutive type make good."

THE CALIFORNIA GRAPE SURVIVES PROHIBITION

A GOOD many people must have been puzzled, the Springfield *Republican* observes, when the President of the California Grape Growers Association recently stated in his annual address that the California grape industry had been more prosperous since prohibition went into effect. "Prohibition destroyed the California wine industry, and the wine is made from the grapes." The Massachusetts paper solves the puzzle by calling attention to the California raisin industry:

Raisins are made from grapes, and California's production of raisins has greatly increased in recent years. Indeed, that State is now the chief American raisin producer, the total production for the United States being 264,000,000 pounds in 1916, 300,000,000 pounds in 1918 and 380,000,000 pounds in 1920. This year there is a short crop amounting to only 220,000,000 pounds, but prices for California producers are high.

With the United States also dominating the export trade in raisins more and more—the shipments abroad in 1920 amounting to 110,000,000 pounds—the future can not seem dark to the California grape grower even under prohibition.

A WARNING TO PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS IN POTASH

TO protect the public from misrepresentation and fraud on the part of unscrupulous promoters and sellers of stocks based on potash deposits in western Texas, the United States Geological Survey states that the potash deposits there, instead of being eleven hundred or even three hundred feet thick, as represented by the promoters, have not yet been proved to be of workable thickness or of commercial value. As the Survey continues in a recent bulletin:

Rich potash salts, comprising the mineral polyhalite, which were deposited in association with great thicknesses of rock salt and gypsum in "red beds," as in Germany, and, in fact, at the same time as the German deposits, have been discovered by representatives of the United States Geological Survey and the Texas University Bureau of Geology and Technology in a co-operative search, but tho this discovery, which was made public early in June, is encouraging and interesting, the practical question whether the deposits are thick enough to mine—that is, whether they are worth anything—is yet to be answered.

The signs of potash which constituted the recent discovery came from drill cuttings from three wells in Midland, Dawson, and Ward counties, that have been drilled for oil near the Staked Plains region, which the geologists, on scientific grounds, have considered the most promising region for the occurrence of potash salts in connection with the great thickness in common rock salt covering the "red beds" region of western Texas, eastern New Mexico, western Oklahoma, and southern Kansas. The results of the tests of the borings from these three wells, of which those that are farthest apart are distant from each other about 125 miles, are certainly encouraging, but the United States Geological Survey warns the public

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WONDERLAND
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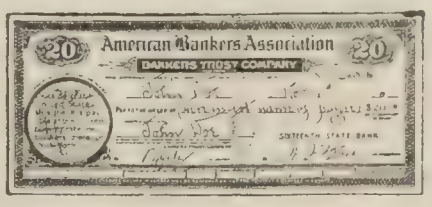
The National Parks of the nation are the wonderlands of the world. This year, more than ever before, the National Parks will appeal to nature lovers the world over. The Government and railroads are co-operating to make it possible for more Americans to view the glories of their own country.

TRAVELERS'
A·B·A American Bankers Association Cheques

are also co-operating by supplying travelers with safe and suitable travel funds.



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—universally used and accepted, your countersignature in presence of acceptor identifies you
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—A full-page advertisement in The Digest costs 3/10 of a cent per home;

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—$4,000 for 1,300,000 copies of this full page advertisement;

—if the advertiser mailed a postal card to 1,300,000 separate addresses it would cost 6½ times as much or about $26,000;

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Madison, Wisc. - -	1,305	Takoma, Wash. - -	2,080	Lima, Ohio - - - - -	1,052
Parkersburg, W. Va.	676	Greensboro, N. C. -	777	Shreveport, La. - -	1,434
Wilkensburg, Pa. -	1,112	Shawnee, Okla. - -	521	Watertown, N. Y. -	592
Sherman, Texas - -	668	Holyoke, Mass. - -	638	Fresno, Calif. - -	1,301

Bait your hooks and load your lines. Have your copy in New York on or before October 19th. Complete copies of *The Digest* will be in the mails October 22nd and the entire edition (of the October 29th issue) distributed within five days.

Immediate National Publicity

The Literary Digest

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NEW YORK

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CHICAGO

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

that the conditions of drilling and sampling at all three points are so unsatisfactory that it still remains to be seen whether the beds that are rich in potash are thick enough to justify their commercial exploitation. For the accurate tests of such deposits necessary for a sound commercial conclusion drill cores are needed instead of the unsatisfactory samples brought up by the bailer, or, worse yet, washed up by the rotary rig without means of determining accurately either the thickness of the layer of potash or its depth from the surface. Thorough tests with the core drill are justified by the tremendous importance to the whole United States of the discovery of commercial deposits of potash in this region—a discovery of far greater value than that of an oil pool.

THE NEW DEAL FOR ENGLISH RAILROADS

LIKE our own roads, the British railroads were taken over by the government during the war. Direct government control lasted until it was superseded by the resumption of private operation under a regulative Act of Parliament, not unlike the existing Esch-Cummins law in this country. Government control in England ended August 15. The new Railways Act gives the British roads a new deal, observes the New York *Herald*, which asserts that in England "government control revealed itself as destructive instead of constructive," and "wrecked the railways both physically and financially." Stockholders in the roads, says one of our commercial attachés in London, writing to *Commerce Reports*, published by the Department of Commerce, have complained that they were at a disadvantage in earning power as compared with other great industries. According to this authority:

The financial sheets of the British railroads show that while their net income has been doubled during the past seven years expenditures have been tripled. The deficit between income and expenditures has, roughly speaking, been equalized by Treasury grants in the form of subsidies.

It is noted by the writer in *Commerce Reports* that under the new British Railway Bill

Charges are not to be determined by the operating companies, but by "Rates Tribunals" and are to be so fixt as to yield an annual revenue equivalent to that of 1913. The rates of pay and conditions of service are to be settled by the Central Wages Board. The companies are to receive a subvention of £60,000,000 for the restoration of the roads to the physical condition they were in when the Government assumed control.

Satisfaction over the terms of the new railway bill is exprest throughout the United Kingdom, as it is felt that both the railway companies and the trade-unions have gotten what they asked for, and at the same time the general public is protected by the tribunal which establishes maximum traffic charges. This Act, coming immediately after de-control, substitutes forms of regulation which are more far-reaching than anything known to the experience of the country, since it takes from the various companies the prerogative to make their own rates and settle differences with their own workmen.

For purposes of administration and to secure greater economies as to personnel, improvement in traffic, and general coordination in service, the railway systems in the United Kingdom—composed of 27 great constituent and 96 subsidiary companies—are to be amalgamated into four main groups.

Other features of the law are set down as follows by the New York *Herald:*

The Ministry of Transport, shorn of everything but supervisory power, is retained. A rates tribunal along the lines of our Interstate Commerce Commission is erected. The wage adjustment boards are to continue. A bureau of statistics will gather data for the revision of tariffs and reclassification of goods. In short, rule of thumb methods are to be discarded in favor of accuracy and economy. The chief end of of railways, so it is hoped, will be transportation and not politics.

BUSINESS FIFTEEN PER CENT. BELOW NORMAL

EVERYONE realizes that business is below par, but few of us have been able to estimate just how much it is deprest below what might be called a normal condition. A public utility company in New York has, according to *The American Banker*, come to the conclusion that "measured not by money values but by actual volume of commodities produced, manufactured, transported, and sold through wholesale and retail channels, business of all kinds throughout the United States is at the present time only about 15 per cent. below normal," altho 30 per cent. below the abnormal level of war times. Of course this is an average, some lines of business being more than 15 per cent. below normal while others are deprest less than 15 per cent. As *The American Banker* summarizes the situation in the light of these figures:

General business has fallen approximately 30 per cent. from the highest peak of activity reached during the war period. Just now we appear to be "dredging bottom" of a depression period, yet few if any communities have had to open soup kitchens, and the consuming public—which means the people as a whole—are buying goods in quantity and variety sufficient to keep the retail trade fairly active almost everywhere. There are considerably more than 100,000,000 Americans to be provided with food, clothing, fuel, shelter, transportation and innumerable "necessities" which in other countries would be deemed costly comforts, with innumerable articles considered by Americans as merely ordinary conveniences, yet which people of foreign lands would deem veritable luxuries obtainable by none but the wealthy. According to past business history in the United States, a regular series of well recognized characteristics have developed during a period of depression and, when they have fully developed, a revival has set in.

Hands *never* in the water

Over 35,000 Laun-Dry-Ette users know that you can wash without putting hands into either hot or cold water, wash without smashing buttons, wash without ever using a wringer or needing one—

They do their washing, rinsing and bluing in one tub—the Laun-Dry-Ette way and they handle only *moist* clothes, never *wet* clothes.

In this machine you can wash stuffed comforts, heavy blankets, robes, rag rugs, feather pillows (with feathers in them) as well as lace curtains and sheerest and daintiest garments, and *in one minute you can whirl a whole tubful of clothes* dry for the line or dry for handling—as dry as if put through a wringer.

And think of never smashing a button! Yet the Laun-Dry-Ette costs no more than ordinary washers.

Write for "The Washing Machine That Does More"

and address of nearest dealer, or if there is no dealer take this advertisement to nearest electrical or hardware dealer and have him order a Laun-Dry-Ette for you. Campaign on now for an authorized dealer in every city. Dealers are invited to write.

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Information Bureaus will direct you to our dealers

If it has a wringer it isn't a
LAUN-DRY-ETTE
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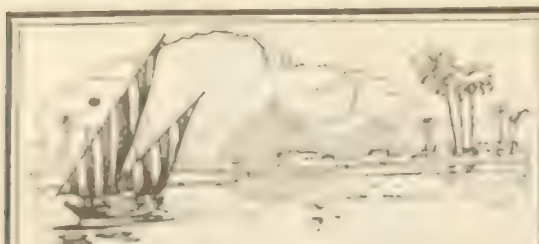
WASHES AND DRIES WITHOUT A WRINGER



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For Mice Too

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

September 21—While the British Cabinet meets at Gairloch, Scotland, to discuss the unemployment problem, serious disorders fomented by mobs of unemployed men break out in several parts of England.

An explosion in a chemical plant at Oppau, on the Rhine, wrecks the town, kills more than 1,000, and injures more than 4,000 people.

France gives an enthusiastic welcome to General Pershing, visiting that country to bestow the Congressional Medal of Honor on the unknown poilu buried beneath the Arc de Triomphe.

The Russian Soviet government rejects the Polish ultimatum demanding that it comply with the terms of the Riga treaty by October 1.

Altho not invited, the Russian constituent assembly in Paris, representing nearly all the anti-Bolshevik groups, appoints a mission to attend the Washington disarmament conference.

September 22—Seethikoya Tangal, of Kumaramputhur, British India, proclaims a Mohammedan kingdom and appoints himself governor. A British column inflicts a severe defeat on rebellious Indians near Karavarakundu.

The value of the ships surrendered by Germany is fixed at 745,000,000 gold marks, in an official communication issued by the Reparations Commission.

The Assembly of the League of Nations admits to membership Latvia, Esthonia and Lithuania.

September 23—The Council of Ambassadors notifies Hungary that she must withdraw from Burgenland, or West Hungary, awarded to Austria by the Treaty of Trianon, or be forcibly expelled by the Allies.

Belfast shopkeepers begin a boycott of goods from Southern Ireland in reprisal for the Sinn Fein boycott of Ulster products.

September 24—The Assembly of the League of Nations adopts a resolution giving its moral support to the Council of the League in the latter's efforts to settle the dispute between Poland and Lithuania over Vilna.

September 25—Three persons are killed and 36 wounded in rioting in Belfast.

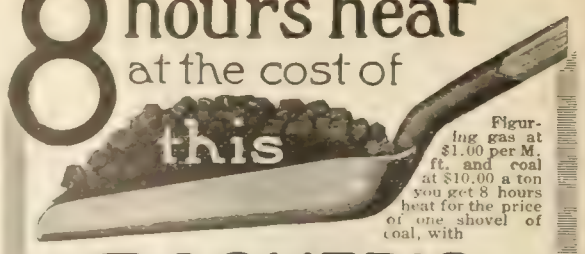
September 26—The Riot Act is read in Belfast and the special constabulary is reestablished.

September 27—The Assembly of the League of Nations adopts a resolution asking the League's committee on disarmament to make proposals for the reduction of armaments, to be presented next year.

The cost of maintaining the Allied troops on the Rhine up to the end of March, 1921, was more than one hundred billion paper marks, according to figures published in Berlin. The whole expense must be borne by Germany, under the Versailles Treaty.

The Anhwei province of China has been flooded with the loss of thousands of

8 hours heat at the cost of this



Figuring gas at $1.00 per M. ft. and coal at $10.00 a ton you get 8 hours heat for the price of one shovel of coal, with

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ECONOMICAL—more heat at lower gas pressure. **Odorless**—perfect combustion eliminates fumes. **Healthier**—Radiant sun-like heat does not devitalize the air. **Portable**—used everywhere with or without fireplace. **Permanent**—nothing to wear, burn out or renew. Handsome in design. Sturdy construction.

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writes a lady in Florida. "I was having trouble in digesting anything. Altho the doctors changed diets frequently I was overweight 43 pounds. I mapped out a balanced ration by the food table in **'How to Live,'** started with the prescribed exercises and have lost 24 pounds with no inconvenience, digest anything I eat, and am now beginning to really feel well." Get your copy of **'How to Live'** today. It will tell you all about your body and its care. Prepared by eminent Physicians. *Cloth bound, $1.60 postpaid*
Funk & Wagnalls Company New York

lives and property damage estimated at $80,000,000, according to a dispatch from Shanghai.

Conflicts between Fascisti and Socialists in Ortanova, Italy, result in two persons being killed. A general strike is reported declared in virtually all of south Italy.

The Inter-Allied Control Commission in Germany expresses satisfaction with the progress of the surrender and destruction of German armaments, according to reports received in London.

DOMESTIC

September 21.—Colonel Mason M. Patrick, an engineer officer, is nominated as Director of the Army Air Service.

President Harding submits to the Senate the German, Austrian, and Hungarian peace treaties.

September 22.—Major-General Leonard Wood is formally nominated by President Harding as Governor-General of the Philippine Islands.

September 23.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee reports favorably the German, Austrian, and Hungarian treaties, with reservations requiring the sanction of Congress for representation of the United States in foreign agencies, and protection of the property rights of American citizens.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, asks labor organizations in Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan to join in demonstrations for disarmament on Armistice Day.

Harry Kimball, of New York City, is selected by the United States Shipping Board as financial vice-president, at a salary of $30,000 a year.

September 24.—A letter from President Harding to Senator Lodge urging early ratification of the peace treaties with Germany, Austria, and Hungary is read in the Senate.

September 26.—The commission appointed by President Harding to investigate the unemployment situation begins its meetings in Washington, and hears a warning from President Harding against relief "which seeks tonic from the public treasury."

September 27.—One seaman is drowned and another imprisoned, either dead or alive, in the United States naval submarine *R-6* which sinks in San Pedro Harbor, near Los Angeles.

President Harding issues a proclamation to State Governors requesting them to designate October 10 as fire-prevention day.

A Candidate for the Next Peace Conference.—The wife of a Western Congressman is sensitive on the subject of her deficient orthography, and her demands for information as to correct spelling sometimes place her peace-loving husband in a delicate position.

One day, as she was writing a letter at her desk, she glanced up to ask:

"Henry, do you spell 'graphic' with one 'f' or two?"

"My dear," was the diplomatic reply, "if you're going to use any, you might as well use two."—*Harper's Magazine.*

Solve The Puzzle WIN $1000.00

How Many Objects Starting With "S" Can You Find in Picture?

Larger Copies of the Picture Sent on Request

The picture here contains a number of objects beginning with the letter "S." Pick out objects like shoes, stockings, stool, etc. Nothing is hidden. Make a list of all the objects you can see. Have the whole family join in and see who gets the most. The one who gets the largest and nearest correct list wins first prize; second best list, second prize, etc.

EVERYBODY JOIN IN

This picture puzzle game is really not a puzzle at all, for all the objects and parts of objects can be seen. All you need to do is to look sharply at the picture. Your ability to find "S" Words determines the prize you win. Everybody can join in. It costs nothing to try, and if the judges decide that you have the nearest correct list you will win $20.00. However, below, you will find full particulars on how to win the $1,000.00.

The object of this picture puzzle game is to introduce and get more people acquainted with Minnesota Fountain Pens. Thousands of them are now giving satisfactory service every day. We want you to buy one of our pens, and in order to make the purchase of one of these easy writing pens doubly attractive we are making this special offer:

HOW TO WIN THE $1,000.00

If the judges decide that your answer to this puzzle picture is the best, and you have purchased one of our $5.00 Minnesota Fountain Pens during this contest, you will win $1,000.00. This offer is genuine, and there are no strings attached to it. An order for a $5.00 Minnesota Pen is all that is required to make your answer to the picture puzzle eligible for the $1,000.00 prize. If you do not care to invest $5.00 in a fountain pen, the purchase of one of our $3.00 Minnesota Fountain Pens will qualify your list of words for the $300.00 prize. Get busy now, and see how many "S" Words you can find.

OBSERVE THESE RULES

1. Any person residing outside of St. Paul who is not an employee, or relative of any employee of the Minnesota Pen Co., may submit an answer. It costs nothing to try.
2. All answers must be mailed by Nov. 12th, 1921.
3. Answers should be written on one side of the paper only, and words numbered 1, 2, 3, etc. Write your full name and address on each page in the upper right hand corner. If you desire to write anything else, use a separate sheet.
4. Only words found in the English dictionary will be counted. Do not use compound, hyphenated or obsolete words. Use either the singular or plural, but where the plural is used the singular cannot be counted, and vice versa.
5. Words of the same spelling can be used only once, even though used to designate different objects. The same object can be named only once. However, any part of the object may also be named.
6. The answer having the largest and nearest correct list of names of visible objects shown in the picture that begin with the letter "S" will be awarded first prize, etc. Neatness, style, or handwriting have no bearing upon deciding the winners.
7. Candidates may co-operate in answering the puzzle, but only one prize will be awarded to any one household; nor will prizes be awarded to more than one of any group outside of the family where two or more have been working together.
8. In the event of ties, the full amount of the prize will be paid each tying contestant.
9. Three well-known business men having no connection with the Minnesota Pen Co. will judge the answers submitted and award the prizes, and participants agree to accept the decision of the judges as final and conclusive. The following men have agreed to act as judges of this unique competition:
   F. A. Nienhauser, Vice President National Exchange Bank, St. Paul.
   Otto B. DeHaas, Advertising Manager Farmers Dispatch, St. Paul.
   J. H. Snider, Manager F. C. Harbaugh Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
10. All answers will receive the same consideration regardless of whether or not an order for a Minnesota Fountain Pen has been sent in.
11. The announcement of the prize winners and the correct list of words will be printed at the close of the contest and a copy mailed to each person purchasing a Minnesota Fountain Pen.

MINNESOTA THE EASY WRITING FOUNTAIN PEN

The Minnesota is as good a fountain pen as you can buy, and the price is right. Once you use it, you will never be without it. The patented locking device on the filling lever is an excellent feature and you will appreciate the easy flow of the ink. Our pens are now in use in every state in the Union, and giving excellent satisfaction. Your dealer does not handle them as yet, but he will in a few months.

SEND YOUR ORDER BY NOV. 12TH

The earlier you mail your answer to the puzzle and your remittance for a pen the better. The contest closes on November12th. When ordering be sure to state whether you want a ladies' or gentlemen's size, and whether you want a fine, medium or stub point. Special points can be had for fifty cents additional.

GUARANTEE

We guarantee Minnesota Fountain Pens to be perfectly satisfactory. If you are not satisfied with it on arrival, return it and we will exchange it or refund your money.

THE PRIZES

	If no pens are purchased	If one $3.00 pen is purchased	If one $5.00 pen is purchased
1st	$20.00	$300.00	$1,000.00
2nd	10.00	150.00	500.00
3rd	5.00	75.00	250.00
4th	5.00	50.00	125.00
5th	5.00	30.00	75.00
6th	3.00	20.00	50.00
7th	3.00	15.00	40.00
8th	3.00	10.00	30.00
9th	2.00	10.00	20.00
10th to 15th	2.00	10.00	20.00

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THE ▲ SPICE ▲ OF ▲ LIFE

Honest Confession.—An honest landlord advertises, "Moderate Apartment at Modern Rent."—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Their Pictures Remain.—Rural photographers are packing away their wooden fish for the winter.—*Flint Journal.*

Long and Hard.—Germany calls reparations "Wiedergutmachungsleistungen." Naturally it comes hard.—*Knoxville Journal and Tribune.*

The Real Terror.—"What is this 'white terror' in Bavaria?"

"White sausage at 50 marks a pound."—*Simplicissimus (Munich).*

Shows His Standing.—ETHEL—"You can't judge a man by the way he dresses."

MARY—"Oh, I don't know! I can tell a gentleman by his get-up in a crowded car!"—*Judge (New York).*

Helpful.—English is to be the official language at the Washington Disarmament Conference, but interpreters will be provided for those who can only speak American.—*Eve (London).*

Feeble with Age?—A colloquialism that should be banished is "springing a joke." Most jokes of to-day do not spring; they are pushed and fall helpless a few feet away.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

Providential.—He was more religious than educated and so not to be too greatly censured for this "testimony" at prayer meeting: "I thank the Lord that I have three wives in heaven."—*The Epworth Herald.*

Inconsiderate.—"Now look here, Johnson, this man is doing double the work you do."

"That's what I've been telling him, sir; but he won't stop."—*The Christian Register (Boston).*

They Agreed.—VISITOR, in early morning, after week-end, to chauffeur—"Don't let me miss my train."

CHAUFFEUR—"No danger, sir. The Mistress said if I did, it'd cost me my job."—*London Opinion.*

Their Turn.—GLORIA—"Where are those wonderful servants of fifty years ago, that mother talks of?"

FLAVIA—"Oh, my dear! Don't you *know?* Why! They're having servant troubles of their own!"—*London Mail.*

Government Instruction.—"How do you manage to make both ends meet," we said to the happy little housekeeper.

"Oh, but I don't make both ends meet," she corrected. "I keep house like the United States, and never make ends meet."

"Like the United States?" we queried, puzzled.

"Yes; I get what I want whether I can afford it or not, and then at the end of the year I give my husband a deficiency bill. *You* know; just like Congress does every session, to make the public think it has lived within its income." Whereat we were lost in admiration.—*Leslie's.*

Exactly So.—"Yessir, eighty-two, I be, an' every tooth in my 'ead same as th' day I were born."—*London Mail.*

How to Treat Sharks.—"Sharks are not dangerous if kept amused or interested," states a weekly journal. Great care should be taken, however, when one of these creatures is invited to take part in a game of "snap."—*The Passing Show (London).*

Nothing to Fear.—IRATE GOLFER—"You must take your children away from here, Madam—this is no place for them."

MOTHER—"Now don't you worry—they can't 'ear nothin' new—their father was a sergeant-major, 'e was!"—*London Opinion.*

The Carborundum Degree.—SAMBO—"Looky heah, big boy, don' yo-all mess wid me, 'cause Ah's hard! Las' week Ah falls on a buzz saw an' Ah busts it—com-plete-ly."

RAMBO—"Call dat hard? Listen, man, Ah scratches de bath tub."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Safety First.—"When do you intend to make another speech?"

"Not before the holidays," replied Senator Sorghum. "Things out home are getting into such a state of agitation that about the only really discreet remark a statesman can make to his constituents is 'Merry Christmas.'"—*Washington Star.*

Just Made Over.—After Mr. Brown had raked his yard he took the accumulated rubbish into the street to burn. A number of neighbors' children came flocking about the bonfire, among them a little girl whom Mr. Brown did not remember having seen before. Wishing, with his usual kindliness, to make the stranger feel at ease, he beamed upon her and said, heartily:

"Hello! Isn't this a new face?"

A deep red suffused her freckles. "No," she stammered, "it ain't new. It's just been washed."—*Harper's Magazine.*

Limited Liability.—Among the witnesses called in a trial in a Southern court was an old darky.

"Do you swear that what you tell shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth?" intoned the clerk.

"Well, sah," returned the witness, shifting uneasily. "Dis lawyer gemmun kin make it a pow'ful lot easier on hisself an' relieve me of a mighty big strain ef he'll leave out anything about gin an' chickens. 'Ceptin' fo' dose, Ah guess Ah kin stick to de truth."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Within Bounds.—While making a visit to New York, a man unmistakably of country origin was knocked down in the street by an automobile. A crowd instantly surrounded him with condolences and questions.

"Are you hurt, my friend?" kindly asked a gentleman, who was first among the rescuers, as he helped the stranger to his feet and brushed the mud and dust from his clothes.

"Well," came the cautious reply of one evidently given to non-committal brevity of speech, "it ain't done me no good."—*Harper's.*

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

D. O. C., Jersey City, N. J.—"Who is credited with being the discoverer of the 'blond Eskimo'? Also, please favor me with the name of a book on these people."

The *blond Eskimos* were discovered by Stefansson in 1910. Consult Stefansson's "My Life with the Eskimo," New York, 1912; H. Rink's "Tales and Traditions of the Eskimo," London, 1875; R. E. Peary's "Northward Over the Great Ice," 1898, Volume I, Appendix ii.

"B. C. H.," Erath, La.—"Kindly tell me where the words 'I am from Missouri' originated."

The dictionary gives the following:—"*I'm from Missouri; you've got to show me* (Colloq., U. S.), I am not easily taken in; I am on the alert against deception; first used by W. D. Vandiver, Representative from Missouri in Congress, and in consequence the State has become known to some extent as the 'Show me' State."

"A. D. C.," Weaverville, N. C.—"Is the 's' pronounced in the names *St. Louis* and *Louisville?* Or is the 's' silent, and the 'i' pronounced as it is in 'police'?"

St. Louis is pronounced *sent lu'is* (*e* as in *prey*, *u* as in *rule*, *i* as in *habit*), or *lu'i-su* (*u* as in rule, *i* as in *habit*), or French, *san lu'i-sa* (*a* as in *fat*, *n* with nasal sound, *u* as in *rule*, *i* as in *police*). *Louisville* is pronounced *lu'is-vil* (*u* as in *rule*, first *i* as in *habit*, second *i* as in *hit*), or *lu'i-vil* (*u* as in *rule*, first *i* as in *habit*, second *i* as in *hit*).

"E. B.," Hammond, Ind.—"Kindly tell me if Italy had an alliance with any European country at the beginning of the World War. Also, what alliances were entered into by Italy after the beginning of the World War?"

At the outbreak of the World War, Italy was a member of the Triple Alliance, the other members being Austria-Hungary and the German Empire. Italy became a party to this alliance in May, 1882, and it was renewed on December 8, 1912.

By this treaty, Italy bound herself in certain circumstances to go to the aid of her allies in the event of their being attacked without direct provocation on their part. Before she entered the War on the side of the Allies in May, 1915, the Italian Government declared that the Austro-Hungarian Government had violated Article VII of the treaty by failing to communicate to the Italian Government the terms of the demands made upon Serbia in July, 1914, prior to the declaration of war against that country. Italy contended that the treaty did not bind her as it stipulated that she should only lend assistance to the other signatories in the case of a defensive war.

Italy has since the War ratified the treaties with Germany and Austria, tho for a time her delegates withdrew from Paris in consequence of the dispute over the future of Fiume.

"J. D. J.," Jamestown, Kan.—"What is the correct pronunciation of the word *interesting?*"

The word *interesting* is correctly pronounced *in'ter-est-ing*—first *i* as in *hit*, first *e* as in *moment*, second *e* as in *get*, second *i* as in *habit*.

"E. B. H.," Birmingham, Ala.—"Please tell me which is more correct to say, 'He will *take* her to church,' or 'He will *carry* her to church.'"

The use of the verb *carry* in the sense of "escort," "conduct," or "accompany," is archaic to-day. In the general uses of this term, it means actually to convey or bear, either in the mind or upon or about one's person, that to which reference is made.

Altho formerly used with the meaning of "conduct," "guide," or "escort," the term in this sense is not now permissible. Do not say, "Mr. A. *carried* Miss B. to the church," but say rather, ". . . *escorted* Miss B. to the church."

"B. E. C.," Chicago, Ill.—"Please give the correct pronunciation of the word *anastigmat* as applied to photographic lenses."

The word *anastigmat* is correctly pronounced *an'a-stig'mat*—first and third *a's* as in *fat*, second *a* as in *final*, *i* as in *hit*.

Jenkins valves will settle the question for all time"–

JENKINS Valves, once installed, are in service to stay. Architects and Engineers know that, in specifying and installing Jenkins Valves, they are providing a valve that will satisfactorily and permanently perform every function.

Being men who possess a thorough knowledge of valves and their requirements, they know Jenkins Valves stand up in continuous use. Jenkins Valves after 30 years, and many much longer, are still performing the service for which they were installed.

Jenkins method of manufacture, the care exercised, and the high standard set and maintained must necessarily produce a superior valve. Every Jenkins Valve is cast of the best metal and in a proportion that secures a heavier and stronger valve —one that is safe and dependable in severe as well as in average service. All castings are perfect and accurately machined, to assure an exact unity of parts. Parts are interchangeable—"veteran" valves can always be supplied with replacement parts that "fit." Every valve before leaving the factory must prove itself in rigid tests.

Jenkins Valves are made in brass, iron, and steel, in types and sizes for all requirements of power plant, plumbing, and heating service. In fact, there is a "Jenkins" for every valve purpose. They are obtainable at supply houses everywhere, and are known by the Jenkins "Diamond Mark" and signature cast on the body.

Engineers, Architects, Plumbing and Heating Contractors, home builders, and others interested in valves are invited to write for descriptive literature on Jenkins Valves for the service in which they are interested.

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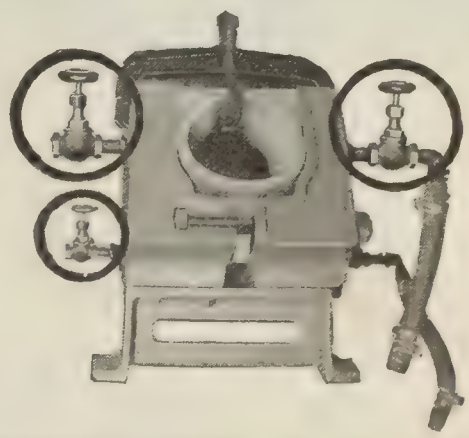

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SINCE 1864

DOWN the sea of the centuries man sails the ship of his dreams, seeking the harbor of happiness.

This is the deathless expedition of the ages. Centuries slip into eternity, philosophies flourish and fall, truths live their hour or two and are truths no longer, but the quest for happiness goes on forever. The discovery of continents, the making of nations, the conquest of earth's forces—these are incidents of the great adventure.

In pursuit of happiness man has enlisted art, which is of the spirit; science, which is of the mind; and industry, which is of the flesh. In the yearning of their own hearts for happiness Michelangelo and Pasteur helped others toward happiness; the one with his art, the other with his great humane discoveries.

And in the yearning of millions for happiness America set up a new form of government, reared cities where desolation was, drove railroads through mountains, converted barren plains into fertile fields, made new discoveries and inventions for the enjoyment and advancement of mankind, and created a great force called advertising, to carry to the doors of the people the message of a higher standard of living.

The quest for happiness goes forever on, not because happiness is an illusion, but because its ideals are forever advancing.

The work of industry is to keep pace with these ideals. The work of advertising is to open the eyes of men to the treasures which industry bears.

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